

# DEALEY PLAZA: Organized Crime?



By William P. Litynski

# Past Political Assassinations Involving the Grassy Knoll and the Lone Gunman

## From the Grassy Knoll in Washington, D.C.: Lone Gunman or Patsy?

The Attempted Assassination of American President  
Andrew Jackson on Capitol Hill on January 30, 1835



**“I’m just a patsy!”**: Richard Lawrence, an unemployed house-painter from England and a “lone gunman”, attempts to assassinate U.S. President Andrew Jackson at the entrance of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. on **January 30, 1835**. **The national debt was paid in full on January 8, 1835**, just 22 days before the attempted assassination on Andrew Jackson. Congress passed the Second Coinage Act on June 28, 1834. The Panic of 1837 occurred on May 10, 1837 just after the Second Bank of the United States in Philadelphia became a private bank on January 1, 1837. Andrew Jackson is the only president ever to preside over the virtual elimination of America’s national debt. America’s national debt has exceeded \$17 trillion in 2013.



# From the Grassy Knoll in London: Lone Gunman or Patsy?

The Attempted Assassination of  
Her Royal Majesty Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
outside the Buckingham Palace in London on June 10, 1840



**“I’m just a patsy!”:** Edward Oxford (1822-1900), an 18-year-old “lone gunman”, attempts to assassinate 21-year-old Queen Victoria of Great Britain (1819-1901) and her husband Prince Albert outside the Buckingham Palace in London on June 10, 1840, during the ongoing Opium War with Imperial China. Queen Victoria of Great Britain and her husband Prince Albert escaped the assassination attempt unharmed. There were at least eight assassination attempts on Queen Victoria during her 63-year reign. **Was the attempted assassination of Queen Victoria on June 10, 1840 a political conspiracy?**



# From the Grassy Knoll in Tehran, Persia: Lone Gunman or Patsy?

The Assassination of Nasser al-Din Shah Qajar, Shah of Persia (May 1, 1896)



**“I’m just a patsy!”:** Persian “patsy” Mirza Reza Kermani assassinates Nasser al-Din Shah Qajar (“Shah Nasser”), the Shah of Persia, at the Shah-Abdol-Azim Shrine in Rey, Persia (located 6 miles south of Tehran) on Friday, May 1, 1896.



# From the Grassy Knoll in Harbin, China: Lone Gunman or Patsy?

The Assassination of Ito Hirobumi, Former Prime Minister of Japan,  
by Korean Patriot Ahn Jung-geun (October 26, 1909)



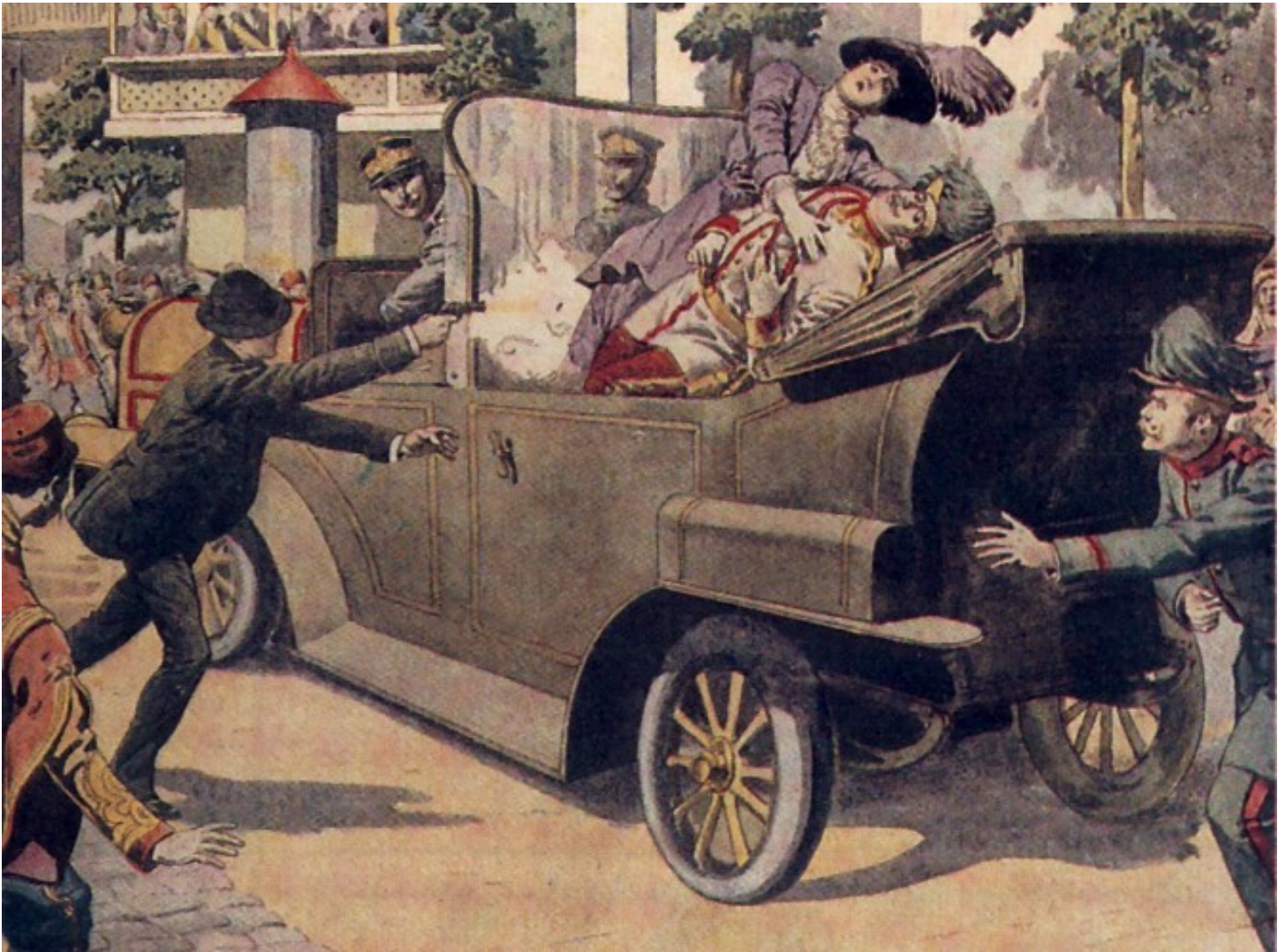
A painting depicting the assassination of Ito Hirobumi by Ahn Jong-kun at Harbin station Manchuria in October 1909

*A Handbook of Korea-1993, KOIS.*

**“I’m just a patsy!”:** Korean patriot Ahn Jung-geun assassinates and kills Japanese diplomat Ito Hirobumi, who served as Resident General of Korea from December 21, 1905 to June 14, 1909, at the Harbin Railway Station in Harbin, China [Manchuria] on October 26, 1909. (Painting: <http://www.pennfamily.org/KSS-USA/korean-on-stamp-5.html>)

# From the Grassy Knoll in Sarajevo: Lone Gunman or Patsy?

The Assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo (June 28, 1914)



**“I’m just a patsy!”:** 19-year-old lone gunman Gavrilo Princip (25 July 1894 – 28 April 1918), a Austro-Hungarian-born Serbian nationalist, assassinates Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife Countess Sophie in Sarajevo (capital of the Austro-Hungarian province of Bosnia) on Sunday morning, June 28, 1914. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife Countess Sophie, who survived an assassination attempt earlier that day when a 19-year-old student named Nedeljko Čabrinović threw a hand grenade into their car, were traveling to a local hospital in Sarajevo when they were mortally wounded by a “lone gunman”. This assassination would be used as a pretext to start World War I.



# Kennedy Assassination: A Yale Conspiracy?



Senator Prescott S. Bush and President John F. Kennedy accepting honorary degrees from Yale president A. Whitney Griswold in 1962. Prescott Bush would later say he “never forgave John and Robert Kennedy for their handling of the Bay of Pigs invasion. *Bob Gomel/Time Pictures/Getty Images*

U.S. Senator Prescott S. Bush (second from left) chats with President John F. Kennedy (third from left) as Yale President A. Whitney Griswold (third from right) and former U.S. Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson (second from right) prepare for commencement at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut in 1962. (Source: *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker)

“He tried to make a pleasant evening of it, but I was rather sick of heart, and angry too, for it was the Kennedy’s that brought about the fiasco. And here they were making Allen to be the goat, which he wasn’t and did not deserve. **I have never forgiven them.**”

—Prescott S. Bush, in a letter to Clover Dulles, wife of former CIA Director Allen Dulles



Assistant Secretary of State Averell Harriman (left) meets with President John F. Kennedy on July 14, 1963.  
([White House photo by Abbie Rowe](#))



President-elect John F. Kennedy shakes hands with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. partner Robert A. Lovett in Washington, D.C. in 1960. (Stan Wayman/Life Magazine)





The Tomb, official headquarters of The Order of Skull & Bones, is located at Yale University on High Street in New Haven, Connecticut.



Members of the Yale Corporation in March 1964











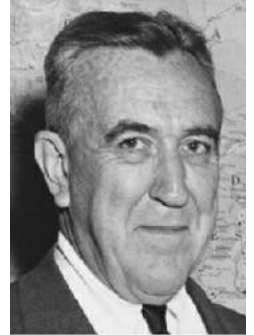



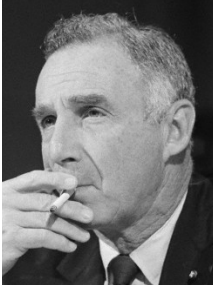





Front row, left to right: John Hay Whitney, Juan T. Trippe, Wilmarth S. Lewis, Kingman Brewster (President of Yale University), Edwin F. Blair, Rev. Gardiner M. Day, B. Brewster Jennings. Back row, left to right: Caryl P. Haskins, William McChesney Martin Jr. (Chairman of the Federal Reserve), Rev. Amos N. Wilder, J. Richardson Dilworth, Herbert F. Sturdy, J. Irwin Miller, Harold Howe, II, T. Keith Glennan, William P. Bundy, Frank O. H. Williams.

Edwin F. Blair, J. Richardson Dilworth, Harold Howe II, and William P. Bundy were members of Skull & Bones. John Hay Whitney, Wilmarth S. Lewis, and B. Brewster Jennings were members of Scroll & Key.



# Yale University Graduates & Their Occupation during the John F. Kennedy Assassination

(Excluding Members of Skull & Bones)

 <p>James S. Rockefeller B.A. Yale 1924 Chairman of National City Bank of New York [Citibank] (1959-1967)</p>	 <p>George S. Moore B.S. Yale 1927 President of National City Bank of New York [Citibank] (1959-1967)</p>	 <p>William McC. Martin Jr. B.A. Yale 1928 Chairman of the Federal Reserve (1951-1970)</p>	 <p>Alfred Hayes B.A. Yale 1930 President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1956-1975)</p>	 <p>William L. Cary B.A. Yale 1931 Chairman of U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (1961-1964)</p>
 <p>Eugene M. Zuckert B.A. Yale 1933; LL.B. Yale 1937 Secretary of the Air Force (1961-1965)</p>	 <p>Cyrus R. Vance B.A. Yale 1939 LL.B. Yale 1942 Secretary of the Army (1962-1964)</p>	 <p>Roswell L. Gilpatric B.A. Yale 1928; LL.B. Yale 1931 Deputy U.S. Secretary of Defense (1961-1964)</p>	 <p>James Jesus Angleton B.A. Yale 1941 Chief of CIA Counterintelligence Staff (1954-1974)</p>	 <p>Richard M. Bissell Jr. B.A. Yale 1932; Ph.D. Yale 1939 Deputy CIA Director for Plans (1959-1962)</p>
 <p>Chester Bowles B.A. Yale 1924 U.S. Ambassador to India (1951-1953, 1963-1969)</p>	 <p>Winthrop G. Brown B.A. Yale 1929 U.S. Ambassador to Laos (1962-1964)</p>	 <p>Douglas MacArthur II B.A. Yale 1931 U.S. Ambassador to Belgium (1961-1965)</p>	 <p>J. Irwin Miller B.A. Yale 1931 Chairman of the board of Cummins Engine Co. (1951-1977)</p>	 <p>Joseph F. Cullman III B.A. Yale 1935 President and CEO of Philip Morris Company [i.e. Marlboro cigarettes] (1957-1966)</p>
 <p>Kingman Brewster Jr. B.A. Yale 1941 President of Yale University (1963-1977)</p>	 <p>Eugene V. Rostow B.A. Yale 1933 Dean of Yale Law School (1955-1965)</p>	 <p>Robert F. Wagner Jr. B.A. Yale 1933 Mayor of New York City (1954-1965)</p>	 <p>Frank Altschul B.A. Yale 1908 Vice President of the Council on Foreign Relations (1951-1971)</p>	 <p>Cord Meyer Jr. B.A. Yale 1943 head of the CIA Covert Action Staff of the Directorate of Plans (1962-1967)</p>

**“We need four or five Hitlers in Vietnam.” – Gen. Nguyen Cao Ky**



Government Officials:

W. Averell Harriman (B.A. 1913; S&B 1913) – Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs (April 4, 1963-March 17, 1965)  
McGeorge Bundy (B.A. 1940; S&B 1940) – National Security Advisor (1961-1966)  
William P. Bundy (B.A. 1939; S&B 1939) – Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (1961-1963)  
Walt W. Rostow (B.A. 1936, Ph.D. 1940) – Counselor of the State Department (December 4, 1961-March 31, 1966)  
Roswell L. Gilpatric (B.A. 1928, LL.B. 1931) – Deputy U.S. Secretary of Defense (1961-1964)  
Cyrus R. Vance (B.A. 1939; LL.B. 1942, S&K 1939) – Secretary of the Army (1962-1964)  
Eugene M. Zuckert (B.A. 1933; LL.B. 1937) – Secretary of the Air Force (1961-1965)  
James Jesus Angleton (B.A. 1941) – Chief of CIA Counterintelligence Staff (1954-1974)  
Cord Meyer Jr. (B.A. 1943) – CIA agent (c.1951-1977); head of the CIA Covert Action Staff of the Directorate of Plans (1962-1967)  
Sherman Kent (Ph.B. 1926, Ph.D. 1933) – Assistant Director of CIA (1950-1967)  
Richard M. Bissell Jr. (B.A. 1932, Ph.D. 1939) – Deputy CIA Director for Plans (1959-62); President, Institute for Defense Analyses (1962-64)  
Frederick Vreeland (B.A. 1951) – CIA agent (1951-1985)  
Porter J. Goss (B.A. 1960) – CIA clandestine services officer (1962-1971)

Homer M. Byington, Jr. (B.A. 1930) – U.S. Consul General in Naples, Italy (1962-c.1972)  
Marshall Green (B.A. 1939) – U.S. Consul General in Hong Kong (1961-1963); Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs (1963-1965)  
Winthrop G. Brown (B.A. 1929; S&K 1929) – U.S. Ambassador to Laos (1962-1964)  
Chester Bowles (B.A. 1924) – U.S. Ambassador to India (July 19, 1963-April 21, 1969)  
James Graham Parsons (B.A. 1929) – U.S. Ambassador to Sweden (May 16, 1961-April 17, 1967)  
Douglas MacArthur II (B.A. 1931) – U.S. Ambassador to Belgium (1961-1965)  
John H. Ferguson (B.A. 1936) – U.S. Ambassador to Morocco (1962-1964)  
William B. Macomber Jr. (B.A. 1943) – U.S. Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (April 5, 1961-December 25, 1963)  
Wymberley DeRenne Coerr (B.A. 1936) – U.S. Ambassador to Uruguay (1962-1965)  
R. Sargent Shriver Jr. (B.A. 1938; LL.B. 1941; S&K 1938) – Director of Peace Corps (1961-1966)  
Steuart L. Pittman (B.A. 1941) – Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Defense (1961-1964)  
Arthur Joy Draper (B.A. 1937, S&B 1937) – Chief of Medicine at U.S. Naval Hospital in Oakland (1961-1966)  
John M. Cates Jr. (B.A. 1936, J.D. 1939) – Counselor of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations (1963-1970)  
Gaspard d'Andelot Belin (B.A. 1939; LL.B. 1946, S&B 1939) – General Counsel of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (1962-1965)  
William L. Cary (B.A. 1931) – Chairman of U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (1961-1964); Prof. of Law at Columbia Univ. (1955-83)  
Charles Maechling Jr. (B.A. 1941) – Director for internal defense at U.S. Department of State (1961-1963); Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Political affairs [Averell Harriman] (1963-1965)

John Sherman Cooper (B.A. 1923; S&B 1923) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Kentucky, 1946-1949; 1952-1955; 1956-1973); Member of the Warren Commission

W. Stuart Symington (B.A. 1923) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Party-Missouri, 1953-1976)  
Thruston B. Morton (B.A. 1929) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Kentucky, 1957-1968)  
William Proxmire (B.A. 1938) – U.S. Senator (Democratic Party-Wisconsin, 1957-1989)  
Peter H. Dominick (B.A. 1937, S&K 1937) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Colorado, 1963-1975)  
John Crain Kunkel (B.A. 1916) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Pennsylvania, 1939-1951, 1961-1966)  
James C. Auchincloss (B.A. 1908, S&K 1908) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-New Jersey, 1943-1965)  
John Jarman (B.A. 1937) – U.S. Congressman (Democrat Party/Republican Party-Oklahoma, 1951-1977)  
William S. Mailliard (B.A. 1939) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-California, 1953-1974)  
Thomas William Ludlow "Lud" Ashley (B.A. 1948, S&B 1948) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Party-Ohio, 1955-1981)  
William S. Moorhead Jr. (B.A. 1945, S&B 1945) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Party-Pennsylvania, 1959-1981)  
John V. Lindsay (B.A. 1944, S&K 1944) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-New York, 1959-1965)  
Robert Taft, Jr. (B.A. 1939) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Ohio, 1963-1965, 1967-1971)  
Rogers C.B. Morton (B.A. 1937) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party-Maryland, 1963-1971)  
Ogden Rogers Reid (B.A. 1949) – U.S. Congressman (Republican Party/Democratic Party-New York, 1963-1975)

Potter Stewart (B.A. 1937, LL.B. 1941, S&B 1937) – Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1958-1981)  
Charles Edward Clark (B.A. 1911; LL.B. 1913) – Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit [New York City] (March 9, 1939-December 13, 1963); died in Hamden, Connecticut on December 13, 1963  
John Joseph Smith (B.A. 1925, LL.B. 1927) – Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (1960-1971)  
George Thomas Washington (Ph.B. 1928) – Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for District of Columbia Circuit (1950-1965)  
John A. Danaher (B.A. 1920) – Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for District of Columbia Circuit (1954-1969)  
Robert P. Anderson (B.A. 1927) – Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut (1960-1964)  
Robert C. Zampano (B.A. 1951; LL.B. 1954) – U.S. Attorney for the District of Connecticut (1961-1964)  
David Campion Acheson (B.A. 1942, S&B 1943) – U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia (1961-1965)  
Burke Marshall (B.A. 1943, LL.B. 1951) – Assistant U.S. Attorney General for Civil Rights Division (1961-1965)  
William W. Scranton (B.A. 1939, J.D. 1946) – Governor of Pennsylvania (1963-1967)  
John H. Chafee (B.A. 1947; S&B 1947) – Governor of Rhode Island (1963-1969)  
Robert F. Wagner Jr. (B.A. 1933, S&K 1933) – Mayor of New York City (1954-1965)  
Charles Henry Tenney (B.A. 1933, LL.B. 1936, S&K 1933) – Deputy Mayor of New York City (1962-1963)  
Walter Myers Jr. (B.A. 1935; LL.B. 1938) – Judge of the Indiana Supreme Court (1962-1967)  
William Grawn Milliken (B.A. 1946) – Michigan State Senator [27th District] (1960-1964)  
Richard B. Ogilvie (B.A. 1947) – Sheriff of Cook County [Chicago], Illinois (1963-1967); Governor of Illinois (1969-1973)

## Bankers:

William McChesney Martin Jr. (B.A. 1928) – Chairman of the Federal Reserve (1951-1970)  
Alfred Hayes (B.A. 1930) – President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1956-1975)  
Kenneth H. Hannan (B.A. 1933, LL.B. 1936) – Class B Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1960-1965)  
James Stillman Rockefeller (B.A. 1924, S&K 1924) – Chairman of National City Bank of New York [Citibank] (1959-1967)  
George S. Moore (B.S. 1927) – President of National City Bank of New York [Citibank] (1959-1967)  
Knight Woolley (B.A. 1917; S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1982); [bank in New York City]  
Prescott S. Bush (B.A. 1917; S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1972); U.S. Senator (1952-1963)  
Robert A. Lovett (B.A. 1918, S&B 1918) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1953-1986); U.S. Secretary of Defense (1951-1953)  
Stephen Y. Hord (B.A. 1921, S&B 1921) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1945-1981)  
Thomas McCance (B.A. 1925) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1945-1979)  
Moreau Delano Brown (B.A. 1926) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1939-1974)  
John Beckwith Madden (B.A. 1941, S&B 1941) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1955-1988)  
R.L. Ireland III (B.A. 1942) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1960-c.1994)  
Robert Lehman (B.A. 1913) – Partner of Lehman Brothers [bank in New York City] (1925-1969)  
Joseph Albert Thomas (B.A. 1928, S&K 1928) – Partner of Lehman Brothers (1937-1977)  
John M. Schiff (B.A. 1925) – Partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. [bank in New York City] (1931-1977)  
Arthur G. Altschul (B.A. 1943) – Partner of Goldman, Sachs & Co. [bank in New York City] (1959-1977)  
Charles Jacob Stewart (B.A. 1918) – Partner of Lazard Freres & Co. [bank in New York City] (1953-1959)  
Vance Van Dine (B.A. 1949, S&B 1949) – Partner of Morgan Stanley & Co. [bank in New York City] (1963-1975)  
Dean Witter Jr. (B.A. 1944, S&B 1944) – Partner of Dean Witter & Co. [bank in New York City] (1946-1970)  
Grinnell Morris (B.A. 1932) – President of Empire Trust Co. (1963-1966)  
John I. Howell (B.A. 1939) – former Chairman of the board of J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp.  
Nicholas F. Brady (B.A. 1952) – Vice President of Dillon, Read & Co. [bank in New York City] (1961-1971)  
Robert Van Cleef Lindsay (B.A. 1949) – Vice President of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. (1960-1969)  
Evan G. Galbraith (B.A. 1950; S&B 1950) – Vice President of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. (1961-1969)  
Daniel P. Davison (B.A. 1949, S&B 1949) – Vice President of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. (1961-1973)  
Jacques Ralph Stunzi (B.A. 1942) – Executive Vice President of Continental Bank International [New York City] (1962-1968)  
William Frederick Machold (Ph.B. 1927) – Partner of Drexel & Co. [investment bank in Philadelphia] (1949-1966)  
Gardner Dominick Stout (B.A. 1926) – Partner of Dominick & Dominick [investment firm in New York City] (1926-1968)  
Avery Rockefeller Jr. (B.A. 1949) – Partner of Dominick & Dominick (1952-1964)  
Hoyt Ammidon (B.A. 1932) – Chairman and CEO of U.S. Trust Co. (1962-1974)  
Ernest Patton (B.A. 1920) – Chairman of the board of Peoples National Bank [Greenville, South Carolina] (1948-1969)  
Robert James Lewis (B.A. 1921) – Partner of Estabrook & Co. [New York City] (1931-1968); Member of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange (1960-1966)  
Richard Ambler Liggett (Ph.B. 1925) – Chairman of the board of First National Bank of Tampa [Florida] (1955-c.1972)  
Donald Roderick Welles (B.A. 1927) – Senior Vice President of Wilmington Trust Co. [bank in Wilmington, Delaware] (1958-1969)  
Pomeroy Day (B.A. 1928; LL.B. 1931) – President of Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1961-1966)  
Roger Conant Damon (B.A. 1929) – President of First National Bank of Boston (1959-1966)  
Eugene Hale Adams (B.A. 1934) – President of the First National Bank of Denver (1959-1973)  
Burt Russell Shurly Jr. (B.A. 1934) – Vice President of Detroit Bank & Trust Co. [Detroit, Michigan] (1951-1970)  
Everett Ware Smith (B.S. 1936) – Senior Vice President of New England Merchants National Bank [Boston] (1959-1964)  
James Henry Higgins (B.A. 1939) – Vice President of Mellon National Bank & Trust Co. [Pittsburgh] (1954-1965)  
Samuel Torbitt Castleman (B.A. 1943) – Senior Vice President Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. [Winston-Salem, NC] (1958-1968)

## Businessmen:

Joseph Richardson Dilworth (B.A. 1938, LL.B. 1942, S&B 1938) – senior financial adviser to the Rockefeller family (1958-1981); Member of the board of directors of Chase Manhattan Bank (1958-1981)  
Francis Gordon Fabian Jr. (B.S. 1937) – President of Dresser Industries, Inc. [Dallas, Texas] (1962-1965)  
H. Neil Mallon (B.A. 1917, S&B 1917) – Chairman of Dresser Industries, Inc.  
J. Irwin Miller (B.A. 1931) – Chairman of the board of Cummins Engine Co. (1951-1977)  
James H. Binger (B.A. 1938) – President of Honeywell, Inc. (1961-1965)  
Juan Terry Trippe (Ph.B. 1921) – President of Pan American World Airways, Inc. (1927-1964)  
H. Mansfield Horner (B.S. 1926) – Chairman and CEO of United Aircraft Corporation (1956-1983)  
Robert S. Ingersoll (B.S. 1937) – Chairman and CEO of Borg-Warner Corp. (1961-1972)  
John E. Bierwirth (B.A. 1917) – Chairman and CEO of National Distillers & Chemical Corp. (1958-1970)  
Robert Guthrie Page (B.A. 1922, S&B 1922) – President of Phelps Dodge Corporation (1947-1967)  
John Hancock Daniels (B.A. 1943, S&B 1943) – President of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. (1958-1967)  
Henry John Heinz II (B.A. 1931, S&B 1931) – Chairman of the board of H.J. Heinz Company (1959-1987)  
Joseph F. Cullman III (B.A. 1935) – President and CEO of Philip Morris Company [i.e. Marlboro cigarettes] (1957-1966)  
Henry Stuart Harrison (B.A. 1932) – President and Chief Executive Officer of Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. (1961-1977)  
Frederick Glade Wacker Jr. (B.A. 1940) – Chairman of the board and President of Ammco Tools, Inc. [North Chicago, Illinois] (1948-1987)  
Arthur K. Watson (B.A. 1942) – Chairman of IBM World Trade Corporation (1963-1970)  
George H.W. Bush (B.A. 1948; S&B 1948) – President of Zapata Offshore Co. [in Houston, Texas] (1956-1964)  
William H. "Bill" Donaldson (B.A. 1953, S&B 1953) – Chairman and CEO of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Inc. (1959-1973)  
John Davock Warren (B.A. 1927, S&B 1927) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. [firm in New York City] (1944-1974)  
George Herbert Walker Jr. (B.A. 1927, S&B 1927) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1929-1974)  
George Herbert Walker III (B.A. 1953, S&B 1953) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1961-1974)  
Jonathan J. Bush (B.A. 1953, S&B 1953) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1960-1970)  
John C. Bierwirth (B.A. 1947) – Vice President of National Distillers & Chemical Corp. (1958-1969)  
Storer B. Lunt (B.A. 1921, S&B 1921) – Chairman of W.W. Norton & Company, Inc. (1958-c.1968)  
Charles Christian Haffner Jr. (B.A. 1919, S&B 1919) – Chairman and CEO of R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co. [Chicago] (1952-1964)



William Thompson Lusk (B.A. 1924, S&B 1924) – President of Tiffany & Co. [New York City] (1955-1967)  
 John Warner Field (B.A. 1937, S&B 1937) – President and CEO of Warnaco, Inc. (1957-1974)  
 Philip W. Pillsbury (B.A. 1924) – Chairman of the board of The Pillsbury Co. (1952-1965)  
 William Wrigley (B.A. 1954) – President and CEO of William Wrigley Jr. Co. (1961-c.1996)  
 David L. Luke III (B.A. 1945) – President (1962-1980) and CEO (1963-1988) of Westvaco Corp.  
 Charles Sherwood Munson (B.A. 1912) – Chairman of Air Reduction Co. Inc. (1948-1964)  
 Tecumseh Sherman Fitch (B.S. 1931) – Chairman of the board of Washington Steel Corp. [Pennsylvania] (1945-1969)  
 James G. Fox Jr. (B.S. 1926) – President of Allied Chemical Corp. (1959-c.1972)  
 Thomas Mellon Evans (B.S. 1931) – Chairman and CEO of Crane Co. (1959-1984)  
 Kempton Dunn (B.S. 1931) – Chairman of the board (1963-1969) and CEO (1957-1969) of American Brake Shoe Co. [New York City]  
 William Adams Dunbar (B.A. 1929) – Comptroller of General Reinsurance Corp. [New York City] (1956-1966)  
 Thomas Eugene Lovejoy Jr. (Ph.B. 1928) – President and CEO of Manhattan Life Insurance Co. (1955-1967)  
 Gaylord Donnelley (B.A. 1931, S&B 1931) – President, R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co. [Chicago] (1952-64); Trustee, Univ. of Chicago (1947-80)  
 Fred Rollin White Jr. (B.A. 1935) – Senior Vice President of Oglebay Norton Co. [Cleveland, Ohio] (1959-1978)  
 Robert Forbes Niven (B.A. 1932) – Secretary of Union Oil Co. (1947-1972); Member of the Bohemian Club in San Francisco  
 Robert George Wiese (B.A. 1925) – Partner of Scudder, Stevens & Clark [investment firm in Boston] (1936-1978)  
 William M. Day (B.A. 1927) – President of Michigan Bell Telephone Co. [Detroit] (1956-1968)  
 John M.K. Davis (B.A. 1929) – President of Connecticut Printers Inc. [Hartford, Connecticut] (1952-c.1972)  
 Richard C. Doane (B.A. 1919) – Chairman of the board of International Paper Co. [New York City] (1961-1967)  
 Frank Courtenay Dodd (B.A. 1897) – Chairman of the board of Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc. [publishing company in New York City] (1942-1968)  
 Thaddeus R. Beal Jr. (B.A. 1939, S&K 1939) – President of Harvard Trust Co. [Boston] (1957-1969)  
 Allen Ledyard Lindley (B.A. 1932) – Senior Vice President of Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York (1961-1967)  
 Henry Holloway Scudder (B.A. 1917) – Vice Chairman of International Standard Electric Corp. [New York City] (1960-c.1970)  
 Alexander Coutts Stewart (B.A. 1945) – Treasurer of Collins & Altman Corp. [textile company in New York City] (1960-1966)  
 Horace Ransom Mustard (B.A. 1931) – Treasurer of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. (1944-1964)  
 Hamlett Harrison (B.A. 1932) – General Counsel (1939-1970) and Exec. Vice Pres. (1942-1970) of Trinity Universal Insurance Co. [Dallas, TX]  
 Henry White Gadsden (B.S. 1933) – Executive Vice President of Merck & Co., Inc. [pharmaceutical company] (1955-1965)  
 James Murdock Fulton (B.S. 1935, LL.B. 1938) – General Counsel of Merck & Co., Inc. [pharmaceutical company] (1961-1974)

#### Lawyers:

Charles M. Spofford (B.A. 1924; S&B 1924) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1940-1950, 1952-1973)  
 Charles Hastings Willard (B.A. 1926, S&B 1926) – Partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1950-1973)  
 Edward Rogers Wardwell (B.A. 1927, S&B 1927) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1946-c.1972)  
 Peter O.A. Solbert (B.A. 1941, S&B 1941) – Partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1957-1963, 1965-1989)  
 Samuel Hazard Gillespie Jr. (B.A. 1932, LL.B. 1936, S&B 1932) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1948-2011)  
 Stanley R. Resor (B.A. 1939, LL.B. 1946, S&K 1939) – Partner of Debevoise & Plimpton (1946-1965, 1971-1973, 1979-1987)  
 George N. Lindsay (B.A. 1941) – Partner of Debevoise & Plimpton (1955-1990)  
 Robert B. von Mehren (B.A. 1943) – Partner of Debevoise & Plimpton (1957-1993)  
 Harold H. Healy Jr. (B.A. 1943, S&B 1943) – Partner of Debevoise & Plimpton (1959-1989)  
 George Roberts (B.A. 1905, LL.B. Harvard 1908) – Partner of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1914-1968)  
 James William Husted (B.A. 1918) – Partner of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1930-1969)  
 John Baker Jessup (B.A. 1942, S&B 1942) – Partner of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1959-1993)  
 Endicott Peabody Davison (B.A. 1945, S&B 1945) – Partner of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1959-1980)  
 Chauncey Brewster Garver (B.A. 1908, S&K 1908) – Partner of Shearman & Sterling (1917-1973)  
 Robert Huntington Knight (B.A. 1940) – Partner of Shearman & Sterling (1955-1958, 1962-1985)  
 William Rockefeller (B.A. 1940, LL.B. Columbia 1947) – Partner of Shearman & Sterling (1957-1990)  
 Louis Melville Loeb (B.A. 1919) – Partner of Lord, Day & Lord (1948-1972); General Counsel of The New York Times Co. (1948-1967)  
 John Dorsey Garrison (B.A. 1931, LL.B. 1934) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1943-1980)  
 Garrard Wood Glenn (B.A. 1933, S&K 1933) – Partner of Lord, Day & Lord (1948-1954, 1958-c.1974)  
 Charles R. Walker III (B.A. 1951, LL.B. 1954) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1956-1994)  
 Richard S. Storrs (B.A. 1932) – Partner of Sullivan & Cromwell (1945-1980)  
 Alfred Ogden (B.A. 1932, S&B 1932) – Partner of Alexander & Green (1955-1975)  
 William Eldred Jackson (B.A. 1941, S&B 1941) – Partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy (1954-1999)  
 Allen Skinner Hubbard (B.A. 1911, S&K 1911) – Partner of Hughes, Hubbard, Blair & Reed [law firm in New York City] (1937-1981)  
 Edwin Foster Blair (B.A. 1924, S&B 1924) – Partner of Hughes, Hubbard, Blair & Reed [New York City] (1952-1968)  
 Donald Schapiro (B.A. 1944; LL.B. 1949) – Partner of Barrett, Smith, Schapiro, Simon & Armstrong [New York City] (1955-1988)  
 Robert Todd Lang (B.A. 1945) – Partner of Weil, Gotshal & Manges [New York City] (1956-present)  
 John Carey (B.A. 1947, S&B 1945W) – Partner of Coudert Brothers [law firm in New York City] (1961-1987)  
 Jerome S. Hess (B.A. 1903) – Member of Hardin, Hess & Eder [law firm in New York City] (1907-1970)

Dean G. Acheson (B.A. 1915; S&K 1915) – Member of Covington & Burling [law firm in Washington, D.C.] (1953-1971); fmr. U.S. Sec of State  
 Gerhard A. Gesell (B.A. 1932) – Member of Covington & Burling (1941-1967)  
 Lloyd N. Cutler (B.A. 1936) – Partner of Wilmer Cutler Pickering [law firm in Washington, D.C.] (1962-1979, 1981-1990)  
 H. Stewart Dunn Jr. (B.A. 1951) – Partner of Ivins, Phillips & Barker [law firm in Washington, D.C.] (1962-c.2002)  
 Roger Robb (B.A. 1928, LL.B. 1931) – Partner of Robb, Porter, Kistler & Parkinson [law firm in Washington, D.C.] (1951-1969)  
 Marcien Jenckes (B.A. 1921, S&B 1921) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1927-1971)  
 Marcus Morton (B.A. 1916) – Member of Hale, Sanderson, Byrnes & Morton [law firm in Boston] (1927-c.1980)  
 Richard Wellington McLaren (B.A. 1939; LL.B. 1942) – Member of Chadwell, Keck, Kayser, Ruggles & McLaren [law firm in Chicago] (1950-1969); Assistant U.S. Attorney General for Antitrust Division (1969-1972)  
 Merrill Shepard (B.A. 1925) – Partner of Pope, Ballard, Kennedy, Shepard & Fowle [law firm in Chicago] (1936-c.1986)  
 Anthony Lee Michel (B.A. 1926, S&B 1926) – Partner of Gardner, Carton, Douglas, Chilgren & Waud [law firm in Chicago] (1942-1966)  
 Norman Waite (B.A. 1927; LL.B. Harvard 1930) – Partner of Schiff, Hardin & Waite [law firm in Chicago] (1940-c.1976)

George Frederick Baer Appel (B.A. 1924, S&B 1924) – Partner of Townsend, Elliott & Munson [law firm in Philadelphia] (1938-1970)  
 Richard Langsdorf Levy (B.A. 1933) – Partner of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Kohn & Levy [law firm in Philadelphia] (1949-c.1976)  
 Joseph Martin Jr. (B.A. 1936; LL.B. 1939) – Partner of Pettit & Martin [law firm in San Francisco] (1955-1970, 1973-1995)  
 Robert P. Hastings (B.A. 1933) – Partner of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker [law firm in Los Angeles] (1946-1981)  
 Stephen Harding Hart (B.A. 1929) – Partner of Holland & Hart [law firm in Denver] (1947-c.1978)  
 Richard Marden Davis (B.A. 1933, S&B 1933) – Partner of Davis, Graham & Stubbs [law firm in Denver] (1937-c.1982)  
 Donald Wright Hoagland (B.A. 1942, S&B 1943) – Partner of Davis, Graham & Stubbs [law firm in Denver] (1951-1963, 1966-1987)  
 David Everett Wagoner (B.A. 1950) – Partner of Perkins & Coie [law firm in Seattle] (1957-1996)  
 Cornelius E. Lombardi Jr. (B.A. 1949) – Member of Blackwell, Sanders, Matheny, Weary & Lombardi [law firm in Kansas City] (1957-1992)  
 Henry Cornick Coke (B.A. 1926, LL.B. 1929, S&B 1926) – Member of Coke & Coke [law firm in Dallas, Texas] (1930-1977)  
 George Denegre (B.A. 1943) – Partner of Jones, Walker, Weachter, Poievent, Carrere & Denegre [law firm in New Orleans] (1952-2008)  
 John Wesley Warrington (B.A. 1936) – Partner of Graydon, Head & Ritchey [law firm in Cincinnati] (1951-1989)  
 John Herron More (B.A. 1924) – Partner of Taft, Stettinius & Hollister [law firm in Cincinnati] (1935-1970)  
 Seth Chase Taft (B.A. 1943, LL.B. 1948) – Partner of Partner of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue [law firm in Cleveland, Ohio] (1959-c.1984)  
 Howard Tallmadge Foulkes (B.A. 1911) – Partner of Wickham, Borgelt, Skogstad and Powell [law firm in Milwaukee] (1913-1973)  
 Richard Woolsey Cutler (B.A. 1938; LL.B. 1941) – Partner of Quarles & Brady [law firm in Milwaukee] (1954-1987)  
 Lucius Franklin Robinson Jr. (B.A. 1918) – Partner of Robinson, Robinson & Cole [law firm in Hartford, Connecticut] (1925-c.1982)  
 John Caldwell Parsons (B.A. 1922; LL.B. 1926) – Partner of Robinson, Robinson & Cole [law firm in Hartford, Connecticut] (1931-1973)  
 James Wayne Cooper (B.A. 1926; LL.B. 1929) – Partner of Tyler, Cooper, Grant, Bowerman & Keefe [law firm in New Haven, CT] (1935-1989)  
 Bayard Ewing (B.A. 1938) – Partner of Tillinghast, Collins & Graham [law firm in Providence, Rhode Island] (1949-c.1984)  
 Richard Francis Corroon (B.A. 1935) – Partner of Potter, Anderson & Corroon [law firm in Wilmington, Delaware] (1946-1978)  
 Malcolm W. Martin (B.A. 1933) – Partner of Peper, Martin, Jensen, Maichel & Hetlage [law firm in St. Louis] (1941-2004); brother of Federal Reserve Chairman William McC. Martin Jr.

#### Organization Executives:

E. Roland Harriman (B.A. 1917; S&B 1917) – Chairman of American Red Cross (1954-1973); Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1978); Chairman of the Board of Union Pacific Railroad Co. (1946-1969)  
 Max F. Millikan (B.S. 1935) – President of World Peace Foundation (1956-1969)  
 Robert M. Hutchins (B.A. 1921) – Chairman of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (1959-1974)  
 Caryl P. Haskins (Ph.B. 1930) – President of Carnegie Institution of Washington (1956-1971)  
 Frank Altschul (B.A. 1908) – Vice President of the Council on Foreign Relations (1951-1971)  
 Morris Hadley (B.A. 1916, S&B 1916) – Chairman of Carnegie Corporation of New York (1955-1966)  
 J. Quigg Newton Jr. (B.A. 1933, LL.B. 1936, S&B 1933) – President of The Commonwealth Fund (1963-1975)  
 Ernest Brooks, Jr. (B.A. 1930, S&K 1930) – President of Old Dominion Foundation [New York City] (1956-1969)  
 Walter James McNerney (B.S. 1947) – President of Blue Cross Association [in Chicago] (1961-1977)  
 Anson Phelps Stokes Jr. (B.A. 1927, S&B 1927) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts (1956-1970)  
 August Heckscher (B.A. 1936) – Member of the board of directors, American Civil Liberties Union (1957-1965); OSS agent (1942-1945)  
 Walter Millis (B.A. 1920) – Member of the board of directors, American Civil Liberties Union (1957-1968)

#### College Administrators:

Kingman Brewster Jr. (B.A. 1941) – President of Yale University (1963-1977)  
 Eugene Victor Rostow (B.A. 1933) – Dean of Yale Law School (1955-1965)  
 William Sloane Coffin Jr. (B.A. 1949; S&B 1949) – Chaplain of Yale University (1958-1976)  
 Reuben A. Holden (B.A. 1940, S&B 1940) – Secretary of Yale University (1953-1971)  
 Charles Stafford Gage (B.A. 1925, S&B 1925) – Treasurer of Yale University (1954-1966)  
 Douglas M. Knight (B.A. 1942) – President of Duke University (1963-1969)  
 Thomas Corwin Mendenhall II (B.A. 1932, Ph.D. 1938) – President of Smith College (1959-1975)  
 Richard Daniel Weigle (B.A. 1931, Ph.D. 1939) – President of St. John's College [Annapolis, Maryland] (1949-1980)  
 Harvey Brooks (B.A. 1937) – Dean of Engineering and Applied Physics at Harvard University (1957-1975)  
 William D. Carmichael (B.A. 1950) – Dean of Graduate School of Business and Public Administration at Cornell University (1962-1968)

#### College Professors:

John N. Hazard (B.A. 1930) – Professor of Public Law at Columbia University (1946-1977)  
 William L. Cary (B.A. 1931) – Professor of Law at Columbia University (1955-1983)  
 Henry L. Roberts (B.A. 1938) – Professor of History at Columbia University (1956-1967)  
 A. Doak Barnett (B.A. 1942) – Professor of Political Science at Columbia University (1961-1969)  
 Willis Livingston Mesier Reese (B.A. 1935; LL.B. 1938) – Charles Evans Hughes Professor of Law at Columbia University (1946-1981)  
 Allen Tracy Hazen (B.A. 1927, Ph.D. 1935) – Professor of English at Columbia University (1948-1971)  
 Grant Gilmore (B.A. 1931, Ph.D. 1936, LL.B. 1942) – Professor of Law at Yale University (1946-1965)  
 Thomas Irwin Emerson (B.A. 1928, LL.B. 1931) – Professor of Law at Yale Law School (1946-1976)  
 Ralph Sharp Brown Jr. (B.A. 1935; LL.B. 1939) – Professor of Law at Yale Law School (1953-c.1998)  
 Lewis Bookwalter Ward (B.A. 1930, Ph.D. 1934) – Professor of Business Research at Harvard University (1959-1974)  
 Samuel P. Huntington (B.A. 1946) – Professor of Government at Harvard University (1962-2008)  
 Henry Larkin Terrie Jr. (B.A. 1943) – Professor of English at Dartmouth College (1959-1986)  
 Richard Whitney Sterling (B.A. 1942, M.A. 1947, Ph.D. 1956) – Professor of Government at Dartmouth College (1962-c.1987)  
 Lyman B. Spitzer Jr. (B.A. 1935, S&B 1935) – Charles A. Young Professor of Astronomy at Princeton University (1952-1982)  
 Charles A. Barker (B.A. 1926, Ph.D. 1932) – Professor of American History at Johns Hopkins University (1945-1972)  
 Francis E. Rourke (B.A. 1947, M.A. 1948) – Professor of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University (1961-1993)  
 Arthur Stuart Pitt (B.A. 1935, M.A. 1937, Ph.D. 1939) – Professor of English at U.S. Naval Academy (1954-1978)  
 Edward V. Gulick (B.A. 1937, M.A. 1942, Ph.D. 1947) – Prof. of European History and Far Eastern History at Wellesley College (1961-c.1976)  
 Benjamin McLane Spock (B.A. 1925, S&K 1925) – Professor of Child Development at Western Reserve University [Cleveland] (1955-1967)  
 Everard Mott Williams (B.S. 1936, Ph.D. 1939) – Professor of Engineering at Carnegie Mellon University [Pittsburgh] (1949-1972)



Charles Leslie Stevenson (B.A. 1930) – Professor of Philosophy at University of Michigan (1949-1977)  
Robert Stafford Ward (B.A. 1929) – Professor of English at the University of Miami [Florida] (1956-1972)  
Simon Newcomb Whitney (B.A. 1924, Ph.D. 1931) – Professor of Economics at Rutgers University (1961-1967)  
Anthony Nicholas Brady Garvan (B.A. 1939; Ph.D. 1948, S&K 1939) – Professor of American Civilization at Univ. of Pennsylvania (1960-1987)  
Oswald Garrison Villard Jr. (B.A. 1938) – Professor of Electrical Engineering at Stanford University (1955-1987); Member of United States Air Force Scientific Advisory Board (1961-1975); great-grandson of abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison

Journalists:

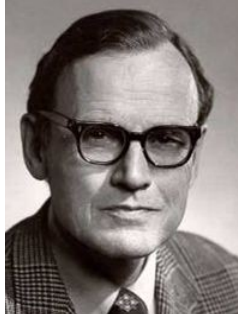
Henry R. Luce (B.A. 1920; S&B 1920) – Editor-in-Chief of Time, Inc. (1923-1964); founder of Time and Life magazines  
William F. Buckley, Jr. (B.A. 1950; S&B 1950) – Editor-in-Chief of *National Review* magazine (1955-1990)  
Philip L. Geyelin (B.A. 1944) – Diplomatic correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal* (1960-1967)  
Ralph D. Paine Jr. (B.A. 1929, S&B 1929) – Publisher of *Fortune* magazine (1953-1967)  
John K. Jessup (B.A. 1928) – Chief Editorial Writer of *Life* magazine (1951-1969)  
Robert C. Christopher (B.A. 1948) – Foreign Editor of *Newsweek* magazine (1963-1969)  
John Hay Whitney (B.A. 1926; S&K 1926) – Publisher and Editor-in-Chief of *New York Herald Tribune* (1961-1966)  
Jack Rohe Howard (B.A. 1932) – President of Scripps-Howard Newspapers (1953-1975)

Note: S&B = Skull & Bones; S&K = Scroll & Key

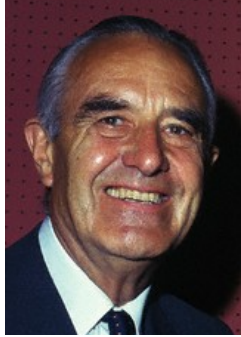
# Prominent Members of Skull & Bones in 1963



**McGeorge Bundy**  
B.A. Yale 1940  
National Security Advisor  
(1961-1966)



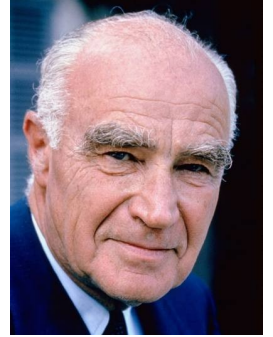
**William P. Bundy**  
B.A. Yale 1939  
Deputy Assistant  
Secretary of Defense for  
International Security  
Affairs (1961-1963)



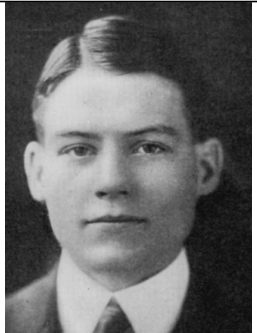
**W. Averell Harriman**  
B.A. Yale 1913  
Under Secretary of State  
for Political Affairs (April  
4, 1963-March 17, 1965)



**John Sherman Cooper**  
B.A. Yale 1923  
U.S. Senator (R-  
Kentucky, 1946-1949,  
1952-1955, 1956-1973)



**Henry R. Luce**  
B.A. Yale 1920  
Editor-in-Chief of *Time*  
magazine (1923-1964)



**H. Neil Mallon**  
B.A. Yale 1917  
Chairman of Dresser  
Industries, Inc. [Dallas]



**E. Roland Harriman**  
B.A. Yale 1917  
Chairman of American  
Red Cross (1954-1973)



**Prescott S. Bush**  
B.A. Yale 1917  
Partner of Brown Brothers  
Harriman & Co.  
(1931-1972)



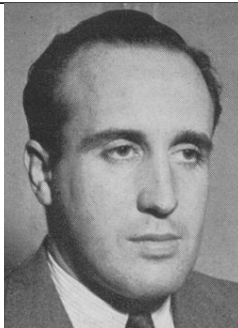
**Knight Woolley**  
B.A. Yale 1917  
Partner of Brown Brothers  
Harriman & Co.  
(1931-1982)



**Robert A. Lovett**  
B.A. Yale 1918  
Partner of Brown Brothers  
Harriman & Co. (1931-  
1940, 1946-1947, 1949-  
1950, 1953-1986)



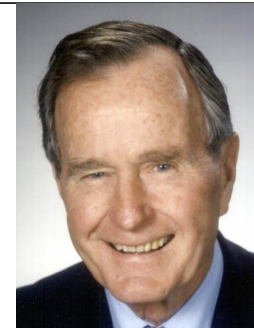
**Charles M. Spofford**  
B.A. Yale 1924  
Member of Davis, Polk &  
Wardwell [law firm]  
(1940-1950, 1952-1973)



**Henry John Heinz II**  
B.A. Yale 1931  
Chairman of the board of  
H.J. Heinz Co.  
(1959-1987)



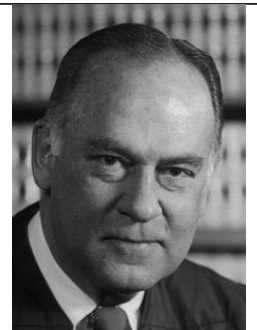
**J. Richardson Dilworth**  
B.A. Yale 1938  
Senior Financial Adviser  
to the Rockefeller family  
(1958-1981)



**George H.W. Bush**  
B.A. Yale 1948  
President of Zapata  
Offshore Co. [in Houston,  
Texas] (1956-1964)



**William F. Buckley Jr.**  
B.A. Yale 1950  
Editor-in-Chief of *National*  
*Review* magazine  
(1955-1990)



**Potter Stewart**  
B.A. Yale 1937  
Justice of the U.S.  
Supreme Court  
(1958-1981)



**John H. Chafee**  
B.A. Yale 1947  
Governor of Rhode Island  
(1963-1969)



**William S. Moorhead Jr.**  
B.A. Yale 1945  
U.S. Congressman  
(D-Penn., 1959-1981)



**Thomas "Lud" Ashley**  
B.A. Yale 1948  
U.S. Congressman  
(D-Ohio, 1955-1981)



**William S. Coffin Jr.**  
B.A. Yale 1949  
Chaplain of Yale  
University (1958-1976)



## Skull & Bones and Kennedy Assassination (November 22, 1963)

### Government Officials:

W. Averell Harriman (S&B 1913) – Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs (April 4, 1963-March 17, 1965)  
McGeorge Bundy (S&B 1940) – National Security Advisor (1961-1966)  
William P. Bundy (S&B 1939) – Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (1961-1963)  
William H. Orrick Jr. (S&B 1937) – Assistant U.S. Attorney General for Antitrust Division (1963-1965)  
Gaspard d'Andelot Belin (S&B 1939) – General Counsel of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (1962-1965)  
David Campion Acheson (S&B 1943) – U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia (1961-1965)  
John Sherman Cooper (S&B 1923) – U.S. Senator (Republican Party-Kentucky; 1946-1949; 1952-1955; 1956-1973)  
Thomas William Ludlow "Lud" Ashley (S&B 1948) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Party-Ohio, 1955-1981)  
William S. Moorhead Jr. (S&B 1945) – U.S. Congressman (Democratic Party-Pennsylvania, 1959-1981)  
Potter Stewart (S&B 1937) – Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1958-1981)

### Bankers and Businessmen:

Prescott S. Bush (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1972)  
Knight Woolley (S&B 1917) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1982)  
Robert A. Lovett (S&B 1918) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1953-1986)  
Stephen Y. Hord (S&B 1921) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1945-1981)  
John Beckwith Madden (S&B 1941) – Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1955-1988)  
Dean Witter Jr. (S&B 1944) – Partner of Dean Witter & Co. (1946-1970)  
Vance Van Dine (S&B 1949) – Partner of Morgan Stanley & Co. (1963-1975)  
Daniel P. Davison (S&B 1949) – Vice President of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. (1961-1973)  
Evan G. Galbraith (S&B 1950) – Vice President of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. (1961-1969)  
J. Richardson Dilworth (S&B 1938) – Senior Financial Adviser to the Rockefeller family (1958-1981)  
H. Neil Mallon (S&B 1917) – Chairman of Dresser Industries, Inc.  
Joseph Richardson Dilworth (S&B 1938) – senior financial adviser to the Rockefeller family (1958-1981)  
Robert Guthrie Page (S&B 1922) – President of Phelps Dodge Corporation (1947-1967)  
John Hancock Daniels (S&B 1943) – President of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. (1958-1967)  
Henry John Heinz II (S&B 1931) – Chairman of the board of H.J. Heinz Company (1959-1987)  
William H. "Bill" Donaldson (S&B 1953) – Chairman and CEO of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Inc. [New York City] (1959-1973)  
George Herbert Walker Jr. (S&B 1927) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1929-1974)  
George Herbert Walker III (S&B 1953) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1961-1974)  
Jonathan J. Bush (S&B 1953) – General Partner of G.H. Walker & Co. (1960-1970)  
Charles Christian Haffner Jr. (S&B 1919) – Chairman and CEO of R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co. [Chicago printing firm] (1952-1964)  
Gaylord Donnelley (S&B 1931) – President of R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co. [Chicago] (1952-1964); Trustee, Univ. of Chicago (1947-1980)  
Storer B. Lunt (S&B 1921) – Chairman of W.W. Norton & Company, Inc. (1958-c.1968)  
John Warner Field (S&B 1937) – President and CEO of Warnaco, Inc. (1957-1974)  
George H.W. Bush (S&B 1948) – President of Zapata Offshore Co. [in Houston, Texas] (1956-1964)

### Lawyers:

Charles M. Spofford (S&B 1924) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1940-1950, 1952-1973)  
Charles Hastings Willard (S&B 1926) – Partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1950-1973)  
Edward Rogers Wardwell (S&B 1927) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1946-c.1972)  
Samuel Hazard Gillespie Jr. (S&B 1932) – Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1948-present)  
Peter O.A. Solbert (S&B 1941) – Partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell (1957-1963, 1965-1989)  
Harold H. Healy Jr. (S&B 1943) – Partner of Debevoise & Plimpton (1959-1989)  
John Baker Jessup (S&B 1942) – Partner of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1959-1993)  
Endicott Peabody Davison (S&B 1945) – Partner of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts (1959-1980)  
Morris Hadley (S&B 1916) – Partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy (1924-1979); Chairman of Carnegie Corp. of New York (1955-1966)  
William Eldred Jackson (S&B 1941) – Partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy (1954-1999)  
Sherman Baldwin (S&B 1919) – Member of Lord, Day & Lord (1929-1969)  
Alfred Ogden (S&B 1932) – Partner of Alexander & Green (1955-1975)  
John Carey (S&B 1945W) – Partner of Coudert Brothers [law firm in New York City] (1961-1987)  
Edwin Foster Blair (S&B 1924) – Partner of Hughes, Hubbard, Blair & Reed [New York City] (1952-1968)  
Marcien Jenckes (S&B 1921) – Member of Choate, Hall & Stewart [law firm in Boston] (1927-1971)  
George Frederick Baer Appel (S&B 1924) – Partner of Townsend, Elliott & Munson [law firm in Philadelphia] (1938-1970)  
Henry Cornick Coke (S&B 1926) – Member of Coke & Coke [law firm in Dallas, Texas] (1930-1977)  
Anthony Lee Michel (S&B 1926) – Partner of Gardner, Carton, Douglas, Chilgren & Waud [law firm in Chicago] (1942-1966)  
Richard Marden Davis (S&B 1933) – Partner of Davis, Graham & Stubbs [law firm in Denver] (1937-c.1982)  
George Alfred Ranney (S&B 1934) – General Counsel of Inland Steel Co. [Chicago] (1962-1968)

### Organizations, Colleges, and Journalists:

E. Roland Harriman (S&B 1917) – Chairman of American Red Cross (1954-1973); Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1978); Chairman of the Board of Union Pacific Railroad Co. (1946-1969)  
J. Quigg Newton Jr. (S&B 1933) – President of The Commonwealth Fund (1963-1975)  
Anson Phelps Stokes Jr. (S&B 1927) – Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts (1956-1970)  
Henry R. Luce (S&B 1920) – Editor-in-Chief of Time, Inc. (1923-1964)  
William F. Buckley, Jr. (S&B 1950) – Editor-in-Chief of *National Review* magazine (1955-1990)  
Ralph D. Paine Jr. (S&B 1929) – Publisher of *Fortune* magazine (1953-1967)  
Charles Stafford Gage (S&B 1925) – Treasurer of Yale University (1954-1966)  
Reuben A. Holden (S&B 1940) – Secretary of Yale University (1953-1971)  
William Sloane Coffin Jr. (S&B 1949) – Chaplain of Yale University (1958-1976)

# Kennedy Assassination: A Wall Street Conspiracy?

## Council on Foreign Relations in 1963



Former CIA Director Allen Dulles (left), Deputy CIA Director of Plans Richard M. Bissell Jr. (2<sup>nd</sup> left), President John F. Kennedy, and CIA Director John Alex McCone (right) pose for a group portrait in April 1962. Allen Dulles, Richard M. Bissell Jr., and John Alex McCone were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. (CIA Photo)



President John F. Kennedy (left) appears with disarmament advisor John McCloy, former Chairman of the board of Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City, on October 6, 1961. John McCloy was the chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of the Warren Commission.





U.S. President John F. Kennedy (fourth from left) appears with a group of businessmen and advisors at the White House in Washington, D.C. in June 1962. From left to right: Unidentified, Henry C. Alexander (**Chairman of the board of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.**), Roger M. Blough (**Chairman of the board of United States Steel Corp.**), President John F. Kennedy, C. Douglas Dillon (**U.S. Secretary of the Treasury**), Allan Sproul (**former President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York**), unidentified, Henry Fowler (**Under U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, later Partner of Goldman, Sachs & Co.**), and Robert V. Roosa (**Under U.S. Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, later Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.**). Alexander, Blough, Dillon, Sproul, Fowler, and Roosa were members of the Council on Foreign Relations.  
(Photo: Art Rickerby/Time Life)



Harold Pratt House in New York City, the headquarters of the Council on Foreign Relations. Harold Pratt House is located on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and 68<sup>th</sup> Street, one block west of 68<sup>th</sup> Street and Hunter College subway station.

Directors of the Council on Foreign Relations (1963-1964)

Name	College Degree	Year	Occupation in 1963
Whitney H. Shepardson	B.A. Oxford 1913	1921-1966	
Allen W. Dulles	A.B. Princeton 1914	1927-1969	Of Counsel of Sullivan & Cromwell [law firm] (1962-1969); Director of Central Intelligence Agency (1953-1961) Member of the Warren Commission (1963-1964)
Hamilton Fish Armstrong	A.B. Princeton 1916	1928-1972	Editor of <i>Foreign Affairs</i> magazine (1928-1972)
Frank Altschul	B.A. Yale 1908	1934-1972	Secretary of the Council on Foreign Relations (1944-1972)
John H. Williams		1937-1964	Professor of International Economic Affairs at Tufts University (1957-1963)
Lewis W. Douglas	A.B. Amherst 1916	1940-1964	
Henry M. Wriston	Ph.D. Harvard 1922	1943-1967	President of the Council on Foreign Relations (1951-1964)
Thomas K. Finletter	A.B. U. Penn. 1915	1944-1967	U.S. Representative to NATO (1961-1965)
William A.M. Burden	A.B. Harvard 1927	1945-1974	Partner of William A.M. Burden & Co. (1949-1984)
Walter H. Mallory		1945-1968	
Philip D. Reed	LL.B. Fordham 1924	1945-1969	Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1960-1965)
David Rockefeller	Ph.D. Chicago 1940	1949-1985	President of Chase Manhattan Bank (1961-1969)
Joseph E. Johnson	Ph.D. Harvard 1943	1950-1974	President of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1950-1971)
Grayson L. Kirk	Ph.D. U. Wisc. 1930	1950-1973	President of Columbia University (1953-1968)
Elliott V. Bell	B.A. Columbia 1925	1953-1966	Treasurer of the Council on Foreign Relations (1952-1964)
John J. McCloy	A.B. Amherst 1916	1953-1972	Chairman of Ford Foundation (1958-1965) Member of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy [law firm] (1963-1989) Member of the Warren Commission (1963-1964)
Arthur H. Dean	B.A. Cornell 1921	1955-1972	Partner of Sullivan & Cromwell [law firm] (1929-1976)
Charles M. Spofford	B.A. Yale 1924	1955-1972	Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell [law firm] (1940-1950, 1952-1973)
William C. Foster		1959-1972	Director of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (1961-1969)
Caryl P. Haskins	Ph.D. Harvard 1935	1961-1975	President of Carnegie Institution of Washington (1956-1971)
James A. Perkins	Ph.D. Princeton 1937	1963-1979	President of Cornell University (1963-1969)



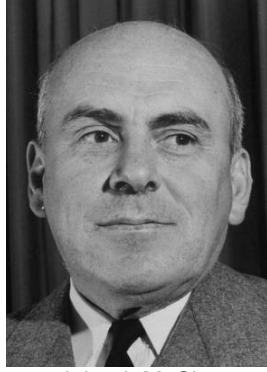
## Directors of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1963



Joseph E. Johnson  
President of Carnegie  
Endowment for  
International Peace  
(1950-1971)



Allen W. Dulles  
Member of Sullivan &  
Cromwell [law firm] (1926-  
1951, 1962-1969);  
**Member of the Warren  
Commission**



John J. McCloy  
Chairman of the Council  
on Foreign Relations  
(1953-1970);  
**Member of the Warren  
Commission**



Arthur H. Dean  
Partner of  
Sullivan & Cromwell  
[law firm in New York City]  
(1929-1976)



Charles M. Spofford  
Member of  
Davis, Polk & Wardwell  
[law firm in New York City]  
(1940-1950, 1952-1973)



Lewis W. Douglas  
Chairman of Mutual Life  
Insurance Company of  
New York (1950-1959)



Philip D. Reed  
Chairman of the Federal  
Reserve Bank of New  
York (1960-1965)



David Rockefeller  
President of Chase  
Manhattan Bank  
(1961-1969); brother of  
New York Governor  
Nelson A. Rockefeller



Thomas K. Finletter  
U.S. Representative to  
NATO (1961-1965)



William C. Foster  
Director of Arms Control  
and Disarmament Agency  
(1961-1969)



Grayson L. Kirk  
President of Columbia  
University (1953-1968)



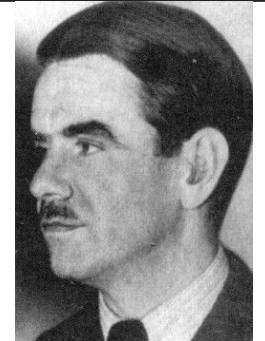
James A. Perkins  
President of Cornell  
University (1963-1969)



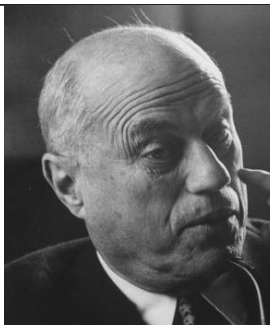
Caryl P. Haskins  
President of Carnegie  
Institution of Washington  
(1956-1971)



William A.M. Burden  
Partner of William A.M.  
Burden & Co.  
(1949-1984)



Hamilton Fish Armstrong  
Editor of *Foreign Affairs*  
magazine (1928-1972)



Frank Altschul  
Secretary of the Council  
on Foreign Relations  
(1944-1972)



Elliott V. Bell  
Treasurer of the Council  
on Foreign Relations  
(1952-1964)



Henry M. Wriston  
President of the Council  
on Foreign Relations  
(1951-1964)



Whitney H. Shepardson  
Director of the Council on  
Foreign Relations  
(1921-1966)



Walter H. Mallory  
Executive Director of the  
Council on Foreign  
Relations (1927-1959)



## Prominent Members of the Council on Foreign Relations (1963-1964)



Nelson A. Rockefeller  
Governor of New York  
(1959-1973)



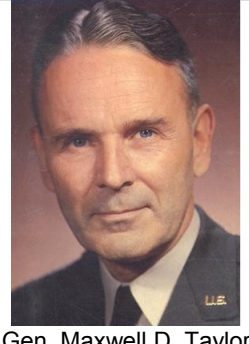
Foy D. Kohler  
U.S. Ambassador to the  
Soviet Union (1962-1966)



Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.  
U.S. Ambassador to  
South Vietnam  
(August 26, 1963-June  
28, 1964, 1965-1967)



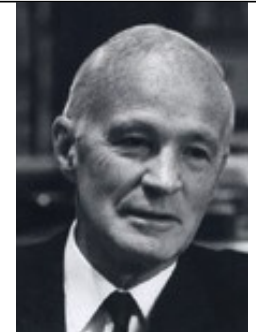
John Alex McCone  
Director of Central  
Intelligence Agency  
(1961-1965)



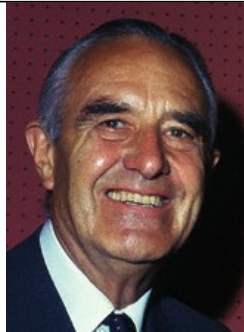
Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor  
Chairman of the Joint  
Chiefs of Staff (1962-  
1964); U.S. Ambassador  
to South Vietnam (1964-  
1965)



William McC. Martin Jr.  
Chairman of the Federal  
Reserve (1951-1970)



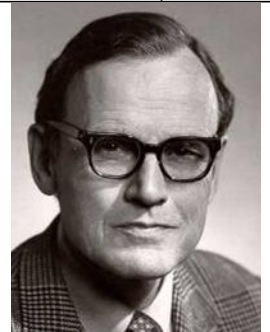
Alfred Hayes  
President of the Federal  
Reserve Bank of New  
York (1956-1975)



W. Averell Harriman  
Under Secretary of State  
for Political Affairs (April  
4, 1963-March 17, 1965)



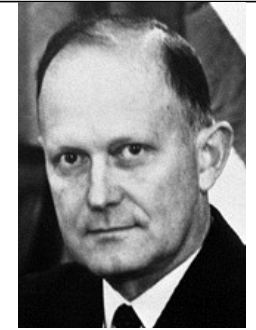
McGeorge Bundy  
National Security Advisor  
(1961-1966)



William P. Bundy  
Deputy Assistant  
Secretary of Defense for  
International Security  
Affairs (1961-1963)



Dean Rusk  
U.S. Secretary of State  
(1961-1969)



C. Douglas Dillon  
Secretary of the Treasury  
(1961-1965)



Paul H. Nitze  
Assistant Secretary of  
Defense for International  
Security Affairs  
(1961-1963)



Roswell L. Gilpatric  
Deputy Secretary of  
Defense (1961-1964)



Henry H. Fowler  
Under Secretary of the  
Treasury (1961-1964)



Maj. Gen. Edward  
Lansdale  
CIA agent



Lt. Gen. Paul W. Caraway  
High Commissioner of the  
Ryukyu Islands [Okinawa]  
(1961-1964)



Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer  
Supreme Allied  
Commander of Europe  
(1963-1969)



Lt. Gen. Charles H.  
Bonesteel III  
Director of Special  
Studies, Office of the  
Army Chief of Staff  
(1963-1966)



Gen. Andrew Goodpaster  
Assistant to the Chairman  
of the Joint Chiefs of Staff  
(1962-1966)





G. Frederick Reinhardt  
U.S. Ambassador to Italy  
(1961-1968)



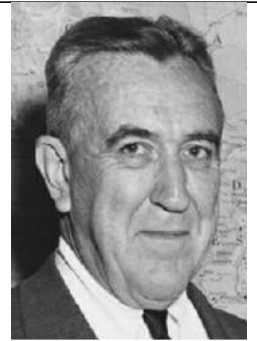
David K.E. Bruce  
U.S. Ambassador to  
Great Britain (1961-1969)



Charles E. Bohlen  
U.S. Ambassador to  
France (1962-1968)



Henry A. Byroade  
U.S. Ambassador to  
Burma (October 7, 1963-  
June 11, 1968)



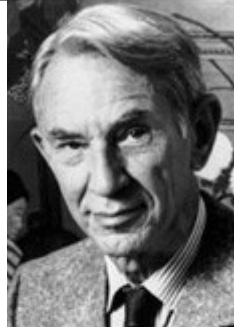
Chester Bowles  
U.S. Ambassador to India  
(1951-1953, 1963-1969)



Adlai E. Stevenson Jr.  
U.S. Representative to  
the United Nations  
(1961-1965)



Adm. Jerauld Wright  
U.S. Ambassador to the  
Republic of China  
[Taiwan] (1963-1965)



Edwin O. Reischauer  
U.S. Ambassador to  
Japan (1961-1966)



William E. Stevenson  
U.S. Ambassador to the  
Philippines (1962-1964)



Joseph C. Satterthwaite  
U.S. Ambassador to  
South Africa (1961-1965)



Kingman Brewster Jr.  
President of Yale  
University (1963-1977)



Nathan M. Pusey  
President of Harvard  
University (1953-1971)



Robert F. Goheen  
President of Princeton  
University (1957-1972)



J. E. Wallace Sterling  
President of Stanford  
University (1949-1968)



Clark Kerr  
President of University of  
California at Berkeley  
(1958-1967)



Emilio G. Collado  
Vice President of Exxon  
Corp. [oil company]  
(1962-1966)



Gabriel Hauge  
President of  
Manufacturers Hanover  
Trust Co. (1963-1971)



Charles E. Wyzanski Jr.  
Judge of the U.S. District  
Court for the District of  
Massachusetts  
(1941-1971)



Henry A. Kissinger  
Professor of Government  
at Harvard University  
(1962-1969)



Eugene V. Rostow  
Dean of Yale Law School  
(1955-1965)



Frederick M. Warburg  
Partner of Kuhn, Loeb &  
Co. (1931-1973)



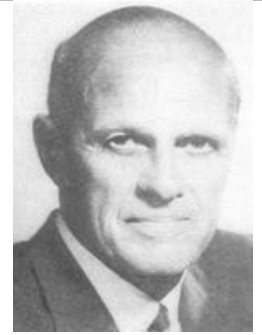
Charles E. Saltzman  
Partner of Goldman,  
Sachs & Co. (1956-1973)



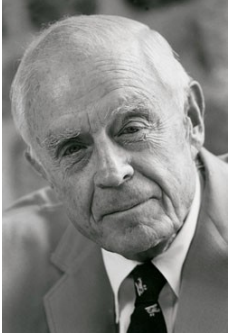
George Champion  
Chairman of the board of  
Chase Manhattan Bank  
(1961-1969)



Thomas S. Gates Jr.  
President of Morgan  
Guaranty Trust Co.  
(1961-1965)



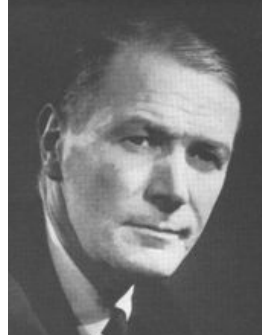
George S. Moore  
President of National City  
Bank of New York  
[Citibank] (1959-1967)



Thomas J. Watson Jr.  
Chairman of International  
Business Machines Corp.  
(1961-1971)



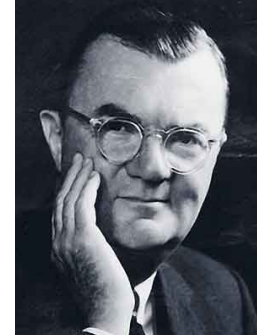
J. Irwin Miller  
Chairman of the board of  
Cummins Engine Co.  
(1951-1977)



Albert L. Nickerson  
Chairman and CEO of  
Socony-Mobil Oil Co.  
(1963-1969)



Roger M. Blough  
Chairman and CEO of  
United States Steel  
Corporation (1955-1969)



Lamont du Pont  
Copeland  
President of E.I. du Pont  
de Nemours Inc.  
(1962-1967)



Henry T. Heald  
President of Ford  
Foundation (1956-1965)



John D. Rockefeller III  
Chairman of The  
Rockefeller Foundation  
(1952-1971)



Juan Terry Trippe  
President of Pan  
American World Airways,  
Inc. (1927-1964)



Harding F. Bancroft  
Executive Vice President  
of The New York Times  
Co. (1963-1974)



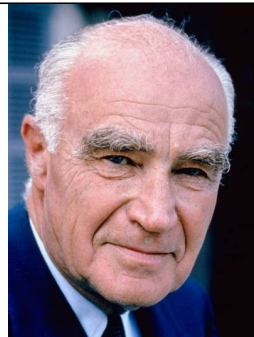
John B. Oakes  
Editorial Page Editor of  
*The New York Times*  
(1961-1977)



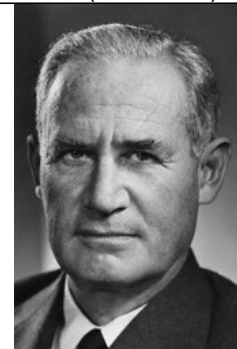
David Sarnoff  
Chairman of the board of  
RCA (1947-1966)



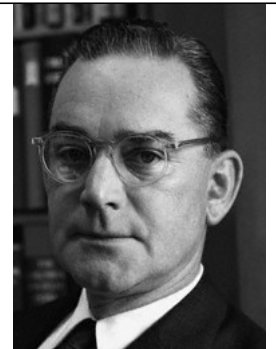
William S. Paley  
Chairman of the board of  
Columbia Broadcasting  
System (1946-1983)



Henry R. Luce  
Editor-in-Chief of *Time*  
magazine (1923-1964)



Arthur Hays Sulzberger  
Chairman of the board of  
The New York Times Co.  
(1957-1968)



John Hay Whitney  
Publisher of *New York  
Herald Tribune*  
(1961-1966)



# Council on Foreign Relations Members and Their Occupation during the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas (November 22, 1963)

Name	Membership (Year)	Primary Occupation
<b>Government Officials:</b>		
McGeorge Bundy	1947-1995	National Security Advisor (January 20, 1961-February 28, 1966)
John Alex McCone	1958-1977	Director of Central Intelligence Agency (November 29, 1961-April 28, 1965)
Dean Rusk	1952-1994	U.S. Secretary of State (January 21, 1961-January 20, 1969)
George W. Ball	1949-1993	Under Secretary of State (December 4, 1961-September 30, 1966)
W. Averell Harriman	1923-1986	Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs (April 4, 1963-March 17, 1965)
Harlan B. Cleveland	1953-2007	Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs (1961-1965)
Walt W. Rostow	1955-2002	Counselor of the State Department (December 4, 1961-March 31, 1966)
William R. Polk	1961-present	Member of State Department Policy Planning Council (1961-1965)
W. Howard Wriggins	1961-2008	Member of State Department Policy Planning Council (1961-1965)
Foy D. Kohler	1950-1990	U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union (September 27, 1962-November 14, 1966)
David K.E. Bruce	1946-1977	U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain (March 17, 1961-March 20, 1969)
Charles E. Bohlen	1953-1973	U.S. Ambassador to France (October 27, 1962-February 9, 1968)
Douglas MacArthur II	1954-1994	U.S. Ambassador to Belgium (May 9, 1961-February 11, 1965 )
George C. McGhee	1954-1995	U.S. Ambassador to West Germany (May 18, 1963-May 21, 1968)
G. Frederick Reinhardt	1959-1970	U.S. Ambassador to Italy (May 17, 1961-March 3, 1968)
Henry R. Labouisse Jr.	1949-1986	U.S. Ambassador to Greece (March 7, 1962-May 8, 1965)
(Adm.) George W. Anderson	1948-1979	U.S. Ambassador to Portugal (October 22, 1963- June 1, 1966)
John M. Cabot	1957-1980	U.S. Ambassador to Poland (March 2, 1962-September 24, 1965)
James K. Penfield	1960-2003	U.S. Ambassador to Iceland (May 24, 1961-March 16, 1967)
Edwin O. Reischauer	1958-1975	U.S. Ambassador to Japan (April 27, 1961-August 19, 1966)
(Adm.) Jerauld Wright	1958-1990	U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of China [Taiwan] (June 29, 1963-July 25, 1965)
Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.	1961-1981	U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam (August 26, 1963-June 28, 1964, 1965-1967)
William E. Stevenson	1957-1975	U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines (February 5, 1962-June 14, 1964)
Chester Bowles	1954-1983	U.S. Ambassador to India (1951-1953, July 19, 1963-April 21, 1969)
Henry A. Byroade	1953-1977	U.S. Ambassador to Burma (October 7, 1963-June 11, 1968)
Robert M. McClintock	1958-1976	U.S. Ambassador to Argentina (February 14, 1962-May 10, 1964)
Charles W. Cole	1946-1953, 1960-1977	U.S. Ambassador to Chile (October 21, 1961-September 27, 1964)
Lincoln Gordon	1954-2008	U.S. Ambassador to Brazil (October 19, 1961-February 25, 1966)
Julius C. Holmes	1947-1967	U.S. Ambassador to Iran (June 17, 1961-March 13, 1965)
John S. Badeau	1957-1975	U.S. Ambassador to Egypt (July 19, 1961-June 9, 1964)
John H. Ferguson	1948-1969	U.S. Ambassador to Morocco (October 1, 1962-November 24, 1964)
Joseph C. Satterthwaite	1959-1971	U.S. Ambassador to South Africa (May 22, 1961- November 17, 1965)
Edward M. Korry	1962-2002	U.S. Ambassador to Ethiopia (April 20, 1963-September 22, 1967)
Edmund A. Gullion	1955-1997	U.S. Ambassador to Congo [Zaire] (September 11, 1961-February 20, 1964)
Philip M. Kaiser	1956-2006	U.S. Ambassador to Senegal (July 20, 1961-May 18, 1964) U.S. Ambassador to Mauritania (August 1, 1961-May 18, 1964)
Leland Barrows	1961-1987	U.S. Ambassador to Cameroon (1960-1966)
Charles F. Darlington	1938-1985	U.S. Ambassador to Gabon (October 18, 1961-July 26, 1964)
Adlai E. Stevenson Jr.	1957-1964	U.S. Representative to the United Nations (January 23, 1961-July 14, 1965)
Thomas K. Finletter	1935-1979	U.S. Rep. to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (March 2, 1961-Sept. 2, 1965)
Charles W. Yost	1957-1980	Deputy U.S. Representative to the United Nations (1961-1966)
Jonathan B. Bingham	1952-1986	U.S. Representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (1963-1964)
Christian A. Herter	1930-33, 1938- 42, 1946-1966	Special Representative for Trade Negotiations (1962-1966)
C. Douglas Dillon	1940-2002	Secretary of the Treasury (1961-1965)
Henry H. Fowler	1950-1997	Under Secretary of the Treasury (1961-1964)
Robert V. Roosa	1957-1993	Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs (1961-1964)
Roswell L. Gilpatric	1953-1995	Deputy Secretary of Defense (1961-1964)
Norman S. Paul	1957-1978	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower (1962-1965)
Charles J. Hitch	1957-1979	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Comptroller (1961-1965)
Paul H. Nitze	1949-2004	Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (1961-1963)
William P. Bundy	1960-2000	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (1961-1963)
John T. McNaughton	1962-1966	General Counsel of the Department of Defense (1962-1963)
Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor	1946-1985	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1962-1964)
Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer	1946-1987	Supreme Allied Commander of Europe (January 1, 1963-July 1, 1969)
Gen. John K. Gerhart	1961-1972	Commander, North American Air Defense Command (1962-1965)
Lt. Gen. Paul V. Caraway	1954-1971	High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands [Okinawa] (1961-1964)
Lt. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel III	1960-1977	Director of Special Studies, Office of the Army Chief of Staff (1963-1966)
Maj. Gen. William C. Westmoreland	1961-1973	Superintendent of U.S. Military Academy [West Point] (1960-1963); Commanding General, XVIII Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, North Carolina (1963)
Maj. Gen. Richard G. Stilwell	1956-1991	Commander of Cadets at U.S. Military Academy [West Point] (1961-1963) Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam

		(1963-1964)
Maj. Gen. Andrew Goodpaster	1956-2004	Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1962-1966)
Maj. Gen. Edward G. Lansdale	1959-1978	U.S. Air Force officer; CIA agent
David E. Bell	1962-2000	Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development [USAID] (1962-1966)
William L. Cary	1956-1982	Chairman of U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (1961-1964)
Edward R. Murrow	1934-1964	Director of U.S. Information Agency (1961-1964)
Howland H. Sargeant	1955-1983	President of Radio Liberty (1954-1975)
John Richardson Jr.	1957-2010	President of Radio Free Europe (1961-1968)
Jerome B. Wiesner	1960-1994	Special Assistant to the President on Science and Technology (1961-1964)
John A. Bross	1954-1990	Adviser and Coordinator at the American Embassy in Bonn, Germany (1957-1963); Deputy to the Director of Central Intelligence for Programs Evaluation (1963-1971)
Hubert H. Humphrey	1959-1977	U.S. Senator (Democrat-Minnesota; 1949-1964, 1971-1978)
W. Stuart Symington	1959-1988	U.S. Senator (Democrat-Missouri, 1953-1976)
Clifford P. Case	1954-1981	U.S. Senator (Republican-New Jersey, 1955-1979)
Jacob K. Javits	1960-1985	U.S. Senator (Republican-New York, 1957-1981)
Frank F. Church	1963-1973	U.S. Senator (Democrat-Idaho, 1957-1981)
John V. Lindsay	1961-1995	U.S. Congressman (Republican-New York, 1959-1965)
Ogden R. Reid	1956-present	U.S. Congressman (Democrat-New York, January 3, 1963-January 3, 1975)
Henry J. Friendly	1942-1985	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit [New York City] (1959-1974)
Dudley B. Bonsal	1946-1994	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York [New York City] (1962-1976)
Charles E. Wyzanski Jr.	1959-1978	Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts [Boston] (1941-1971)
Nelson A. Rockefeller	1938-1978	Governor of New York (1959-1973)
Luis Munoz-Marin	1962-1979	Governor of Puerto Rico (1949-1965)
Oren Root	1949-1986	Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York (1961-1964)
Thomas W. Braden	1950-1975	Member of the California State Board of Education (1959-1967)
<b>Bankers:</b>		
William McC. Martin Jr.	1947-1995	Chairman of the Federal Reserve (1951-1970)
Philip D. Reed	1942-1988	Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1960-1965)
Alfred Hayes	1948-1985	President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1956-1975)
Frederick L. Deming	1953-1992	President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (1957-1965)
Harold F. Linder	1947-1980	Chairman and President of Export-Import Bank of the United States (1961-1968)
Henry C. Alexander	1953-1969	Chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (1959-1965)
Thomas S. Gates Jr.	1961-1982	President of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (1961-1965)
George Champion	1961-1968	Chairman of the board of Chase Manhattan Bank (1961-1969) Class A Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1962-1964)
David Rockefeller	1942-present	President of Chase Manhattan Bank (1961-1969)
George S. Moore	1958-1974	President of National City Bank of New York [Citibank] (1959-1967)
Walter B. Wriston	1955-1990	Executive Vice President of National City Bank of New York [Citibank] (1960-1967)
Gabriel Hauge	1951-1981	Vice Chairman (1961-63) and Pres. (1963-71) of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.
Samuel B. Payne	1960-1990	Partner of Morgan Stanley & Co. (1947-1972)
Arthur G. Altschul	1946-2001	Partner of Goldman, Sachs & Co. (1959-1977)
Charles E. Saltzman	1947-1953, 1961-1990	Partner of Goldman, Sachs & Co. (1956-1973)
Frederick M. Warburg	1933-1970	Partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. (1931-1973)
John M. Schiff	1938-1986	Partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. (1931-1977)
Benjamin J. Buttenwieser	1942-1991	Partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. (1932-1977)
Nathaniel Samuels	1954-1998	Partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. (1960-1966, 1972-1977)
Sidney Homer	1947-1982	Partner of Salomon Brothers (1961-1971)
E. Roland Harriman	1933-1969	Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1978) Chairman of American Red Cross (1954-1973)
Knight Woolley	1948-1977	Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1982)
Thomas McCance	1949-1978	Partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1945-1979)
Charles Cain Jr.	1949-1967	Executive Vice President in charge of all foreign operations, Chase Manhattan Bank (1946-c.1964)
Robert G. Fuller	1953-1976	Senior Vice President of First National City Bank of New York (1958-1966)
C. Sterling Bunnell	1953-1987	Senior Vice President of First National City Bank of New York (1958-c.1974)
Alexander D. Calhoun	1958-1971	Senior Vice President of First National City Bank of New York (1960-1963)
John Exter	1955-1993	Senior Vice President of First National City Bank of New York (1959-1972)
Robert L. Hoguet	1953-1991	Executive Vice President of First National City Bank (1962-1969)
Hoyt Ammidon	1961-1978	Chairman of the board of U.S. Trust Co. (1962-1974)
John L. Loeb Sr.	1949-1996	Senior Partner of Loeb, Rhoades & Co. [brokerage firm] (1955-1977)
J. Richardson Dilworth	1954-1992	Senior financial adviser to the Rockefeller family (1958-1981)
<b>Businessmen:</b>		
Frederic G. Donner	1956-1967	Chairman of the board of General Motors Corp. (1958-1967)
Harvey S. Firestone Jr.	1955-1972	Chairman and CEO of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. (1948-1963)
Crawford H. Greenewalt	1961-1968	Chairman of the board of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. (1962-1967)
Leo D. Welch	1946-1978	Chairman of the board of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey [Exxon] (1960-1963) Chairman of the board of Communications Satellite Corporation (1963-1965)
Monroe Jackson Rathbone	1956-1968	President (1954-1963) and Chairman (1963-1965) of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey



Ralph Gwin Folлис	1948-1966	Chairman of the board of Standard Oil Co. of California [Chevron] (1950-1966)
Albert Lindsay Nickerson	1952-1969	Chairman and CEO of Socony-Mobil Oil Co. (later Mobil Oil Corp.) (1963-1969)
William K. Whiteford	1955-1967	Chairman of the board and CEO of Gulf Oil Corp. (1960-1965)
Roger M. Blough	1956-1975	Chairman and CEO of United States Steel Corp. (1955-1969)
Roger Lewis	1957-1970	Chairman of the board of General Dynamics Corp. (1962-1970)
J. Irwin Miller	1962-2004	Chairman of the board of Cummins Engine Co. (1951-1977)
Harry E. Humphreys Jr.	1956-1964	Chairman of the board of U.S. Rubber Co. [later Uniroyal] (1951-1965)
Carter L. Burgess	1960-1972, 1975-1985	Chairman and CEO of American Machine & Foundry Co. (1962-1968)
Thomas J. Watson Jr.	1961-1993	Chairman and CEO of International Business Machines Corp. [IBM] (1961-1971)
Walter H. Wheeler Jr.	1956-1970	Chairman of the board of Pitney-Bowes, Inc. (1960-1969)
H.J. Heinz II	1953-1986	Chairman of the board of H.J. Heinz Company (1959-1987)
Thomas B. McCabe	1955-1981	Chairman of the board of Scott Paper Company (1962-1968)
Jack I. Straus	1942-1985	Chairman and CEO of R.H. Macy & Co. [Macy's department store] (1956-1968)
Frazar B. Wilde	1947-1970	Chairman of the board of Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. (1961-c.1966)
Thomas D. Cabot	1953-1995	Chairman of the board of Cabot Corp. (1960-1968)
Louis W. Cabot	1961-2008	President of Cabot Corp. (1960-1969)
James C. Donnell II	1959-1981	President of Marathon Oil Co. (1948-1972)
Walker L. Cisler	1955-1994	President of Detroit Edison Co. (1951-1964)
Ray R. Eppert	1956-1973	President of Burroughs Corp. (1958-1966)
Juan Terry Trippe	1933-1976	President of Pan American World Airways, Inc. (1927-1964)
Robert G. Page	1956-1970	President of Phelps Dodge Corporation (1947-1967)
Lammot du Pont Copeland	1942-1983	President of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (1962-1967)
Harold S. Geneen	1961-1979	President of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. (1959-1973)
John T. Connor Sr.	1962-1992	President of Merck & Co. (1955-1965)
Joseph Peter Grace, Jr.	1951-1992	President and CEO of W.R. Grace & Co. (1945-1981)
Stanley Marcus	1958-1969	President of Neiman Marcus [department store in Dallas, Texas] (1950-1972)
John R. Kimberly	1959-1974	President of Kimberly-Clark Corporation (1953-1967) Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation (1953-1968)
Charles F. Barber	1957-2010	Executive Vice President of American Smelting & Refining Co. (1963-1969)
Kenneth Rush	1960-1994	Executive Vice President of Union Carbide Corp. [chemical] (1961-1966)
Emilio G. Collado	1948-1992	Vice President of Exxon Corp. (1962-1966)
Byron K. Elliott	1944-1992	President of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. [Boston] (1957-1965)
Walter L. Lingle Jr.	1955-1976	Executive Vice President of Procter & Gamble Co. (1954-1969); Deputy Associate Administrator of NASA (1962-1964)
Albert E. Ernst	1960-1972	Vice President of Continental Oil Co. (1959-1966)
Townsend W. Hoopes	1951-2004	Partner of Cresap, McCormick & Paget [consulting firm in New York City] (1958-1964)
Oscar S. Straus II	1951-2009	Partner of Guggenheim Brothers (1959-1983)
Broderick Haskell	1946-1981	Partner of Bache & Co., Inc. (1962-1965)
<b>Lawyers:</b>		
Allen W. Dulles	1927-1969	Member of Sullivan & Cromwell [law firm in New York City] (1926-1951, 1962-1969) CIA Director (1953-1961); Member of the Warren Commission
Eustace Seligman	1926-1976	Member of Sullivan & Cromwell (1923-1976)
Arthur H. Dean	1938-1987	Partner of Sullivan & Cromwell (1929-1976)
George C. Sharp	1946-1972	Partner of Sullivan & Cromwell (1929-1971)
Norris Darrell	1946-1983	Partner of Sullivan & Cromwell (1934-1976)
John R. Stevenson	1955-1995	Partner of Sullivan & Cromwell [law firm] (1956-1969, 1975-1987)
Charles M. Spofford	1947-1990	Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell [law firm] (1940-1950, 1952-1973)
George A. Brownell	1947-1977	Partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell [law firm] (1930-1972)
Frederick August Otto Schwarz	1955-1971	Partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell [law firm] (1935-1974)
Ralph M. Carson	1938-1969	Partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell [law firm] (1935-1977)
S. Hazard Gillespie Jr.	1946-1985	Member of Davis, Polk & Wardwell [law firm] (1948-2011)
Taggart Whipple	1951-1992	Partner of Davis, Polk & Wardwell [law firm] (1950-1992)
Whitney North Seymour	1955-1982	Partner of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett [law firm] (1929-1931, 1933-1983)
Maurice T. Moore	1954-1985	Member of Cravath, Swaine & Moore [law firm] (1926-1980)
Fowler Hamilton	1952-1983	Partner of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton [law firm] (1946-1961, 1963-1984)
William Eldred Jackson	1947-1999	Partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy [law firm] (1954-1999)
George Roberts	1932-1967	Partner of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts [law firm] (1914-1968)
Allen T. Klots	1934-1964	Member of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts [law firm] (1921-1965)
Robert B. von Mehren	1954-present	Partner of Debevoise & Plimpton [law firm] (1957-1993)
Roswell B. Perkins	1956-present	Partner of Debevoise & Plimpton [law firm] (1957-1996)
Alfred Ogden	1947-2002	Partner of Alexander & Green [law firm] (1955-1975)
Michael V. Forrestal	1961-1988	Partner of Shearman & Sterling [law firm in New York City] (1960-1989); Senior staff member of the National Security Council (1962-1965)
Paul G. Pennoyer	1960-1969	Partner of White & Case [law firm] (1928-1971)
Robert M. Pennoyer	1962-1992	Partner of Patterson, Belknap & Webb [law firm] (1962-1995)
John N. Irwin II	1952-1999	Partner of Patterson, Belknap & Webb [law firm] (1950-1957, 1961-1970, 1974-1977)
Robert Sturgis Potter	1957-1988	Partner of Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler [law firm] (1962-1988)
Jerome S. Hess	1930-1968	Member of Hardin, Hess & Eder [law firm in New York City] (1907-1970)

Dean G. Acheson	1948-1953, 1960-1971	Member of Covington & Burling [law firm] (1921-1933, 1934-1941, 1953-1971)
Richard M. Nixon	1961-1964	Member of Mudge, Stern, Baldwin & Todd [law firm in New York City] (1963-1964)
Dillon Anderson	1959-1973	Partner of Baker Botts [law firm in Houston, Texas] (1940-1974)
John C. Parsons	1952-1979	Partner of Robinson, Robinson & Cole [law firm in Hartford, CT] (1931-1973)
<b>Journalists:</b>		
Henry R. Luce	1934-1966	Editor-in-Chief of Time, Inc. (1923-1964)
Arthur Hays Sulzberger	1927-1968	Chairman of the board of The New York Times Co. (1957-1968)
Frederick S. Beebe	1956-1972	Chairman of the board of The Washington Post Co. (1961-1973)
William S. Paley	1936-1989	Chairman of the board of Columbia Broadcasting System [CBS] (1946-1983)
David Sarnoff	1947-1969	Chairman of the board of Radio Corporation of America [RCA] (1947-1966)
Harding F. Bancroft	1957-1984	Secretary (1956-63) and Executive Vice Pres. (1963-74) of The New York Times Co.
John Hay Whitney	1946-1981	Publisher (1957-1966) and Editor-in-Chief (1961-1966) of <i>New York Herald Tribune</i>
Sig Mickelson	1957-1996	Vice President of Time-Life Broadcast, Inc. (1961-1970)
John K. Jessup	1946-1979	Chief Editorial Writer of <i>Life</i> magazine (1951-1969)
Otto Fuerbringer	1953-1994	Managing Editor of <i>Time</i> magazine (1960-1968)
John B. Oakes	1949-2000	Editorial Page Editor of <i>The New York Times</i> (1961-1977)
Emanuel R. Freedman	1950-1970	Foreign News Editor of <i>The New York Times</i> (1948-1964)
James B. Reston	1944-1989	Chief Washington Correspondent for <i>The New York Times</i> (1953-1964)
Robert H. Estabrook	1959-present	Chief Foreign Correspondent for <i>The Washington Post</i> [London] (1962-1965)
<b>Organization Executives:</b>		
John D. Rockefeller III	1931-1978	Chairman, Rockefeller Foundation (1952-1971); President, Asia Society (1956-1964)
J. George Harrar	1961-1977	President of The Rockefeller Foundation (1961-1972)
Joseph E. Johnson	1948-1990	President of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1950-1971)
Henry T. Heald	1955-1970	President of Ford Foundation (1956-1965)
Everett N. Case	1940-1981	President of Alfred P. Sloan Foundation (1962-1968) Class C Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1961-1968)
Max F. Millikan	1954-1969	President of World Peace Foundation (1956-1969)
John W. Gardner	1947-1972	President of Carnegie Corporation of New York (1955-1965)
Francis T.P. Plimpton	1933-1983	President of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association [TIAA] (1951-1975)
J. Quigg Newton Jr.	1956-2002	President of The Commonwealth Fund (1963-1975)
Arthur F. Burns	1960-1986	President of National Bureau of Economic Research (1957-1967)
Samuel P. Hayes	1954-1993	President of Foreign Policy Association (1962-1974)
Caryl P. Haskins	1944-1999	President of Carnegie Institution of Washington (1956-1971)
Lawrence S. Finkelstein	1949-present	Vice President of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1959-1965)
Shepard Stone	1947-1989	Director of International Affairs at Ford Foundation (1954-1968)
John J. McCloy	1940-1989	Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations (1953-1970)
Henry M. Wriston	1926-1978	President of the Council on Foreign Relations (1951-1964)
George S. Franklin Jr.	1948-1995	Executive Director of the Council on Foreign Relations (1953-1971)
Edward D. McDougal Jr.	1960-1964	President of Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (1962-1964)
(Rabbi) Julius Mark	1952-1977	Senior Rabbi of Congregation Emanu-El [in New York City] (1948-1968)
John Slawson	1957-1986	Executive Vice President of American Jewish Committee (1943-1967)
Frank W. Notestein	1961-1982	President of Population Council (1959-1968)
William W. Marvel	1953-1977	President of Educational and World Affairs (1962-1970)
Paul J. Braisted	1955-1986	President of Edward Hazen Foundation (1949-1970)
(Gen.) Alfred M. Gruenther	1953-1972	President of American Red Cross (1957-1964)
Richard M. Bissell Jr.	1953-1993	President of Institute for Defense Analyses (1962-1964)
C. Dale Fuller	1953-1971	Executive Vice President of Foreign Policy Association (1959-1972)
Zbigniew Brzezinski	1961-present	Director of Research Institute for International Change (1962-1977)
August Heckscher	1951-1996	Member of the board of directors, American Civil Liberties Union (1957-1965)
Walter Millis	1928-1967	Member of the board of directors, American Civil Liberties Union (1957-1968)
<b>College Professors:</b>		
Kingman Brewster Jr.	1956-1987	President of Yale University (1963-1977)
Nathan M. Pusey	1954-2001	President of Harvard University (1953-1971)
Robert F. Goheen	1959-2007	President of Princeton University (1957-1972) Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation (1963-1975)
Grayson L. Kirk	1942-1997	President of Columbia University (1953-1968)
John Sloan Dickey	1946-1983	President of Dartmouth College (1945-1970) Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation (1947-1972)
Clark Kerr	1961-1969	President of University of California at Berkeley (1958-1967) Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation (1960-1975)
J.E. Wallace Sterling	1946-1978	President of Stanford University (1949-1968)
James A. Perkins	1951-1998	President of Cornell University (1963-1969)
Frederick L. Hovde	1954-1973	President of Purdue University (1946-1971)
James M. Hester	1962-1996	President of New York University (1962-1975)
Walter Consuelo Langsam	1947-1973	President of University of Cincinnati (1955-1971)
Calvin H. Plimpton	1962-2006	President of Amherst College (1960-1971)
John E. Sawyer	1953-1994	President of Williams College (1961-1973)
James Stacy Coles	1963-1993	President of Bowdoin College (1952-1967)



John W. Nason	1942-1985	President of Carleton College (1962-1970)
Hugh Borton	1951-1987	President of Haverford College (1957-1967)
Arthur G. Coons	1950-1964	President of Occidental College [California] (1946-1965)
E. Wilson Lyon	1953-1989	President of Pomona College [California] (1941-1969)
John S. Millis	1958-1968	President of Western Reserve University [Cleveland, Ohio] (1949-1967)
Detlev Bronk	1954-1975	President of The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1953-1968)
John F. Meck	1950-1977	Treasurer (1949-1970) and Vice President (1952-1977) of Dartmouth College
Eugene V. Rostow	1955-1997	Dean of Yale Law School (1955-1965)
Edward W. Barrett	1949-1987	Dean of Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University (1956-1968)
Courtney C. Brown	1955-1976	Dean of Columbia Business School (1954-1969)
William E. Moran, Jr.	1961-1969	Dean of School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University (1962-1966)
Robert Burgess Stewart	1953-1972	Dean of Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University (1945-1965)
Francis O. Wilcox	1961-1985	Dean, School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins Univ. (1961-1973)
Don K. Price Jr.	1954-1977	Dean of Graduate School of Public Administration at Harvard University (1958-1977)
Andrew W. Cordier	1956-1974	Dean, School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia Univ. (1962-68, 1970-72)
Donald C. Stone	1954-1976	Dean, Grad. School of Public and International Affairs at Univ. of Pittsburgh (1957-69)
William L. Langer	1927-1977	Coolidge Professor of History at Harvard University (1936-1964)
Crane Brinton	1952-1967	Professor of History at Harvard University (1942-c.1967)
John King Fairbank	1947-1985	Professor of History at Harvard University (1959-1972)
Rupert Emerson	1951-1976	Professor of International Relations at Harvard University (1946-1970)
John Kenneth Galbraith	1947-1970	Professor of Economics at Harvard University (1949-1960, 1963-1975)
Henry A. Kissinger	1956-2009	Professor of Government at Harvard University (1962-1969)
Myres S. McDougal	1954-1997	Professor of Law at Yale University (1939-1975)
Henry C. Wallich	1952-1988	Professor of Economics at Yale University (1951-1974)
Lloyd G. Reynolds	1962-1987	Sterling Professor of Economics at Yale University (1952-1981)
Harold D. Lasswell	1955-1977	Edward J. Phelps Professor of Law and Political Science at Yale Univ. (1961-1971)
Frederick C. Barghoorn	1949-1990	Professor of Political Science at Yale University (1957-c.1976)
Geroid T. Robinson	1942-1969	Seth Low Professor of History at Columbia University (1950-1971)
John N. Hazard	1942-1994	Professor of Public Law at Columbia University (1946-1977)
A. Arthur Schiller	1961-1976	Professor of Law at Columbia University (1949-1971)
Rene Albrecht-Carrie	1942-1978	Professor of History at Columbia University (1953-1969)
Henry L. Roberts	1951-1972	Professor of History at Columbia University (1956-1967)
A(rthur) Doak Barnett	1957-1998	Professor of Political Science at Columbia University (1961-1969)
Henry P. de Vries	1942-1944, 1947-1986	Professor of Law at Columbia University (1952-1981); Partner of Baker & McKenzie [law firm in New York City] (1960-1986)
Joseph R. Strayer	1960-1986	Professor of History at Princeton University (1942-1973)
Oskar Morgenstern	1955-1976	Professor of Economics at Princeton University (1944-1970)
Hans J. Morgenthau	1958-1973	Professor of Political Science at University of Chicago (1949-1968)
<b>Others:</b>		
Dwight D. Eisenhower	1949-1968	President of the United States (1953-1961)
Philip C. Jessup Sr.	1928-1981	Judge of the International Court of Justice (1961-1970)
Ralph J. Bunche	1949-1967	Under Secretary of the United Nations for Special Political Affairs (1958-1967)
Frank A. Southard Jr.	1951-1986	Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (1962-1974)
David Dubinsky	1939-1976	President of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (1932-1966)
Ellsworth Bunker	1942-1984	Consultant to the U.S. Secretary of State (1963)
Cord Meyer Jr.	1947-2000	Head of the CIA Covert Action Staff of the Directorate of Plans (1962-1967)
Henry B. Hyde	1948-1995	CIA Agent

Note: The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred from October 14-28, 1962.

Note: Ngo Dinh Diem, the President of South Vietnam, was assassinated in Saigon, South Vietnam on November 2, 1963.

# Kennedy Assassination: A European Conspiracy?

## Bilderberg Group in 1963



Hotel Martinez in Cannes, France, site of the 1963 Bilderberg Meetings (29-31 March 1963)

The Prince presides at the First Bilderberg Conference, Oosterbeek, 1954



Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands (2nd right, seated at head table) presides over a conference during the inaugural Bilderberg Meetings held at Hotel de Bilderberg in Oosterbeek, Netherlands in May 1954.





President John F. Kennedy meets with Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands in the Oval Office of the White House in Washington, D.C. on April 25, 1961. The Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba occurred from 17-19 April 1961; the 1961 Bilderberg Meetings (St. Castin Conference) was held in St. Castin, Canada from 21-23 April 1961. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands was the founding chairman of the Bilderberg Group from 1954 until 1976.

(Photo: Robert Knudsen, White House Photographs, [John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum](#))





President John F. Kennedy meets with Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands in the Oval Office of the White House in Washington, D.C. on April 25, 1961. The Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba occurred from 17-19 April 1961; the 1961 Bilderberg Meetings (St. Castin Conference) was held in St. Castin, Canada from 21-23 April 1961.  
(Photo: Robert Knudsen, White House Photographs, [John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum](#))





President John F. Kennedy (left) meets with Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Joseph Luns in the Oval Office of the White House in Washington, D.C. on April 10, 1961. Joseph Luns was a member of the Bilderberg Group.  
(Photo: Robert Knudsen, White House Photographs, [John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, Boston](#))



President John F. Kennedy presents the Medal of Freedom to Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Paul-Henri Spaak inside the Oval Office of the White House in Washington, D.C. on February 21, 1961. President Kennedy and Secretary General Spaak listen as State Department Chief of Protocol Angier Biddle Duke reads from a piece of paper. Looking on from left to right: Military Aide to the President Chester V. Clifton; U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk; United States Ambassador to NATO Warren Randolph Burgess; former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson; Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Paul Nitze. **Paul-Henri Spaak, Dean Rusk, W. Randolph Burgess, Dean Acheson, and Paul Nitze were members of the Bilderberg Group.**

(Photo: Robert Knudsen, White House Photographs, [John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, Boston](#))





President John F. Kennedy presents the Medal of Freedom to Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Paul-Henri Spaak inside the Oval Office of the White House in Washington, D.C. on February 21, 1961. President Kennedy shakes hands with Secretary General Spaak after pinning the medal to the Secretary General's jacket. Looking on from left to right: Military Aide to the President Chester V. Clifton; U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk; United States Ambassador to NATO Warren Randolph Burgess; former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson; Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Paul Nitze. **Paul-Henri Spaak, Dean Rusk, W. Randolph Burgess, Dean Acheson, and Paul Nitze were members of the Bilderberg Group.**

(Photo: Robert Knudsen, White House Photographs, [John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, Boston](#))



President John F. Kennedy presents the Medal of Freedom to Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Paul-Henri Spaak inside the Oval Office of the White House in Washington, D.C. on February 21, 1961. President Kennedy pins the medal to Secretary General Spaak's jacket. Left to right, looking on: Military Aide to the President Chester V. Clifton (mostly hidden); U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk; United States Ambassador to NATO Warren Randolph Burgess; former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson; Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Paul Nitze. **Paul-Henri Spaak, Dean Rusk, W. Randolph Burgess, Dean Acheson, and Paul Nitze were members of the Bilderberg Group.** (Photo: Abbie Rowe, White House Photographs, [John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, Boston](#))





President John F. Kennedy presents the Medal of Freedom to Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Paul-Henri Spaak inside the Oval Office of the White House in Washington, D.C. on February 21, 1961. President Kennedy and observers applaud after the President awards the medal to Secretary General Spaak. Left to right, looking on: Military Aide to the President Chester V. Clifton (mostly hidden); U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk; United States Ambassador to NATO Warren Randolph Burgess; former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson; Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Paul Nitze. **Paul-Henri Spaak, Dean Rusk, W. Randolph Burgess, Dean Acheson, and Paul Nitze were members of the Bilderberg Group.**

(Photo: Abbie Rowe, White House Photographs, [John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, Boston](#))



President John F. Kennedy meets with Prime Minister of Great Britain Harold Macmillan and members of British and American cabinets in the Rose Garden of the White House in Washington, D.C. on April 5, 1961. Left to right: Front row: United States Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai Stevenson; U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk; President Kennedy; Prime Minister Macmillan; British Minister for Foreign Affairs Earl of Home Alec Douglas-Home; Ambassador of Great Britain Harold Caccia. Left to right, back row: unidentified man (mostly hidden); Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs G. Mennen "Soapy" Williams; United Kingdom Permanent Representative to the United Nations Sir Patrick Dean (partially hidden); Ambassador at Large W. Averell Harriman; unidentified man (mostly hidden); U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain David K.E. Bruce; Under U.S. Secretary of State Chester Bowles; unidentified man (mostly hidden); former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson; unidentified man; U.S. Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon; unidentified man (looking backward); U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara; Chairman of State Department Policy Planning Council George C. McGhee; Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Foy Kohler; President's Special Assistant for National Security McGeorge Bundy (mostly hidden); Permanent Under Secretary for the Foreign Office Sir Frederick Hoyer-Millar; unidentified man; President's Deputy Special Assistant for National Security Affairs Walt W. Rostow. **Dean Rusk, Earl of Home Alec Douglas-Home, David K.E. Bruce, Dean Acheson, C. Douglas Dillon, Robert S. McNamara, George C. McGhee, and McGeorge Bundy attended the Bilderberg Meetings in the past.**

(Photo: Robert Knudsen, White House Photographs, [John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, Boston](#))





**From Italy With Love?:** American First Lady **Jacqueline Kennedy** (center), the wife of U.S. President John F. Kennedy, is seen spending a two-week vacation in Ravello, Italy (located southeast of Naples) with Italian auto manufacturer **Giovanni Agnelli** (right, right leg outstretched), a regular Bilderberg Meetings participant, on **August 13, 1962**. In this photo, Jacqueline Kennedy, her sister Lee Radziwill (left, wearing shorts), and Italian auto manufacturer Giovanni Agnelli go for a cruise in his yacht along the Amalfi coastline in Italy. **Giovanni Agnelli attended the 1962 Bilderberg Meetings held at Saltsjobaden, Sweden in May 1962 and the 1963 Bilderberg Meetings held at Cannes, France in March 1963. Hollywood actress Marilyn Monroe died in Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. on August 5, 1962.** (Photo: © Bettmann/CORBIS)  
<http://www.corbisimages.com/stock-photo/rights-managed/U1343102/jacqueline-kennedy-in-amalfi?popup=1>



George C. McGhee, new U.S. Ambassador to West Germany, calls on President John F. Kennedy at the White House in Washington, D.C. on **May 14, 1963** to pay a farewell call before reporting to his new post, and to discuss the President's forthcoming visit to Germany. George C. McGhee was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a Rhodes Scholar. **George C. McGhee attended the 1963 Bilderberg Meetings held in Cannes, France in March 1963.** (Bettmann/CORBIS)



President John F. Kennedy meets with Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, the Supreme Allied Commander of Europe, at the White House in Washington, D.C. on **May 21, 1963**. **Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer attended the 1963 Bilderberg Meetings held in Cannes, France in March 1963.** ([Photo by Cecil Stoughton/John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum](#))





Left to right: U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Secretary of State Dean Rusk, President Lyndon B. Johnson, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, and Under Secretary of State George W. Ball meet privately on **November 23, 1963**, the day after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas. **George W. Ball attended the 1963 Bilderberg Meetings held in Cannes, France from 29-31 March 1963.** (Photo: [Cecil Stoughton/Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library](#))



Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands (left) meets with U.S. President Lyndon Baines Johnson at the White House in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. on April 13, 1965. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands attended the 1965 Bilderberg Meetings held in Cernobbio, Italy from 2-4 April 1965. (AP Photo)

## 1963 Bilderberg Meetings Conference Participants



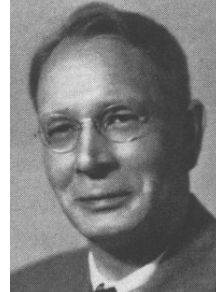
George W. Ball  
Under U.S. Secretary of  
State (1961-1966)



David Rockefeller  
President of Chase  
Manhattan Bank  
(1961-1969)



Prince Bernhard of The  
Netherlands



Joseph E. Johnson  
President of Carnegie  
Endowment for  
International Peace  
(1950-1971)



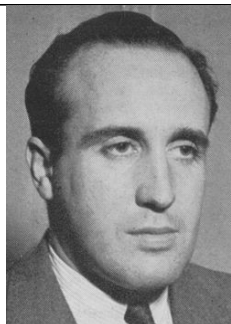
Arthur H. Dean  
Partner of Sullivan &  
Cromwell [law firm in New  
York City] (1929-1976)



Emilio G. Collado  
Vice President (1962-  
1966) and Executive Vice  
President (1966-1975) of  
Exxon Corp. [oil company]



Gabriel Hauge  
Chairman of the board of  
Manufacturers Hanover  
Trust Co. (1971-1979)



H.J. Heinz II  
Chairman of the board of  
H.J. Heinz Company  
(1959-1987)



George C. McGhee  
U.S. Ambassador to  
West Germany  
(1963-1968)



C.D. Jackson  
Publisher of *Life*  
magazine (1960-1964)



James A. Perkins  
President of Cornell  
University (1963-1969)



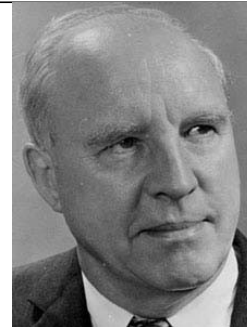
Paul H. Nitze  
U.S. Secretary of the  
Navy (1963-1967)



Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer  
Supreme Allied  
Commander of Europe  
(1963-1969)



Charles M. Spofford  
Member of Davis, Polk &  
Wardwell [law firm]  
(1940-1950, 1952-1973)



Edward S. Mason  
Dean of the Graduate  
School of Public  
Administration at Harvard  
University (1947-1958)



Robert O. Anderson  
Chairman and CEO of  
Atlantic Richfield Co.  
(ARCO) (1964-1985)



Lammot du Pont  
Copeland  
President of E.I. du Pont  
de Nemours Inc.  
(1962-1967)



Walker L. Cisler  
Chairman of Detroit  
Edison Co. (1964-1975)



William A. Hewitt  
Chairman and CEO of  
Deere & Co. (1964-1982)



Bourke B. Hickenlooper  
U.S. Senator  
(R-Iowa, 1945-1969)





Giovanni Agnelli  
[Italy]  
Chairman of Fiat  
[Italian car company]  
(1966-1996)



Otto Wolff von  
Amerongen  
[West Germany]  
Chairman and CEO of  
Otto Wolff GmbH



Ernst H. van der Beugel  
[Netherlands]  
Professor of International  
Relations at Leiden  
University



Marcus Wallenberg Jr.  
[Sweden]  
Chairman of Federation of  
Swedish Industries



Wilfrid S. Baumgartner  
Finance Minister of  
France (1960-1962);  
Governor, Banque de  
France (1949-1960)



Antoine Pinay  
Prime Minister of France  
(1952-1953)



Guy Mollet  
Prime Minister of France  
(1956-1957)



Rene Pleven  
Prime Minister of France  
(1950-1951, 1951-1952)



Sir Edward R.G. Heath  
Prime Minister of Great  
Britain (1970-1974);  
Lord Privy Seal  
(1960-1963)



James Callaghan  
Prime Minister of Great  
Britain (1976-1979);  
Shadow Chancellor of the  
Exchequer (1961-1964)



Paul-Henri Spaak  
Secretary-General of  
NATO (1957-1961);  
Foreign Minister of  
Belgium (1939-1949,  
1954-1957, 1961-1966)



Ivo Samkalden  
Minister of Justice of the  
Netherlands (1965-1966);  
Mayor of Amsterdam  
(1967-1977)



Mario Pedini  
Minister of Education of  
Italy (1978-1979)



Denis Healey  
[Great Britain]  
Secretary of State for  
Defence of Great Britain  
(1964-1970)



Max Brauer  
Mayor of Hamburg,  
Germany  
(1946-1953, 1957-1960)



Sicco Leendert Mansholt  
President of the European  
Commission (1972-1973);  
European Commissioner  
for Agriculture  
(1958-1972)



Jonkheer Emile van  
Lennep  
Secretary-General of  
Organization for  
Economic Cooperation  
and Development  
(1969-1984)



Kurt Birrenbach  
Member of the German  
Bundestag



Max Kohnstamm  
President of European  
University [Florence, Italy]



Roland Michener  
Governor General of  
Canada (1967-1974)

## BILDERBERG MEETINGS

Cannes Conference, France

29-31 March 1963

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

#### Chairman:

H.R.H. The Prince of the Netherlands

#### Honorary Secretary General for Europe:

Ernst H. van der Beugel

#### Honorary Secretary General for the United States:

Joseph E. Johnson

President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

#### Honorary Treasurer:

Paul Rykens

Former Chairman of the Board of Unilever

#### Deputy Secretary General for Europe:

Arnold T. Lamping

Former Ambassador

Agnelli, Giovanni	Vice-President, FIAT	Italy
Anderson, Robert O.	President, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	United States
Aron, Raymond C. F.	Journalist and University Professor	France
Ball, George W.	Under Secretary of State	United States
Basset, John	Chairman and Publisher, "The Telegramme"	Canada
Baumel, Jacques	Senator; Secretary General, "Union pour la Nouvelle Republique"	France
Baumgartner, Wilfrid S.	Former Minister of Finance	France
Beer, Henrik	Secretary General, League of Red Cross Societies	International
Bennett, Frederic M.	Member of Parliament	United Kingdom
Berg, Fritz	President, Federation of German Industries	Germany
Birgi, M. Nuri	Ambassador to NATO	Turkey
Birrenbach, Kurt	Member of Parliament	Germany
Blaisse, Pieter A.	Member of Parliament; Member of European Parliament	Netherlands
Brauer, Max	Former Burgomaster of Hamburg; Member of Parliament	Germany
Callaghan, James	Member of Parliament	United Kingdom
Cavendish-Bentinck, Victor	Adviser on Foreign Affairs to Unilever	Germany
Chalandon, Albin P.H.	Director, "Banque Commerciale de Paris"	France
Chambers, S. Paul	Chairman, I.C.I. Ltd.	United Kingdom
Cisler, Walker L.	Industrialist	United States
Cleveland, Harold Van B.	Director, Atlantic Policy Studies	United States
Collado, Emilio G.	Vice President, Standard Oil Co. (N.J.)	United States
Copeland, Lamot du Pont	President of E.I. du Pont de Nemours Inc.	United States
Czernetz, Karl	Member of Parliament; Chairman Foreign Affairs Com. of the Austrian Parliament	Austria
Dahlman, Sven	Former Ambassador	Sweden
Dean, Arthur H.	International Lawyer and Diplomat	United States
De Micheli, Alighiero	Industrialist, Former Chairman Federation of Italian Industries	Italy
Duncan, James S.	Company Director	Canada
Eczacibasi, Nejat F.	President of Eczacibasi Ilacлари Ltd. Sti.	Turkey
Engen, Hans	Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Norway
Erler, Fritz	Member of Parliament	Germany
Faure, Maurice	Member of Parliament	France
Fontaine, Andre	Chief Foreign Service "Le Monde"	France
Gallagher, Cornelius E.	Congressman	United States
Gallois, Pierre M.	General	France
Gossett, William T.	Deputy Special Representative for Trade Negotiations	United States
Griffin, A. G. S.	Banker	Canada
Gubbins, Sir Colin	Industrialist	United Kingdom
Guindey, Guillaume	General Manager, Bank for International Settlements	International
Hauge, Gabriel	Vice Chairman, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.	United States
Healey, Denis	Member of Parliament; Labour Party Spokesman on Defense	United Kingdom



Heath, Edward R.G.	Lord Privy Seal	United Kingdom
Heinz, Henry J. II	Chairman of the Board, Heinz Co.	United States
Herwarth von Bittenfeld, Hans-Heinrich	Secretary of State to Federal President	Germany
Hewitt, William A.	President, Deere & Company	United States
Hickenlooper, Bourke B.	Senator	United States
Hoegh, Leif	Shipowner	Norway
Jackson, Charles D.	Publisher, Life Magazine	United States
Jolles, Paul	Delegate of the Federal Council for Trade Agreements	Switzerland
Kling, Herman	Minister of Justice	Sweden
Kohnstamm, Max	Vice-President, Action Committee for a United States of Europe	International
Kraft, Ole B.	Former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Member of Parliament	Denmark
Lemnitzer, Lyman L.	Supreme Commander Allied Forces in Europe	International
Lennepe, Jonkheer Emile Van	Chairman, Monetary Committee E.E.C.	International
Mansholt, Sicco L.	Vice-President, E.E.C.	International
Mason, Edward S.	Professor	United States
Massigli, Rene	Ambassadeur de France	France
Mathias, Marcello G.N.D.	Ambassador to France; Former Minister of Foreign Affairs	Portugal
McGhee, George C.	Government Official	United States
Meynen, Johannes	President, A.K.U.	Netherlands
Michener, Roland	Barrister and Business Executive	Canada
Mollet, Guy	Former Prime Minister	France
Murphy, Robert D.	President, Corning Glass International	United States
Nebolsine, George	International Lawyer	United States
Nitze, Paul H.	Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, Department of Defense	United States
Nykopp, Johan	Former Ambassador; General Manager of Tampella	Finland
Peccei, Aurelio	Managing Director of Italconsult	Italy
Pedini, Mario	Member of Parliament; Member of European Parliament	Italy
Perkins, James A.	Vice-President of Carnegie Corporation; President-elect of Cornell University	United States
Petitpierre, Max	Former President of Swiss Confederation	Switzerland
Piette, Jacques	Civil Servant	France
Pinay, Antoine	Former Prime Minister	France
Pirelli, Alberto	Industrialist	Italy
Pleven, Rene	Member of Parliament; Former Prime Minister	France
Quaroni, Pietro	Ambassador to the U.K.	Italy
Rockefeller, David	President, Chase Manhattan Bank	United States
Samkalden, Ivo	Professor of International Law	Netherlands
Schmid, Carlo	Vice-President, Federal Parliament	Germany
Segard, Jacques	Industrialist	France
Sergent, Rene E.	Vice-President, "Syndicat General de la Construction Electrique"	France
Snoy et d'Oppuers, Baron	Managing Director, "Compagnie d'Outremer pour l'Industrie et la Finance"	Belgium
Spaak, Paul-Henry	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Belgium
Spofford, Charles M.	Lawyer; Former U.S. Representative on North Atlantic Council	United States
Stratos, Christofore	Director, Cotton Industrie "Piraiki-Patraiki"	Greece
Terkelsen, Terkel M.	Editor	Denmark
Turner, Sir Mark	Managing Director, Kleinwort Benson Ltd.	United Kingdom
Uri, Pierre	Consultant for the conduct of Studies, The Atlantic Institute	International
Wallenberg, Marcus	Chairman, Federation of Swedish Industries	Sweden
Wolff von Amerongen, Otto	Senior Partner, Otto Wolff Koln	Germany
Woodhouse, Christopher M.	Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Office	United Kingdom

#### IN ATTENDANCE:

H.R.H. Princess Beatrix	Netherlands
Braam Houckgeest, A.E.	Netherlands
Chiusano, V.	Italy
Mozer, A.	International
Roy, B. le	Netherlands
Tanugi de Jongh, E.L.	France

# 1964 Bilderberg Meetings: Organized Crime?



To Allen W. Dulles  
a man of peace, *[Signature]*

President Lyndon Baines Johnson (right) meets with his Cabinet advisers and members of the Warren Commission inside the White House in Washington, D.C. on **September 23, 1964**. Prominent advisers include: former CIA Director Allen W. Dulles (background, seated at the head of the table), John McCloy (seated by the door, 3<sup>rd</sup> left from Dulles), former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson (2nd left, wearing a moustache), National Security Advisor McGeorge Bundy (lower right, wearing glasses, leaning to the left side), and U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk (seated to the right of Lyndon Baines Johnson). Dulles, McCloy, Acheson, Bundy, and Rusk were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. **John McCloy, Dean Acheson, and McGeorge Bundy attended the 1964 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia.** *Life* magazine publisher C.D. Jackson, who attended the 1964 Bilderberg Meetings conference, died on **September 18, 1964**. (Photo: Allen W. Dulles Papers, Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library at Princeton University)





Williamsburg Inn in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, U.S.A., probable site of the 1964 Bilderberg Meetings conference. The 1964 Bilderberg Meetings conference was held in Colonial Williamsburg from 20-22 March 1964.



David Rockefeller (left), President of Chase Manhattan Bank, and his daughter Neva Rockefeller (second from left) greet Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev (right) at the Kremlin in Moscow, Soviet Union on July 29, 1964. **David Rockefeller attended the March 1964 Bilderberg Meetings held in Williamsburg, Virginia, U.S.A.**  
(Photo: *Memoirs* by David Rockefeller/Wide World Photos)



## 1964 Bilderberg Meetings Conference Participants



Joseph E. Johnson  
Ph.D. Harvard 1943  
President of Carnegie  
Endowment for  
International Peace  
(1950-1971)



Henry A. Kissinger  
Ph.D. Harvard 1954  
Professor of Government  
at Harvard University  
(1962-1969)



Prince Bernhard of the  
Netherlands  
Co-Founder of the  
Bilderberg Group



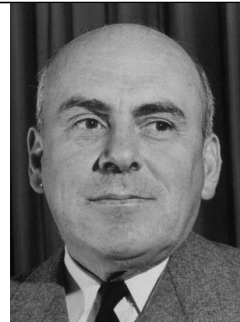
David Rockefeller  
Ph.D. U. of Chicago 1940  
President of Chase  
Manhattan Bank  
(1961-1969)



George W. Ball  
Under U.S. Secretary of  
State (1961-1966)



Gerald R. Ford  
Member of the U.S.  
House of Representatives  
(R-Michigan, 1949-1973);  
**Member of the Warren  
Commission**



John J. McCloy  
LL.B. Harvard 1921  
Chairman of the Council  
on Foreign Relations  
(1953-1971); **Member of  
the Warren Commission**



C.D. Jackson  
A.B. Princeton 1924  
Publisher of *Life*  
magazine (1960-1964);  
**Died on Sept. 18, 1964**



Giovanni Agnelli  
[Italy]  
Chairman of the board of  
Fiat [Italian car company]  
(1966-1996)



McGeorge Bundy  
B.A. Yale 1940  
National Security Advisor  
(1961-1966)



Sicco Leendert Mansholt  
European Commissioner  
for Agriculture  
(1958-1972)



Pierre-Paul Schweitzer  
Managing Director of  
International Monetary  
Fund (1963-1973)



Dirk Stikker  
Secretary-General of  
NATO (1961-1964)



Joseph M.A.H. Luns  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of the Netherlands  
(1956-1971)



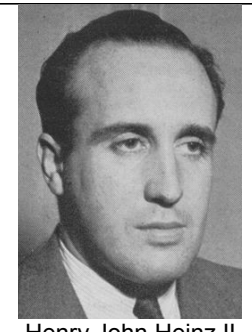
Jonkheer Emile van  
Lennep  
Chairman of the Monetary  
Committee, EEC



George C. McGhee  
D.Phil. Oxford 1937  
U.S. Ambassador to West  
Germany (1963-1968)



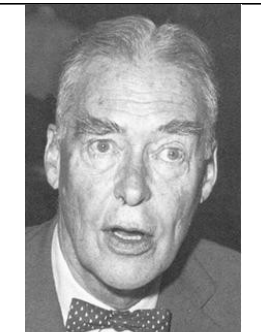
Arthur H. Dean  
Partner of Sullivan &  
Cromwell [law firm in New  
York City] (1929-1976)



Henry John Heinz II  
B.A. Yale 1931  
Chairman of the board of  
H.J. Heinz Company  
(1959-1987)



Dean G. Acheson  
B.A. Yale 1915  
Member of Covington &  
Burling [law firm] (1921-  
1933, 1934-1941, 1953-  
1971); U.S. Secretary of  
State (1949-1953)



Christian A. Herter  
A.B. Harvard 1915  
U.S. Secretary of State  
(1959-1961)





Denis Healey  
[Great Britain]  
Member of Parliament



Sir Frederic M. Bennett  
[Great Britain]  
Member of Parliament  
(1951-1987)



Lester B. Pearson  
Prime Minister of Canada  
(1963-1968)



Halvard Lange  
Foreign Minister of  
Norway (1946-1963,  
1963-1965)



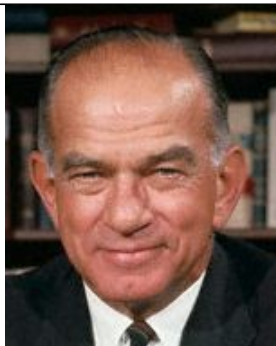
Per Haekkerup  
Foreign Minister of  
Denmark (1962-1966)



Jacob K. Javits  
U.S. Senator  
(R-New York, 1957-1981)



Henry M. Jackson  
U.S. Senator  
(D-Washington,  
1953-1983)



J. William Fulbright  
U.S. Senator  
(D-Arkansas, 1945-1974)



Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen  
U.S. Congressman (R-  
New Jersey, 1953-1975)



Chester E. "Chet" Holifield  
U.S. Congressman  
(Democrat-California,  
1943-1974)



Emilio G. Collado  
Ph.D. Harvard 1936  
Executive Vice President  
of Exxon Corp.  
(1966-1975)



Gabriel Hauge  
Ph.D. Harvard 1947  
President of  
Manufacturers Hanover  
Trust Co. (1963-1971)



Walter B. Wriston  
Chairman of the board of  
Citibank (1970-1984)



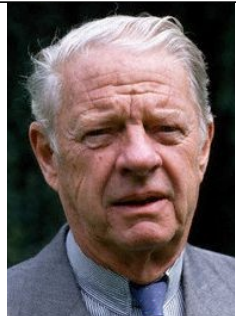
Robert D. Murphy  
U.S. Ambassador to  
Belgium (1949-1952);  
Former President of  
Corning Glass  
International



Walker L. Cisler  
Chairman of Detroit  
Edison Co. (1964-1975)



Marcus Wallenberg Jr.  
[Sweden]  
Chairman of Federation of  
Swedish Industries



Otto Wolff von  
Amerongen [Germany]  
Chairman and CEO of  
Otto Wolff GmbH



Leif Høegh  
(1896-1974)  
[Norway]  
Owner of Leif Høegh &  
Co. [shipowner]



Paul Rykens  
[Netherlands]  
Chairman of the board of  
Unilever [grocery firm]  
(1937-1939, 1945-1955)



Eelco N. van Kleffens  
Chief Representative in  
the United Kingdom of the  
European Coal and Steel  
Community

 <p>Antoine Pinay Prime Minister of France (1952-1953)</p>	 <p>Wilfrid S. Baumgartner Finance Minister of France (1960-1962); Governor, Banque de France (1949-1960)</p>	 <p>Max Brauer Mayor of Hamburg, Germany (1946-1953, 1957-1960)</p>	 <p>Eric Wyndham-White Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (1965-1968)</p>	 <p>Arnold D.P. Heeney Canadian Ambassador to the United States (1953-1957, 1959-1962)</p>
 <p>Adm. Harold Page Smith Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (1960-1963)</p>	 <p>Ernst H. van der Beugel [Netherlands] Professor of International Relations at Leiden University</p>	 <p>Carlo Schmid Vice President of the German Bundestag [Federal Parliament]</p>	 <p>Franco Maria Malfatti President of the European Commission (1970-1972); Minister of Education of Italy (1973-1978)</p>	 <p>Giovanni B. Scaglia Minister of Education of Italy (June 24, 1968- December 12, 1968)</p>

**BILDERBERG MEETINGS**  
Williamsburg Conference, Virginia, USA  
20-22 March 1964

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

Chairman:

H.R.H. The Prince of the Netherlands

Honorary Secretary General for Europe:

Ernst H. van der Beugel

Honorary Secretary General for the United States:

Joseph E. Johnson

President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Honorary Treasurer:

Paul Rykens

Former Chairman of the Board of Unilever

Deputy Secretary General for Europe:

Arnold T. Lamping

Former Ambassador



Acheson, Dean	Former Secretary of State	United States
Agnelli, Giovanni	Vice-Chairman of the board and Managing Director, Fiat Co.	Italy
Ball, George W.	Under Secretary of State	United States
Baumel, Jacques	Senator, Secretary General, "Union pour la Nouvelle République,"	France
Baumgartner, Wilfrid S.	Former Minister of Finance	France
Beer, Henrik	Secretary General, League of Red Cross Societies	International
Bennett, Frederic M.	Member of Parliament	Germany
Berg, Fritz	President, Federation of German Industries	Germany
Birgi, M. Nuri	Ambassador to NATO	Turkey
Birrenbach, Kurt	Member of Parliament	Germany
Brauer, Max	Former Burgomaster of Hamburg; Member of Parliament	Germany
Buchan, Alastair	Director, Institute for Strategic Studies	United Kingdom
Bundy, McGeorge	Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	United States
Cabot, Louis W.	President, Cabot Corp.	United States
Cisler, Walker L.	Industrialist	United States
Collado, Emilio G.	Vice President, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	United States
Dean, Arthur H.	International Lawyer and Diplomat	United States
Defferre, Gaston	Department of National Assembly; Mayor of Marseille	France
Duncan, James S.	Company Director	Canada
Dundee, Lord	Minster of State for Foreign Affairs	United Kingdom
Erier, Fritz	Member of Parliament, floor leader Social-Democratic Party	Germany
Ford, Gerald R.	Congressman	United States
Frelinghuysen, Peter H.B.	Congressman	United States
Fulbright, J. William	Senator	United States
Gallois, Pierre	General, specialist in nuclear problems	France
Griffin, Anthony G.S.	Banker	Canada
Gubbins, Sir Colin	Industrialist	United Kingdom
Haekkerup, Per	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Denmark
Hauge, Gabriel	President, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.	United States
Healey, Denis	Member of Parliament; Labour Party Spokesman on Defense	United Kingdom
Heeney, Arnold D. P.	Former Ambassador to the United States;	Canada
	Chairman, International Joint Commission on Water Resources	
Heinz II, Henry J.	Chairman of the board, Heinz Co.	United States
Herter, Christian A.	Former Secretary of State; Special Representative for Trade Negotiations	United States
Hoegh, Leif	Shipowner	Norway
Holifield, Chet	Congressman	United States
Jackson, Charles D.	Senior Vice President, Time, Inc.	United States
Jackson, Henry M.	Senator	United States
Javits, Jacob K.	Senator	United States
Jellicoe, Lord	First Lord of the Admiralty	United Kingdom
Kerchove d'Ousselchem, Nicolas W. de	Assistant, "Ecole des Sciences politiques et sociales"	Belgium
Kissinger, Henry A.	Associate Professor, Harvard University Center for International Affairs	United States
Kleffens, Eelco N. van	Chief Representative in the United Kingdom of the European Coal and Steel Community	International
Kundtzon, Harald	General Manager, "Den Danske Landmandsbank,"	Denmark
Kohnstamm, Max	Vice president, Action Committee for a United States of Europe	International
Koster, Henri J. de	President, Federation of Netherlands Industries	Netherlands
Krapf, Franz	Chief of the Political Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,	Germany
Kuhlmann-Stumm, Knut Freiherr von	Member of Parliament; floor leader of the Free Democratic Party	Germany
La Malene, Christian de	Member of Parliament; Member of European Parliament	France
La Malfa, Ugo	Member of Parliament	Italy
Lange, Halvard	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Norway
Lennepe, Jonkheer Emile van	Chairman, Monetary Committee, EEC;	International
	Chairman, Working Party 3 OECD	
Lindsay, Franklin A.	President of Itek	United States

Lipkowski, Jean de	Diplomat; Member of Parliament; Member of European Parliament	France
Litchfield Jr., Lawrence	Chairman of the board, Aluminum Co. of America [Alcoa]	United States
Lolli, Ettore	Deputy General Manager, “Banca Nazionale del Lavoro”	Italy
Luns, Joseph M.A.H.	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Netherlands
Majonica, Ernst	Member of Parliament	Germany
Malfatti, Franco M.	Under Secretary Ministry of Industry and Commerce	Italy
Mansholt, Sicco	Vice President, EEC	International
McCloy, John J.	Lawyer and Diplomat	United States
McGhee, George C.	Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany	United States
Meynen, Johannes	Managing Director, AKU	Netherlands
Murphy, Robert D.	President, Corning Glass International	United States
Nebolsine, George	International Lawyer	United States
Nykopp, Johan	Former Ambassador; President of Tampella	Finland
Pearson, Lester B.	Prime Minister	Canada
Peccei, Aurelio	Managing Director, Italconsult	Italy
Pinay, Antoine	Former Prime Minister	France
Rockefeller, David	President, Chase Manhattan Bank	United States
Roll, Sir Eric	Economic Minister at the British Embassy to the United States; Head of the United Kingdom Treasury and Supply Delegation	United Kingdom
Scaglia, Giovanni B.	Member of Parliament; Vice Chairman, Christian Democratic Party	Italy
Schmid, Carlo	Vice President, Federal Parliament	Germany
Schweitzer, Pierre-Paul	Managing Director, International Monetary Fund	International
Shulman, Marshall	Research Associate, Russian Research Center, Harvard University; Professor of International Politics, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy	United States
Smith, H. Page	Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic (NATO)	International
Snoy et d’Oppuers, Baron	Managing Director, “Compagnie d’Outremer pour l’Industrie et la Finance”	Belgium
Speidel, Hans	Special Adviser on Defense Matters	Germany
Stewart, Michael	Member of Parliament	United Kingdom
Stikker, Dirk U.	Secretary General of NATO	International
Stone, Shepard	Director, International Affairs Program, Ford Foundation	United States
Terkelsen, Terkel	Chief Editor	Denmark
Umbricht, Victor H.	Former Head of Swiss Treasury and Diplomat; President, CIBA Corp., New York	Switzerland
Vittorelli, Paolo	Senator	Italy
Wallenberg, Marcus	Chairman, Federation of Swedish Industries	Sweden
Westrick, Ludger	Secretary of State, Office Federal Chancellor	Germany
Winters, Robert H.	Industrialist	Canada
Wolff von Amerongen, Otto	Senior Partner, Otto Wolff Koln	Germany
Wriston, Walter B.	Executive Vice President, First National City Bank	United States
Wyndham White, Eric	Executive Secretary, GATT	International

#### IN ATTENDANCE:

H.R.H. Princess Beatrix	Netherlands
Braam Houckgeest, Andreas E. van	Netherlands
Chiusano, Vittorino	Italy
Humelsine, Carlisle	United States
Mozer, Alfred E.	Belgium
Roy, Bertie le	Netherlands

Sources: Edwin M. Martin Papers, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library



# Kennedy Assassination: A Political Conspiracy?



Members of the Warren Commission, including Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, present their voluminous report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy to U.S. President Lyndon Baines Johnson (3rd left) at the White House in Washington D.C. on September 24, 1964. Standing behind Johnson are former CIA Director Allen Dulles (2nd right) and U.S. Senator John Sherman Cooper (right). (Bettmann/CORBIS)



President Lyndon B. Johnson takes the Oath of Office aboard Air Force One at Love Field in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. ([Photograph by Cecil Stoughton/White House](#))





Congressman Albert Thomas (far left) gives Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson the “wink” aboard Air Force One on November 22, 1963, just after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. Council on Foreign Relations member Bill Moyers is standing on the far right (wearing glasses). Congressman Albert Thomas and Lyndon B. Johnson were not members of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Photo: [Cecil Stoughton/ Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library](#))



Left to right: U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Secretary of State Dean Rusk, President Lyndon B. Johnson, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, and Under Secretary of State George W. Ball meet privately on November 23, 1963, the day after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas. (Photo: [Cecil Stoughton/Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library](#))



Left to right: CIA Director John Alex McCone, New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, and Secretary of State Dean Rusk laugh together during a meeting at the State Department in Washington, D.C. in May 1964. (Photo: Francis Miller/Time Life)



CIA Director John Alex McCone (left) talks to National Security Advisor McGeorge Bundy at the White House in December 1963. (Photo: Stan Wayman/Time Life)



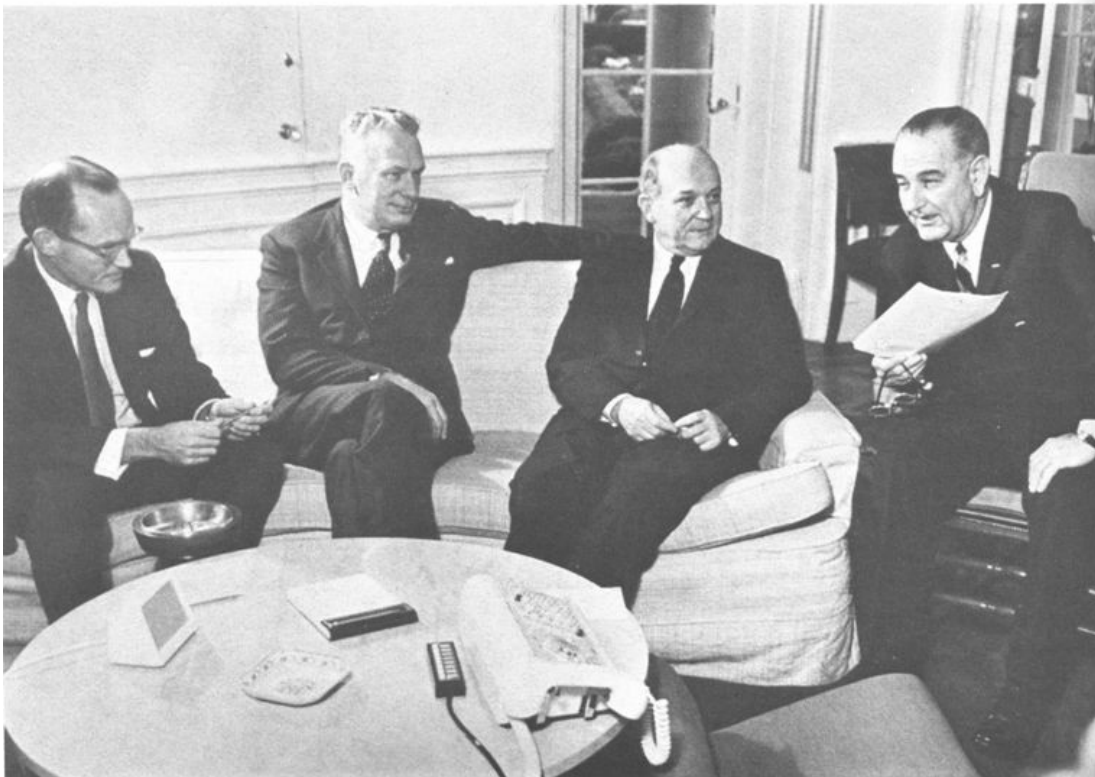


Under Secretary of State George W. Ball (right) walks with President Lyndon B. Johnson and Dean G. Acheson (right) in 1964.  
(Photo: *The Past Has Another Pattern: Memoirs by George W. Ball*)



Left to right: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, President Lyndon B. Johnson, and CIA Director John Alex McCone (standing) meet privately on March 13, 1964.

McGeorge Bundy, George Ball, Dean Rusk, and President Johnson, April 1964.



Left to right: McGeorge Bundy (National Security Advisor), George W. Ball (Under Secretary of State), Dean Rusk (Secretary of State), and Lyndon B. Johnson (President of the United States) meet privately in April 1964.  
(Photo: *The Past Has Another Pattern: Memoirs* by George W. Ball)



New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller talks to President Lyndon B. Johnson in the Oval Office on July 21, 1967. Senator Barry Goldwater defeated Nelson Rockefeller in the Republican primaries in 1964; Goldwater would lose the presidential election to President Lyndon B. Johnson. Nelson Rockefeller was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.  
(Photo: [Yoichi R. Okamoto/Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library](#))





John F. Kennedy restrains Lyndon B. Johnson from giving one of his political opponents the “Johnson Treatment.”



*Et Tu, Lyndon?*: John F. Kennedy (left) greets Lyndon Baines Johnson in an undated photo.



President Lyndon B. Johnson greets the crowd with a stiff-armed salute.



President Lyndon Baines Johnson acknowledges the crowd with a stiff-arm salute. This photo appears in President Lyndon Baines Johnson's book *The Vantage Point: Perspectives of the Presidency 1963-1969*.





President Lyndon B. Johnson gives Bill Moyers (left) the "Johnson Treatment" at the White House in 1965.  
(LBJ: "You're in bed with those Kennedys.")



FBI director J. Edgar Hoover (left) and President Lyndon Baines Johnson laugh together during a meeting in Washington, D.C. on June 21, 1967. (Wally McNamee/CORBIS)



President Richard Nixon receives applause from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and a clergyman during his speech at the FBI Academy graduation ceremonies in Washington, D.C. on May 29, 1969. (Wally McNamee/CORBIS)



# Kennedy Assassination: A CIA-Mafia Operation?



Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (left), the U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, greets retired U.S. Air Force Maj. Gen. Edward G. Lansdale, a longtime CIA agent, in Saigon, South Vietnam. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and Maj. Gen. Edward G. Lansdale were members of the **Council on Foreign Relations**, a private foreign affairs organization in New York City, in 1963; Warren Commission members John McCloy and Allen Dulles were directors of the **Council on Foreign Relations** in 1963. What exactly were these two men laughing about?

(Photo: *Edward Lansdale: The Unquiet American* by Cecil B. Currey)



19. Colonel Edward Lansdale being decorated for his 1954–1956 work in Vietnam by Vice President Richard Nixon while Mrs. Helen Lansdale looks on.

Richard Nixon, former Vice President of the United States, was visiting Dallas the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. Retired Air Force Major General Edward G. Lansdale was allegedly in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

(Photo: *Edward Lansdale: The Unquiet American* by Cecil B. Currey)



Left to right: CIA Director Allen Dulles, Maj. Gen. Edward G. Lansdale, Gen. Charles P. Cabell, and Nathan Twining prepare for a meeting. Allen Dulles and Edward G. Lansdale were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. General Charles P. Cabell was the brother of Earle Cabell, the Mayor of Dallas, Texas at the time of Kennedy's assassination.





Former Treasury Secretary and former Governor of Texas John Connally meet with President Richard Nixon and National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger in July 1972.



Allen with Richard Helms in 1968, the year before Allen's death. Helms, named director of CIA by President Johnson, invited Allen back to the campus at Langley to accept the tribute of a new generation of American intelligence officers at the unveiling of his portrait in bas-relief in the CIA reception hall.

Former CIA Director Allen Dulles greets CIA Director Richard Helms in 1968.  
(Source: *Gentlemen Spy: The Life of Allen Dulles* by Peter Grose)

"In August 1956 Hoover authorized the first of what would grow into twelve separate COINTELPROs, counterintelligence programs whose aim was "to disrupt, disorganize and neutralize" specific chosen targets. The COINTELPROs were a huge step across the line separating investigations from covert action. Like all counterintelligence, these programs had as their stated goal nothing less than the destruction of enemies, be they individuals or ideologies. The tactics weren't new; agents had been using many of them since the 1940s. The change was that Hoover now felt so secure in his power that he could grant official sanction to actions which went well beyond the law. The first target was the Communist party USA. On August 28 Belmont outlined the program for Boardman. It was to be "an all-out disruptive attack against the CP from within": "In other words, the Bureau is in a position to initiate, on a broader scale than heretofore attempted, a counterintelligence program against the CP, not as harassment from the outside, which might only serve to bring the various factions together, but by feeding and fostering from within the internal fight currently raging." By 1956 the Communist party USA was close to moribund. Starting with the Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939, events had not been kind to the party. Factionalism, purges, the Smith Act trials, deaths, and defections had left its rolls decimated. By all the best estimates, under five thousand members remained, some fifteen hundred of whom were FBI informants. Why then a COINTELPRO at this time, when the party was obviously dead or dying? George C. Moore, chief of the bureau's Racial Intelligence Section, later testified, "The FBI's counterintelligence program came up because if you have anything in the FBI, you have an action-oriented group of people who see something happening and want to do something to take its place." There was a superfluity of agents, many of them with nothing to do. Extralegal harassment of Communists and other perceived enemies filled not only that void but others as well. As Frank Donner has observed, simple investigation, which was the Bureau's legal mandate, "denied the action-hungry agent a powerful psychic need, the pleasure of really hurting the enemy." Frustrated by the limitations placed on them by the courts – during 1956 and 1957 the U.S. Supreme Court had overturned most of the Smith Act convictions – the FBI director and his men found in the COINTELPROs a way to continue the battle against enemies they thought threatened the American way of life. Asked whether the question of the legality of the COINTELPROs ever arose, Moore responded, "No, we never gave it a thought." It was enough that the director wanted them. Again, the tactics weren't new, only the director's official sanction and encouragement (flush with his first successes, Hoover was soon ordering special agents in charge to submit new and more imaginative techniques). They included the following:

- \*The planting of stories with "friendly" media contacts. These ranged from the relatively trivial, such as publicizing the CP leader Gus Hall's purchases of a new automobile, allegedly with party funds, to more serious accusations of embezzlement, bigamy, fraud, and other criminal conduct.

- \*The use of anonymous letters or telephone calls to disseminate derogatory information, real or manufactured, such as planting the rumor that a person was a homosexual or "some other kind of sexual deviate." Sex played an important part in the COINTELPROs. Persons defending themselves against accusations of adultery, for example, weren't able to give their full attention to party business. Nor did rumors of venereal disease enhance a party leader's popularity. The straitlaced parents of one young woman were informed that their daughter was living with a Communist without benefit of clergy. On learning from wiretaps that a partner in a liberal law firm was having an affair with another partner's wife, all the members of the firm were informed, through anonymous letters, as were the spouses.

- \*Harassment techniques like intrusive photography, lockstep surveillance, and hang-up calls. They caused disruption when others, such as business associates, became aware the person was under investigation.

- \*The informing of employers, neighbors, merchants, and friends that a target was a suspected Communist was one of the most widely used techniques of the COINTELPROs, since the result was often loss of employment, emotional upset, and/or social ostracism. On-the-job-site questioning was particularly effective, as it caused the target's coworkers to talk. If the targets had children, their teachers would be questioned by agents, as would the parents of their children's friends.

- \*The use of "selective law enforcement," which ranged from requesting IRS audits to planting evidence which, when discovered by cooperative local police, would result in arrests.

- \*The placement of a "snitch jacket" on someone. William Albertson was a New York Communist party functionary. A dedicated Marxist since his youth, he was also a hardworking, effective party leader and as such became a prime target for the CPUSA COINTELPRO. The Bureau "neutralized" Albertson by planting what appeared to be an FBI informant's report in his automobile. As a result, Albertson was expelled from the party, denounced in the *Daily Worker* as a "stool pigeon," fired from his job, and shunned by his friends. Although Albertson died in an accident, a number of others so labeled committed suicide or died of heart attacks or other stress-related causes.

The COINTELPROs began slowly and then, like a virus feeding upon itself, grew rapidly and monstrosity. Each new perceived threat – whether the civil rights movement, the New Left, or black nationalism – brought forth a new COINTELPRO. There was, as yet, no talk of poisoning children, of suggesting that a prominent civil rights leader commit suicide, or of sanctioning and encouraging assassinations. The murders were yet to come. Although his subordinates – Alan Belmont, William Sullivan, William Branigan, George C. Moore, and the SACs – suggested the "dirty tricks," Hoover approved each and every one of the COINTELPRO actions, including placing a snitch jacket on Albertson. The blue-inked words "I concur" or "O.K. H." appeared on dozens of memos. Although every special agent who served between 1956 and 1972 knew of the COINTELPROs, and most participated in some capacity in at least one of them, they remained one of the Bureau's deepest and darkest secrets. Not until 1958 did the FBI director find it expedient to inform his superiors that such a program was in existence."

– J. Edgar Hoover: *The Man and The Secrets* by Curt Gentry, p. 442-445 (published in 1991)



“...Oswald tried to enlist in the Marines when he was only sixteen. He succeeded a year later, in late October 1956, after moving with his mother to Fort Worth and attending tenth grade for less than a month, three weeks after writing the Socialist Party of America seeking “more information.” He soon chose aircraft maintenance and repair as his duty assignment, something David Ferrie had stressed with the boys of the CAP. By September 1957, he’d been assigned to the Atsugi Naval Air Base just outside Tokyo. Atsugi was the point of origin for the top-secret U2 spy plane flights, whose mission was to photograph military and industrial targets at altitudes high above the Soviet Union and Communist China. As a radar operator, Oswald was at least privy to the existence of the U2s. Atsugi also contained some twenty buildings identified as the Joint Technical Advisory Group, the cover designation for the one of the CIA’s main operational bases in Asia. Among the CIA files on MKULTRA released twenty years later, there was a memorandum dated December 1, 1953, headed “SUBJECT: Use of LSD....Only two (2) field stations, Manila and Atsugi, have LSD material,” it said. Another sanitized file noted: “Preparing cables to field to find out who has custody and access. Atsugi and Manila. Issuance done only with two CIA employees concurrence and use only with DD/P [Deputy Director for Plans] approval.” Frank Camper was a twenty-year intelligence veteran with numerous FBI and CIA contacts, who served in Vietnam with the elite Special Operations Group and later worked under deep cover penetrating terrorist organizations worldwide. I met Camper at a conference, where he related something told him by an inside source: “Oswald reported a Japanese Communist approach to him to Naval Intelligence and then the CIA picked him up. He fit the profile for MKULTRA.” In 1994, Camper wrote me in a letter: “What gives away his high[ly]” probable induction in MKULTRA projected experiments is the fact he was frequently in the brig or base hospital, was recalled from a unit movement to Formosa to return to the Atsugi hospital, and ended up being assigned to the hospital on a layover or casual basis.” This, Camper believed, “would have given the MKULTRA doctors an opportunity to review Oswald’s conditioning and mental state, and correct or note whatever they found wrong.” It was shortly after Oswald’s last release from the Atsugi hospital, and reassignment to a Marine squadron at Iwakuni Air Base some 430 miles southwest of Tokyo, that he began referring to the Marines as “you Americans” and denouncing “American imperialism” and “exploitation.” In his book, *The Search for the “Manchurian Candidate,”* author John Marks described an MKULTRA project approved in 1956 to have one of its fronts – the Human Ecology Society – “study the factors that caused men to defect from their countries and cooperate with foreign governments.” MKULTRA officials reasons [sic] that if they could understand what made old turncoats tick, it might help them entice new ones. While good case officers instinctively seemed to know how to handle a potential agent – or thought they did – the MKULTRA men hoped to come up with systematic, even scientific improvements...the purpose of the research was to assess defectors’ social and cultural background, their life experience, and their personality structure, in order to understand their motivations, value systems, and probable future reactions.” In the late 1950s, there would be a sudden rash of American defectors to the Soviet Union, including Oswald. It has long been suspected that at least some of these were intentionally dispatched on behalf of the CIA or the military. Whatever the 1956 MKULTRA study fully entailed would, it seems, have been quite useful for such future operations. In this regard, it is worth making a full circle to an article by Dr. George Estabrooks, published in *Science Digest Magazine* in April 1971. He wrote of a hypnosis experiment that he’d conducted during World War II, “with a vulnerable Marine lieutenant I’ll call Jones. Under the watchful eye of Marine Intelligence I split his personality into Jones A and Jones B. Jones A, once a ‘normal’ working Marine, became entirely different. He talked communist doctrine and meant it. He was welcomed enthusiastically by communist cells, was deliberately given a dishonorable discharge by the Corps (which was in on the plot) and became a card-carrying party member. “The joker was Jones B, the second personality, formerly apparent in the conscious Marine. Under hypnosis, this Jones had been carefully coached by suggestions. Jones B was the deeper personality, knew all the thoughts of Jones A, was a loyal American, and was ‘imprinted’ to say nothing...” All I had to do was hypnotize the whole man, get in touch with Jones B, the loyal American, and I had a pipeline straight into the Communist camp. It worked beautifully for months with this subject, but the technique backfired. While there was no way for an enemy to expose Jones’ dual personality, they suspected it and played the same trick on us later.”

– *On the Trail of the JFK Assassins: A Groundbreaking Look at America’s Most Infamous Conspiracy* by Dick Russell, p. 256-257 (published in 2008)



This is the only photo of CIA assassination squad Operation 40. The photo was taken in Mexico City on **January 22, 1963**. Barry Seal is seated third from left. Felix Rodriguez is seated front left. William Houston Seymour is seated front right. To Seymour's left, hiding his face, is Frank Sturgis. Frank Sturgis was allegedly one of the "Three Tramps" who was arrested in Dallas, Texas shortly after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.



E. Howard Hunt speaks to a question from the counsel for the Senate Watergate Committee as the hearings resumed in Washington, D.C. on September 24, 1973. Hunt, a former agent with the Central Intelligence Agency, was a convicted Watergate conspirator. Hunt was allegedly one of the "Three Tramps" who was arrested in Dallas, Texas shortly after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. (AP Photo)





The Georgetown Towpath where Mary Pinchot was murdered in October 1964 just two weeks after the Warren Commission was released to the public. Powerful people were concerned that Mary Pinchot knew the report was bogus and that she would talk. She was shot in broad daylight while taking her daily walk. James Angleton scrambled to recover her diary which he destroyed. Mary Pinchot's father was Amos Pinchot, a member of Skull & Bones at Yale University. Mary Pinchot's uncle was former Pennsylvania Governor and forester Gifford Pinchot, a member of Skull & Bones. Mary Pinchot's ex-husband was CIA covert operations agent Cord Meyer Jr., a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of Scroll & Key at Yale University.



CIA asset and assassin Felix Rodriguez appears with Vice President George H.W. Bush (left) in the Vice President's office in an undated photo.

Carlos Marcello (2nd from left), Santo Trafficanti, Frank Ragano (head of table)



Mafia gangsters Carlos Marcello, Santo Trafficanti, and Frank Ragano appear at a party. The CIA collaborated with the Italian (Sicilian) Mafia during the failed Bay of Pigs operation in Cuba. The Italian Mafia operated casinos in Havana, Cuba during the 1950s.



Sam Giancana (second from right), mob boss of Chicago, with the McGuire sisters, also a target of the Kennedy's after first being helped by him to win the elections in Illinois, felt betrayed by the Kennedy's. He sent his hitmen to Dealey Plaza, among others Charles Nicoletti and Johnny Roselli. All three were murdered in the 1970's shortly before they were called to testify before government committees investigating the murders of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. Charles Nicoletti was James Files' boss.

*Memorandum*

TO : SAC, HOUSTON

DATE: 11-22-63

FROM : SA GRAHAM W. KITCHEL

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY

At 1:45 p.m. Mr. GEORGE H. W. BUSH, President of the Zapata Off-shore Drilling Company, Houston, Texas, residence 5525 Briar, Houston, telephonically furnished the following information to writer by long distance telephone call from Tyler, Texas.

BUSH stated that he wanted to be kept confidential but wanted to furnish hearsay that he recalled hearing in recent weeks, the day and source unknown. He stated that one JAMES PARROTT has been talking of killing the President when he comes to Houston.

BUSH stated that PARROTT is possibly a student at the University of Houston and is active in political matters in this area. He stated that he felt Mrs. PAWLEY, telephone number SU 2-5239, or ARLINE SMITH, telephone number JA 9-9194 of the Harris County Republican Party Headquarters would be able to furnish additional information regarding the identity of PARROTT.

BUSH stated that he was proceeding to Dallas, Texas, would remain in the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel and return to his residence on 11-23-63. His office telephone number is CA 2-0395.

GNK:djw  
(2) *djw*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803 RDD/KSR  
(JFK)

*Schmidt -*  
*Jackson*

62-2115-6

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NOV 26 1963	
FBI - HOUSTON	

*PWR*



1 - Rosen  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Rasca

Date: November 29, 1963

To: Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

NOV 29 1 31 PM '63  
REC'D READING ROOM  
FBI

Our Miami, Florida, Office on November 23, 1963, advised that the Office of Coordinator of Cuban Affairs in Miami advised that the Department of State feels some misguided anti-Castro group might capitalize on the present situation and undertake an unauthorized raid against Cuba, believing that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy might herald a change in U. S. policy, which is not true.

Our sources and informants familiar with Cuban matters in the Miami area advise that the general feeling in the anti-Castro Cuban community is one of stunned disbelief and, even among those who did not entirely agree with the President's policy concerning Cuba, the feeling is that the President's death represents a great loss not only to the U. S. but to all of Latin America. These sources knew of no plans for unauthorized action against Cuba.

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is close to a small pro-Castro group in Miami has advised that these individuals are afraid that the assassination of the President may result in strong repressive measures being taken against them and, although pro-Castro in their feelings, regret the assassination.

62-104060-1396  
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Do not

The substance of the foregoing information was orally furnished to Mr. George Bush of the Central Intelligence Agency and Captain William Edwards of the Defense Intelligence Agency on November 23, 1963, by Mr. W. T. Forsyth of this Bureau.

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

VEN:891 (12)

DEC 9 1963

DO NOT WRITE IN  
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## Secret Service Blamed

# Five Seconds Meant Death Of Kennedy

By RELMAN MORIN

AP Special Correspondent

NEW YORK ((AP) — "Five terrible seconds" may have spelled the difference between life or death for President John F. Kennedy after he was first wounded, William Manchester suggests in his book, "The death of a President."

The second installment of Look magazine's four-part serialization of Manchester's book, due on the newsstands Wednesday, relates the events of the day of the assassination, Nov. 22, 1963.

When the first shot cracked, Manchester wrote, "the White House detail was confused."

wounded.

Then the second bullet struck him. Manchester wrote —

"Now in a gesture of infinite grace, he raised his right hand as though to brush back his tousled chestnut hair. But the motion faltered. The hand fell back limply. He had been reaching for the top of his head. But it

Sumter Daily Item 6/23/67

<http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>

## Agent Didn't Think of Shielding Kennedy

Washington, D. C.—AP—The infantrymen might have. The secret service agent riding in the front seat of President Kennedy's death car never considered vaulting into the back to shield Kennedy after he heard the shots that struck the president.

This was disclosed in testimony released Monday by the Warren commission. The testimony also made these points:

The secret service chief,

agents "seemed to me to respond very slowly, with no more than a puzzled look," Yarborough said.

The testimony concerning the FBI agent came during questioning of Everett D. Glover, Dallas oil chemist. On Mar. 24, a letter written to the witness by a Swedish oil consultant was introduced. It said in part:

Milwaukee Journal 11/24/64

<http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>



# Secret Service Men Weren't Punished To Avoid Stigma

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley concedes 10 of his men violated regulations the night before **President Kennedy** was assassinated — but he did not punish them for fear it would place an undeserved stigma on them.

Rowley came to their defense in June 18 testimony before the Warren Commission, made public Monday.

He said the men violated Se-

All told, Rowley said, nine men went to the Press Club and 10 men went to a Fort Worth nightclub called the Cellar, which did not serve alcoholic beverages.

Chief Justice Earl Warren asked Rowley whether agents who were not affected by liquor or lack of sleep the night before would not have been more likely to spot a man with a rifle in a window overlooking the motorcade.

Lewiston Tribune 11/24/64

<http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>

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motorcycle back-  
ahead to make for the nearest hospital.  
The limousine leaped forward as a  
third pop sounded. A bullet fragment  
whipped past Greer's head and smashed  
into the windshield.  
Greer said he accompanied Kennedy  
to an emergency room. "I stayed with  
him through the examination and then  
through the autopsy, and was with him  
when they put his body in the coffin and  
took him back to Air Force One."  
Greer says two of his most treasured  
mementoes were inspired by the assassi-  
nation.  
One is a note from Jacqueline Kenne-  
dy, sent shortly after the assassi-  
nation. It read, "The president loved you,  
and you were with him from the begin-

Lakeland Ledger 10/10/83

<http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>



Former **Secret Service** agent **Roy Kellerman** took one hour, one Diet Pepsi and one ton of patience to transport me through his narrative. The 64-year-old is two or three inches above six feet; his hair is close-cropped and abundant; he speaks to you through two even rows of white teeth; he emphasizes crucial points with piercing, flashing and smiling eyes.

Kellerman responded to the "firecracker-like" sound. As he turned to his right, he heard the President say, "My God, I am hit." The agent watched Kennedy's hands go to his neck, then instructed Greer, "Let's get out of here. We are hit." Now Kellerman is looking straight ahead, a live microphone in his hand. He hears a "flurry of shots."

Evening Independent Star 11/21/79

<http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>

"If I thought in my own mind that I was needed back there, there wouldn't have been an obstacle strong enough to hold me," Kellerman said. "Why? Because my job is to protect the president, sir, regardless of the obstacles."

But Kellerman, a 23-year veteran of the **Secret Service**, didn't move. He ordered the lead car and Greer to get going, and the big limousine "just literally jumped out of the God-damn road."

"We are hit," he radioed the lead car. "Get us to the hospital immediately."

Sarasota Journal 11/24/64

<http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>



# Secret Servicemen Reacted Slowly to Shots, Senator Says

Washington, D. C. — AP — Amazement at what he called the slow response of secret service agents when the assassin's bullets rang out in Dallas was expressed to the Warren commission by Senator Ralph W. Yarborough (Dem., Tex.). He indicated that they grabbed the speaker and said to the driver, "let's get out of here, we are hit!" and grabbed the mike, and I said (to the forward car), "We are hit! Get us to a hospital immediately."



He had completed the two commands before the second and third shots were fired, he said. Describing the reaction of the driver, secret service agent William R. Greer, he said, "We just literally jumped out of the God damn road."

Milwaukee Journal 11/23/64

<http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>

remitted the death of the one who lived. Dwight D. Eisenhower, president, he worked well with Secret Service Agents, attended the same national Presbyterian golf at the same time—these work difficult because the assassin must know the victim is going to be there. Everyone knew where Ike was. The services with Eisenhower and his morning before his inauguration. Jim Rowley, his men, as always, at the church Saturday. They explore every very radiator. How can anyone plot to kill a man who isn't sure where he is going? President Kennedy attends mass at any one of three churches in the Washington area, and no one is sure which one until he gives directions to the driver. He works well with the Secret Service and won't go to a football game without giving advance warning to Jerry Behn, present chief of the White House detail. Mr. Behn and his men "sanitize" the stadium. The United States lost three Presidents to assassins: Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley. We sat awhile talking about those three. Then I said goodbye to Jim Rowley. "Do me a favor?" he said. I nodded. "Don't write anything about

Lewiston Evening Journal 11/11/63 by JIM BISHOP

<http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>



# Secret Service Was Told Of Plot Against Kennedy, Files Confirm

MIAMI (AP) — At least a week before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the Secret Service was told of a possible plot to shoot him from an office building with a rifle, files released by the Miami Police Department confirm.

The right-wing organizer who revealed the purported plot also told a police informer the day after the assassination on Nov. 22, 1963 that Lee Harvey Oswald would never talk about it.

The day after that interview, Nov. 24, Oswald was shot to death by Jack Ruby in the basement of the Dallas police department.

The Miami police files confirm and add to an account by a retired police intelligence officer, Lt. Everett Kay, who said three years ago that he learned of an assassination plot from informer William Somerset. The FBI and Secret Service would not comment at the time.

A newly released memo dated Nov. 15, 1963, from Miami detective S.J. Hebert shows that the Secret Service was aware of the allegations of a plot before the assassination.

"Agent Jamison of the Secret Service called to state that he had been requested to contact a William Somerset with reference to information given to the FBI by Somerset, and relayed to the Secret Service," the memo says.

Three days later, Kennedy visited Miami — where his motorcade was canceled — before flying on to Texas. He was shot in Dallas 31 years ago Tuesday, and authorities accused Oswald of firing a high-powered rifle from the Texas Book Depository.

Somerset, who reported on the activities of white supremacy groups, secretly taped a conversation with Joseph Milteer, a wealthy member of the White Citizens Council in Georgia.

At a meeting in Miami on Nov. 5, 1963, Milteer says Kennedy is a "marked man," according to the police transcript. Kay played the tape for The Associated Press three years ago.

When Somerset asks how an assassination would be done, the transcript says Milteer replied, "From an office building . . . with a high-powered rifle." He explains that it would be easy to take a gun in pieces into an office building. And he dismisses Somerset's concern that an assassination would cause a furor.

"Hell, they'll pick up somebody within hours after, if anything like that would happen . . . just to throw he public off," Milteer says on the tape.

Although Kay says he rushed the



AP  
Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and his wife, Victoria Reggie, pause Tuesday at the grave of his brother, President John F. Kennedy, who was slain Nov. 22, 1963.

tape to the FBI, the information was never revealed in the Warren Commission Report on the assassination. There is no indication Milteer was interrogated until five days after the assassination. He professed no knowledge of the plot, the Miami police files say.

Neither Milteer nor Somerset was ever called by the Warren Commission. Both are now dead.

Federal authorities and congressional investigators reviewed the tape in the 1960s and 1970s, but never reported finding any link with the Kennedy assassination.

## Dallas Doctor Dies

Dr. Marion Thomas "Pepper" Jenkins, 77, who declared President Kennedy dead in the Parkland Memorial Hospital emergency room in 1963, died of stomach cancer Monday (Nov. 22, 1994) in Dallas.

Dr. Jenkins also treated Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. In

his classrooms at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, he was a popular lecturer because of his tales of attempting to resuscitate Kennedy and Oswald and of treating Ruby, Oswald's assassin, for cancer.

Dr. Jenkins improved the practice of anesthesiology. He and a colleague found that by giving an intravenous saline solution to surgical patients with strong blood pressure and pulse, there would be less need for a blood transfusion.

The method is now used every day in operating rooms around the world.

■ Call PostLine, 923-2323, for updates. Punch in . . . 4022



Jenkins

BROCK TABOR via COM.LI

<http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>



Duty Assignment Upon Arrival At Dallas, Texas On November 22, 1963.

Upon arrival at Love Field, Dallas, Texas aboard Air Force One (26000) at 11:35 am, I proceeded to the follow-up car 679-X and stationed myself at the right front corner of 679-X and the rear of 100-X. There I stopped everyone from going in between the cars. Once the motorcade began to move I moved along with it, until the motorcade picked up speed. From this point I returned to the immediate area of Air Force One.

Once the motorcade left the airport, approximately fifteen minutes later I proceeded to the Airport restaurant for a sandwich and coffee. Upon completion of my meal, I saw the crew from the Pan-American chartered plane leaving in a hurry. One of the crew members stated they received word to return to their craft immediately at which time I also left the restaurant and went to the area of Air Force One.

After receiving information of what had happened, I assisted other Agents in enforcing security at the airport. When word was received that the body was to be brought back on the plane I took the post at the rear ramp of the plane, and remained there until departure time. At this time I boarded Air Force One and departed at 2:45 pm.

George J. Rybak  
November 22, 1963  
SA 1-16

TO : Chief James J. Rowley

DATE: November 30, 1963

FROM : SA Lawton, 1-16 - White House Detail

SUBJECT: Activities of this Special Agent in Dallas, Texas on Friday, November 22, 1963

On Friday, November 22, 1963 I was a member of the 3rd OAM - 4:00PM shift. I arrived in Dallas, Texas, Love Field at 11:30AM aboard "SAP 26000". I was assigned to the Press Area upon arrival and my instructions were to remain at the airport to effect security for the President's departure.

I received information President Kennedy had been shot and that he was being brought back to "SAP 26000". I immediately contacted the Police Official in charge of the police detail at the airport and advised him of the situation and requested that strict security be placed in the vicinity of "SAP 26000", the terminal, and surrounding area. I advised the Police Official to caution his men to be on the lookout for people taking pictures, that there was to be no picture taking by anyone.

A short time later I received information that President Kennedy had died and that his body was being brought to Dallas Love Field and placed aboard "SAP 26000", for return to Washington, D.C. After a short time the President's body arrived at the airport and I assisted in placing the coffin aboard "SAP 26000".

APPROVED:

Gerald A. Behn  
Special Agent in Charge

Donald J. Lawton  
Special Agent  
1-16, White House Detail

<http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>

FBI made flats -  
Will Smith's men called  
off mile before by S.S.  
Had planned to ride  
closed car w/ machine  
guns in car behind Pres.  
389

Mr. KELLERMAN advised that as the ranking Secret Service Agent with the President's party, he was responsible for the presidential security in Dallas. He stated the advanced security arrangements made for this specific trip were the most stringent and thorough ever employed by the Secret Service for the visit of a President to an American city.

At that particular time, about the time of the shots.  
Mr. BALL: You were going downhill at that time?

Mr. MARTIN: Yes, sir. The best I remember—I wasn't having any trouble keeping my motor up at that time, so that it was probably between 5 and 10 miles an hour. I don't think it was any faster than 10.

Mr. BALL: Did you at any time come abreast of the President's car in the motorcade?

Mr. MARTIN: No, sir.

Mr. BALL: Were you under certain instructions as to how far behind the car you were to keep?

Mr. MARTIN: Yes, sir.

Mr. BALL: What were those instructions?

Mr. MARTIN: They instructed us that they didn't want anyone riding past the President's car and that we were to ride to the rear, to the rear of his car, about the rear bumper.

Mr. BALL: I think that's all, Officer.

Mr. BALL: Will you be written up and you can look it over and sign it if you wish.

Mr. BALL: And from whom did you receive your original instructions to ride by the side of the President's car?

Mr. BAKER: Our sergeant is the one who gave us the instructions. They all made up in the captain's office, I believe.

Mr. BELIN: All right.

Mr. DULLES: Captain Curry?

Mr. BAKER: Chief Curry; our captain is Captain Lawrence.

Mr. BELIN: Were these instructions ever changed?

Mr. BAKER: Yes, sir. When we got in the airport, our sergeant informed me that there wouldn't be anybody riding beside the President's car.

Mr. BELIN: Did he tell you why or why not?

Mr. BAKER: No, sir. We had several occasions where we were assigned there and we were moved by request.

Mr. BELIN: On that day, you mean?

Mr. BAKER: Well, that day and several other days.

Mr. BELIN: And from whom did you receive your original instructions to ride by the side of the President's car?

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November 21, 1963

Subject: President J.F. Kennedy's Dallas Visit & Parade - Assignment, Friday, November 22, 1963

Following plans are submitted for policing the parade, and other traffic and assignments.

Security used to handle these assignments will come from the Traffic Section's which Police Reserves. All personnel to be on assignment before 10:00 A.M., on date specified.

Deputy Chief E. W. Lindsey - In Charge of Detail - 6  
Captain E. W. Lawrence - Assistant in Charge - 125

General Side Escort:

Lead	Sgt. E. Ellis-150
	1st Lt. R. Gray-156
	2nd Lt. Brown-157
	3rd Lt. Thompson-158
	4th Lt. Brown-159
Left Side	1st Lt. W. Hargis-156
	2nd Lt. R. Hargis-157
	3rd Lt. R. Hargis-158
	4th Lt. R. Hargis-159
Right Side	1st Lt. J. Hargis-156
	2nd Lt. J. Hargis-157
	3rd Lt. J. Hargis-158
	4th Lt. J. Hargis-159
Rear	1st Lt. R. Hargis-156
	2nd Lt. R. Hargis-157
	3rd Lt. R. Hargis-158
	4th Lt. R. Hargis-159

Will cover Kennedy's motorcade traffic lanes to the rear of escort to prevent any vehicles from passing Presidential party.

Since Out Ahead of Parade:

Sgt. E. Ellis-150	SHEARS WOLF NEEDS
1st Lt. R. Gray-156	
2nd Lt. Brown-157	

Lynch, Capt. P.M. Exhibit 2

<http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>





Helen O'Donnell October 11 at 2:25pm Report

Dear Vince, Thank you for your friend request and your note; I am crashing on a deadline for an article I hope to get out in time for the 50th anniversary and will give you a more thoughtful answer later today or tomorrow.

Suffice to say that you are correct; JFK did not order anybody off the car, he never interfered with my Dad's direction on the Secret Service and this is much backed up by my Dad's tapes; I think and know from the tapes Dallas always haunted him because of the might have beens - but they involved the motorcade route, he constantly questioned his own decision to take the motorcade in that direction; but he never blamed the Secret Service. He believed to a man they did everything they were trained and he always maintained his defense of their actions and took all blame upon himself. He and Bobby would have done anything to change that outcome; and as we know they never got over it. Thank you for standing up for my Dad. KPOD would be very proud of you, as am I.

I will have more for you shortly, but back to writing; I wanted to just send you my very good wishes, my appreciation of behalf of my Dad and a good Irish hug! Ever, Helen

<http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>



(Photo: <http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>)



A woman presents her baby.

A nun gives him a lei and contentedly returns to her place in the crowd.



Secret Service agents ride on and near the rear of the presidential limousine during President John F. Kennedy's trip to Hawaii in June 1963. (Photo: <http://vincepalamara.com/2012/04/10/vince-palamara-main-secret-service-blog-images/>)



George de Mohrenschildt, friend of Lee Harvey Oswald and George H. W. Bush, in a 1964 photo. De Mohrenschildt and Poppy Bush shared an extensive web of connections, including ties to the CIA.  
*Bettmann/Corbis*

(Source: *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker)



At right, George H. W. Bush campaigns for U.S. Senate in Texas, circa 1963/1964. He announced his candidacy in September 1963. *George Bush Presidential Library and Museum*

**THE A** *The Dallas Morning News*  
Tuesday, December 5, 1967 \*\*\*\*

## Colonel Given High Award On Retiring

Col. Jack A. Crichton, commanding officer of the 488th Military Intelligence Detachment, was awarded the Legion of Merit Monday night on his retirement from the Army Reserve after 30 years of service.

The medal was presented in a ceremony in the Vaughn Building by Col. Robert D. Offer, commander of the VIII U.S. Army Corps at Austin.

An oil man and petroleum consultant, Col. Crichton organized the Reserve unit in 1958 and has been its only commander. The award cited him for "exceptionally outstanding service" as commander and for the preparation of a series of military intelligence studies.

Col. Crichton was commissioned a Reserve officer after graduation from Texas A&M University and served during World War II as commandant of troops at Maxwell Field and later as an air intelligence officer in Europe.



At left and below, the *Dallas Morning News*, December 5, 1967. Colonel Jack A. Crichton, oilman and petroleum consultant, and political ally of Poppy Bush with intriguing ties to figures associated with the events of November 22, 1963, retires from the military intelligence unit he founded and headed.



—Dallas News Staff Photo.

Offer, left, presents award to Crichton.



George W. Bush stands in front of his father's Zapata Offshore Company in Houston, Texas, 1956. Though a small company, it nevertheless would develop far-flung operations, including in sensitive spots, such as off Cuba. *George Bush Presidential Library and Museum*

(Source: *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker)

## Nixon Predicts JFK May Drop Johnson

By CARL FREUND

Former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon predicted here Thursday that President Kennedy will drop Lyndon Johnson from the No. 2 spot on the Democratic ticket if a close race appears likely next year.

Nixon said Johnson is becoming a "political liability" to the Democratic party.

Nixon, who was defeated by President Kennedy in a close race in 1960, flew to Dallas Thursday for a meeting of Pepsi-Cola executives. His New York law firm represents the soft drink company.

Asked if he thought Kennedy would choose a new running mate next year, Nixon replied:

"President Kennedy has stated he intends to keep Lyndon as the vice-presidential nominee. The fact they are coming to Texas together, I believe, indicates the President means what he said."

"But we must remember that President Kennedy and his advisers are practical politicians. I believe that, if they think the race is a shoo-in, they will keep Lyndon. Otherwise, I think they will choose someone who can help the Democratic ticket."

"Lyndon was chosen in 1960 because he could help the ticket in the South. Now he is becoming a political liability in the South, just as he is in the North."

Nixon appeared relaxed as he answered questions and joked at the Kennedy administration's expense.

Nixon said he hasn't decided whether he will support a particular contender, although he is attending the GOP convention and he would "be in the thick of the fight" to get the nominee elected.

Discussing civil rights, Nixon said the Kennedy administration must share the blame for the demonstrations.

"Kennedy promised, either it could deliver," Nixon said, "don't think we should try to criticize the Democrats. It will be a serious mistake."

Nixon said he wouldn't get as far as Gov. Rockefeller in the civil rights field. On the other hand, Nixon continued, he did not agree with "widespread attacks in Goldwater that the federal government should leave rights to the states."

Nixon, who will leave field two hours before President Kennedy arrives, also said:

1. The two-party system now becomes a reality in Texas and Republicans agree that make more gains.



## The Crime Scene: Dealey Plaza & Grassy Knoll



Aerial photo of Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas in circa 1967 (Photo: <http://kenedy-photos.blogspot.com/>)





Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas



Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas





Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas (Photo: <http://jfk-archives.blogspot.com/2012/06/dealey-plaza-photos-june-2004.html>)





A photo of the intersection of Houston Street (foreground) and Elm Street (background) at Dealey Plaza (Photo: [Flickr](#))

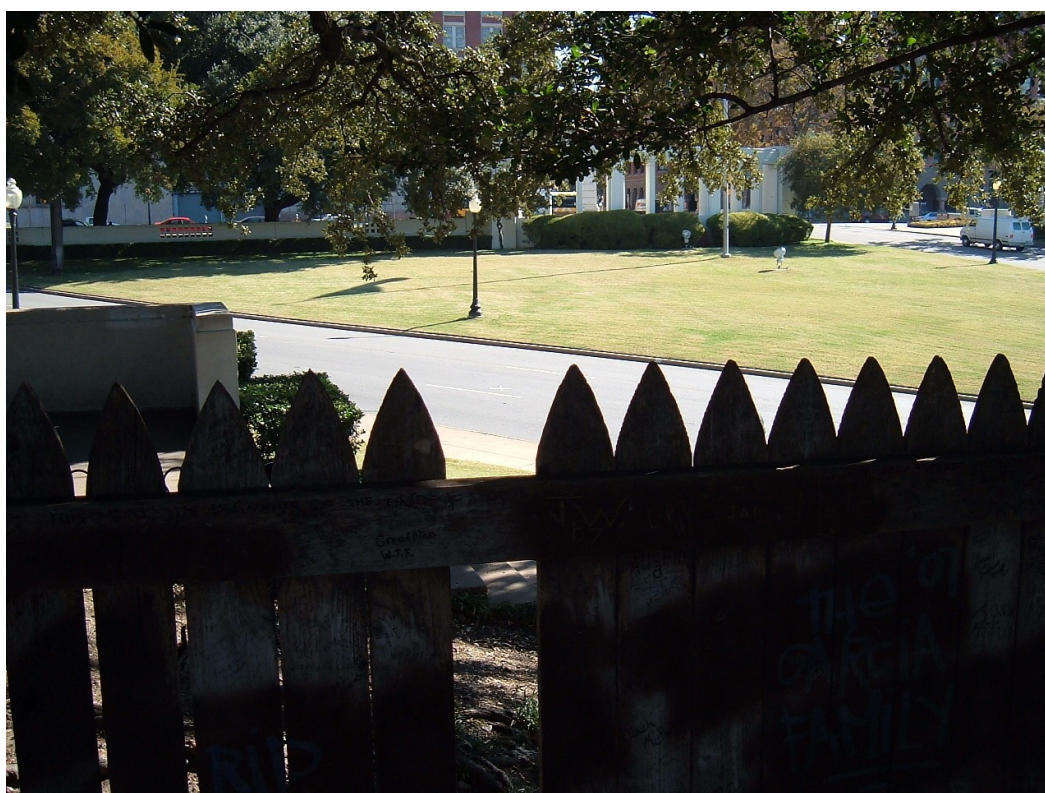


Grassy Knoll and the Picket Fence adjacent to Dealey Plaza (Photo: [Flickr](#))





A view of Grassy Knoll (left), Elm Street (center), and Dealey Plaza from atop the triple overpass and railroad bridge.  
 (Photo: <http://picasaweb.google.com/braziliantranslated/JFKAssassinationEscape#5125878945219948834>)



A view of Dealey Plaza from behind the Picket Fence in the Grassy Knoll area





A view of Elm Street (including the 'X' on the street) and Dealey Plaza from behind the Picket Fence in the Grassy Knoll area where James E. Files allegedly assassinated President John F. Kennedy.





A photo of the spot where Abraham Zapruder stood when he recorded his famous film, later known as the Zapruder film.  
 (Photo: <http://picasaweb.google.com/GregsPhotoAlbum/Dallas2007#5061938343272963122>)



Zapruder pedestal and pergola; Abraham Zapruder filmed the assassination of President Kennedy from this pedestal. (Photo: [Flickr](#))





The Grassy Knoll in Dealey Plaza (Photo: [Flickr](#))



Dealey Plaza and the Railroad Bridge (Photo: [Flickr](#))





The Grassy Knoll in Dealey Plaza (Photo: [Flickr](#))



The Grassy Knoll in Dealey Plaza (Photo: [Flickr](#))





Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas, with The Sixth Floor Museum (formerly Texas School Book Depository) in the background (Photo: [Flickr](#))



Dealey Plaza and the Grassy Knoll (left) in Dallas, Texas (Photo: [Flickr](#))





A view of the Texas School Book Depository building (left) and Dal-Tex Building (right) from Elm Street. The "X" on Elm Street indicates where President John F. Kennedy was mortally wounded.

(Photo: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/29762992@N04/2782056709/in/photostream/>)





Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas. The 'X' represents one of the places on the road where President John F. Kennedy was shot. The building is the Texas School Book Depository, and the window on the upper right corner, the second from the top, is where Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly shot President Kennedy. (Photo: [Flickr](#))





The former Texas School Book Depository Building (Photo: [Flickr](#))





Texas Theater, where Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy (Photo: [Flickr](#))



Officer Tippit Murder Scene on 10th and Patton in Dallas, Texas (Photo: [Flickr](#))





Lee Harvey Oswald's apartment on the upper floor at a house on Neely Street in Dallas, Texas (Photo: [Flickr](#))



Back yard where the alleged photo of Lee Harvey Oswald holding his rifle was taken (Photo: [Flickr](#))





Jack Ruby entered this ramp to the Dallas Municipal Court parking garage to murder Lee Harvey Oswald. (Photo: [Flickr](#))



Dallas Municipal Court Parking Garage, where Jack Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald as he exited this doorway. The glass doors were not there at the time. (Photo: [Flickr](#))





Dallas Municipal Court Building, where Jack Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald (Photo: [Flickr](#))



Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, Texas, where President John F. Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald and Officer J.D. Tippit died (Photo: [Flickr](#))



## The Zapruder Film



Frame 225 of the Zapruder film shows President John F. Kennedy opening his mouth, possibly reacting to the first gunshot.



Frame 230 (left) and Frame 246 of the Zapruder film shows President John F. Kennedy squeezing his chest and clenching his fist after getting shot. (Youtube video of Zapruder Film with sound: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=623JsZCgm8>)





Frame 232 of the Zapruder film shows President John F. Kennedy squeezing his chest.



Frame 237 of the Zapruder film shows President John F. Kennedy squeezing his chest.





Frame 238 of the Zapruder film (Photo: <http://fansinaflashbulb.wordpress.com/2009/11/22/stills-from-zapruder-film-of-jfk-assassination/>)



Frame 230 of the Zapruder Film

(Photo: <http://loveforlife.com.au/content/10/03/03/jacqueline-kennedy-murderer-jfk-murder-president-john-fitzgerald-kennedy-dr-neville>)





Frame 237 of the Zapruder Film

(Photo: <http://loveforlife.com.au/content/10/03/03/jacqueline-kennedy-murderer-jfk-murder-president-john-fitzgerald-kennedy-dr-neville>)



Frame 240 of the Zapruder Film

(Photo: <http://loveforlife.com.au/content/10/03/03/jacqueline-kennedy-murderer-jfk-murder-president-john-fitzgerald-kennedy-dr-neville>)



Frame 243 of the Zapruder Film

(Photo: <http://loveforlife.com.au/content/10/03/03/jacqueline-kennedy-murderer-jfk-murder-president-john-fitzgerald-kennedy-dr-neville>)





Frame 246 of the Zapruder Film

(Photo: <http://loveforlife.com.au/content/10/03/03/jacqueline-kennedy-murderer-jfk-murder-president-john-fitzgerald-kennedy-dr-neville>)



Frame 254 of the Zapruder Film

(Photo: <http://loveforlife.com.au/content/10/03/03/jacqueline-kennedy-murderer-jfk-murder-president-john-fitzgerald-kennedy-dr-neville>)



Frame 262 of the Zapruder Film

(Photo: <http://loveforlife.com.au/content/10/03/03/jacqueline-kennedy-murderer-jfk-murder-president-john-fitzgerald-kennedy-dr-neville>)





Frame 260 of the Zapruder film shows President John F. Kennedy grimacing in pain.



Frame 274 of the Zapruder Film

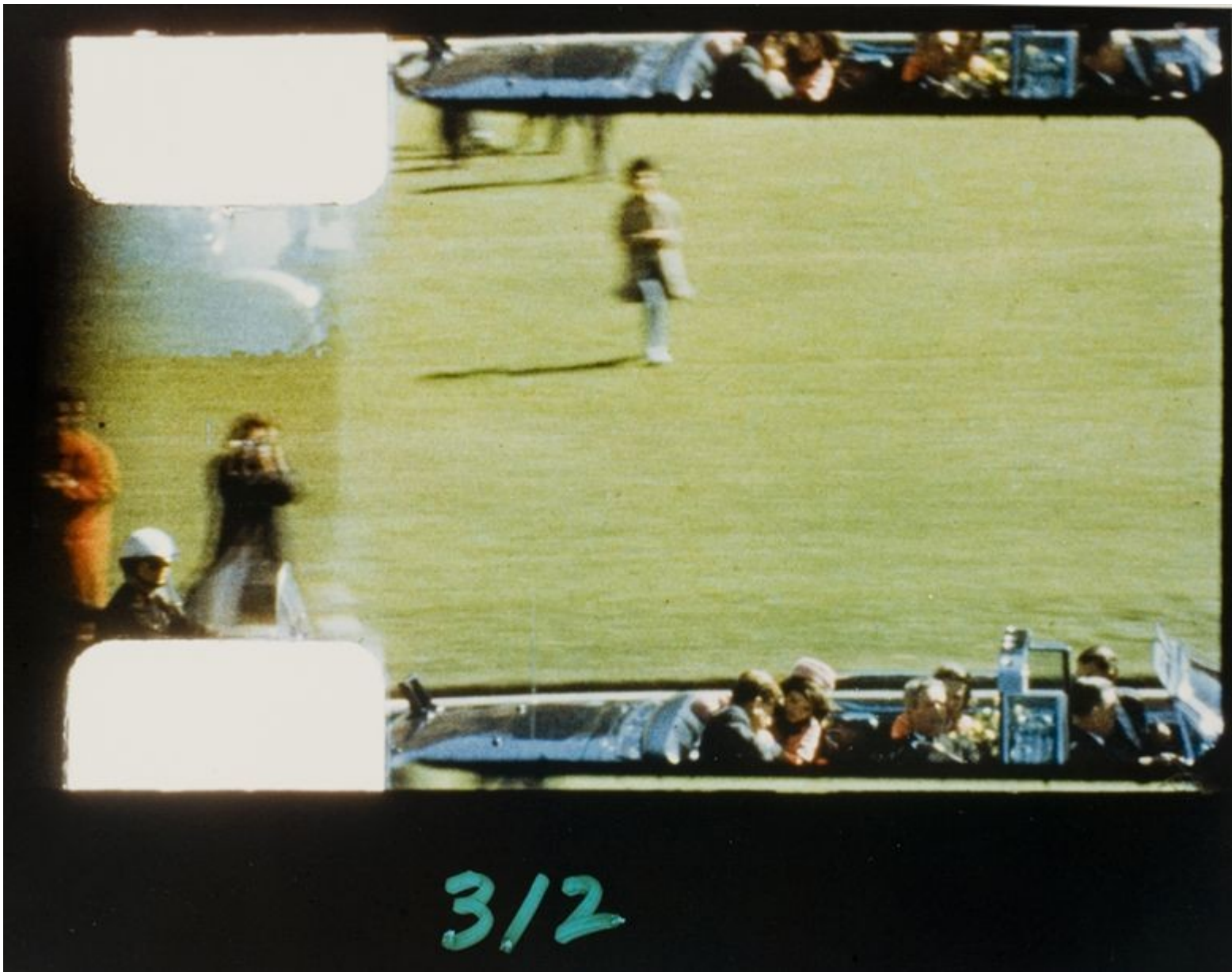
(Photo: <http://loveforlife.com.au/content/10/03/03/jacqueline-kennedy-murderer-jfk-murder-president-john-fitzgerald-kennedy-dr-neville>)



Frame 294 of the Zapruder Film

(Photo: <http://loveforlife.com.au/content/10/03/03/jacqueline-kennedy-murderer-jfk-murder-president-john-fitzgerald-kennedy-dr-neville>)





Frame 312 of the Zapruder film (Photo: <http://fansinaflashbulb.wordpress.com/2009/11/22/stills-from-zapruder-film-of-jfk-assassination/>)



Frame 312 of the Zapruder film shows President John F. Kennedy holding his left shoulder a moment before the fatal shot (Frame 313).





Frame 313 of the Zapruder film shows the impact and explosion of the third shot, which killed President John F. Kennedy.  
(Photo: <http://fansinaflashbulb.wordpress.com/2009/11/22/stills-from-zapruder-film-of-jfk-assassination/>)



Frame 313 of the Zapruder film shows the impact and explosion of the third shot, which killed President John F. Kennedy as his head moves violently back and to the left.

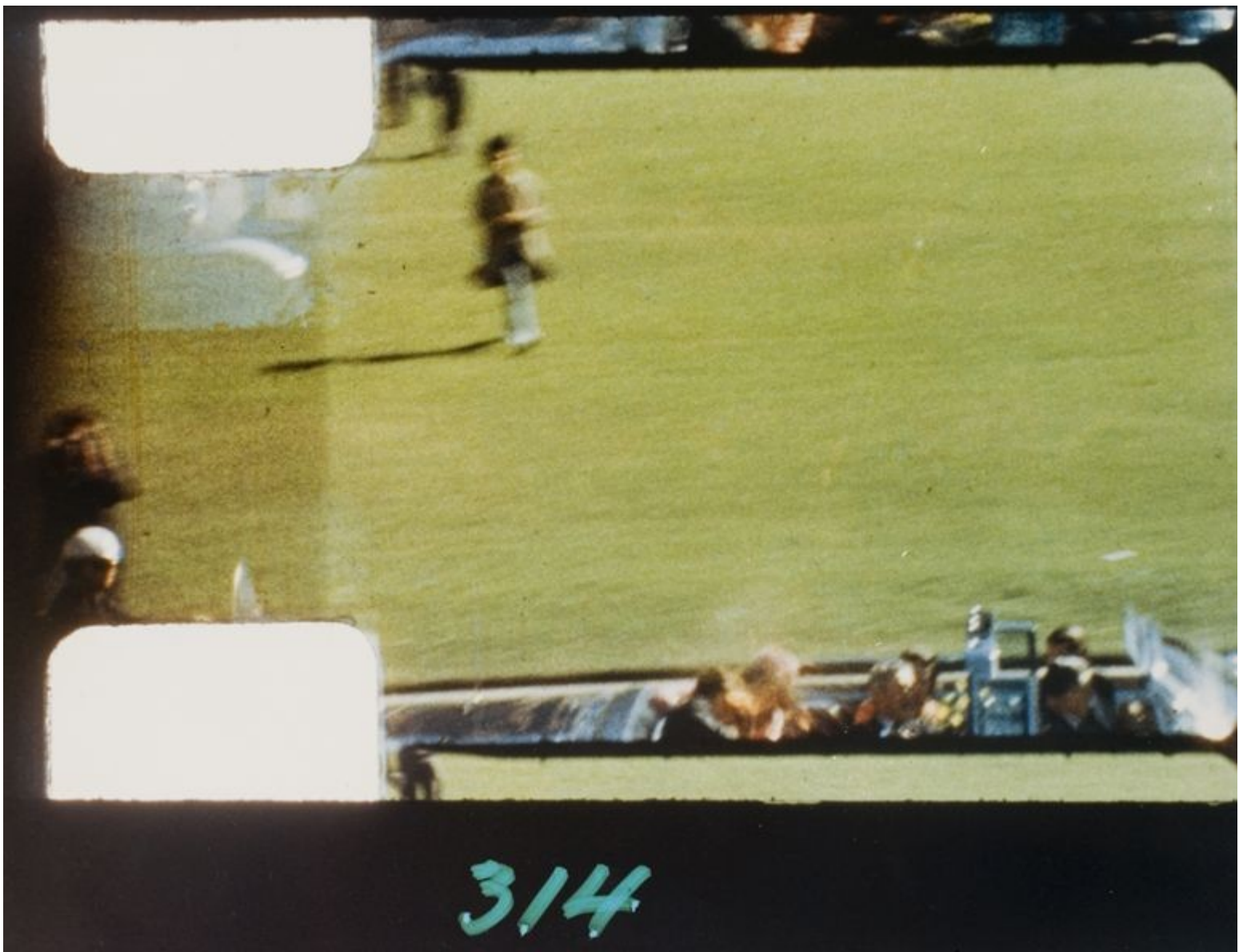


Frame 313 of the Zapruder film shows the impact and explosion of the third shot, which killed President John F. Kennedy.  
(Photo: <http://fansinaflashbulb.wordpress.com/2009/11/22/stills-from-zapruder-film-of-jfk-assassination/>)





Frame 313 of the Zapruder film



Frame 314 of the Zapruder film (Photo: <http://fansinaflashbulb.wordpress.com/2009/11/22/stills-from-zapruder-film-of-jfk-assassination/>)

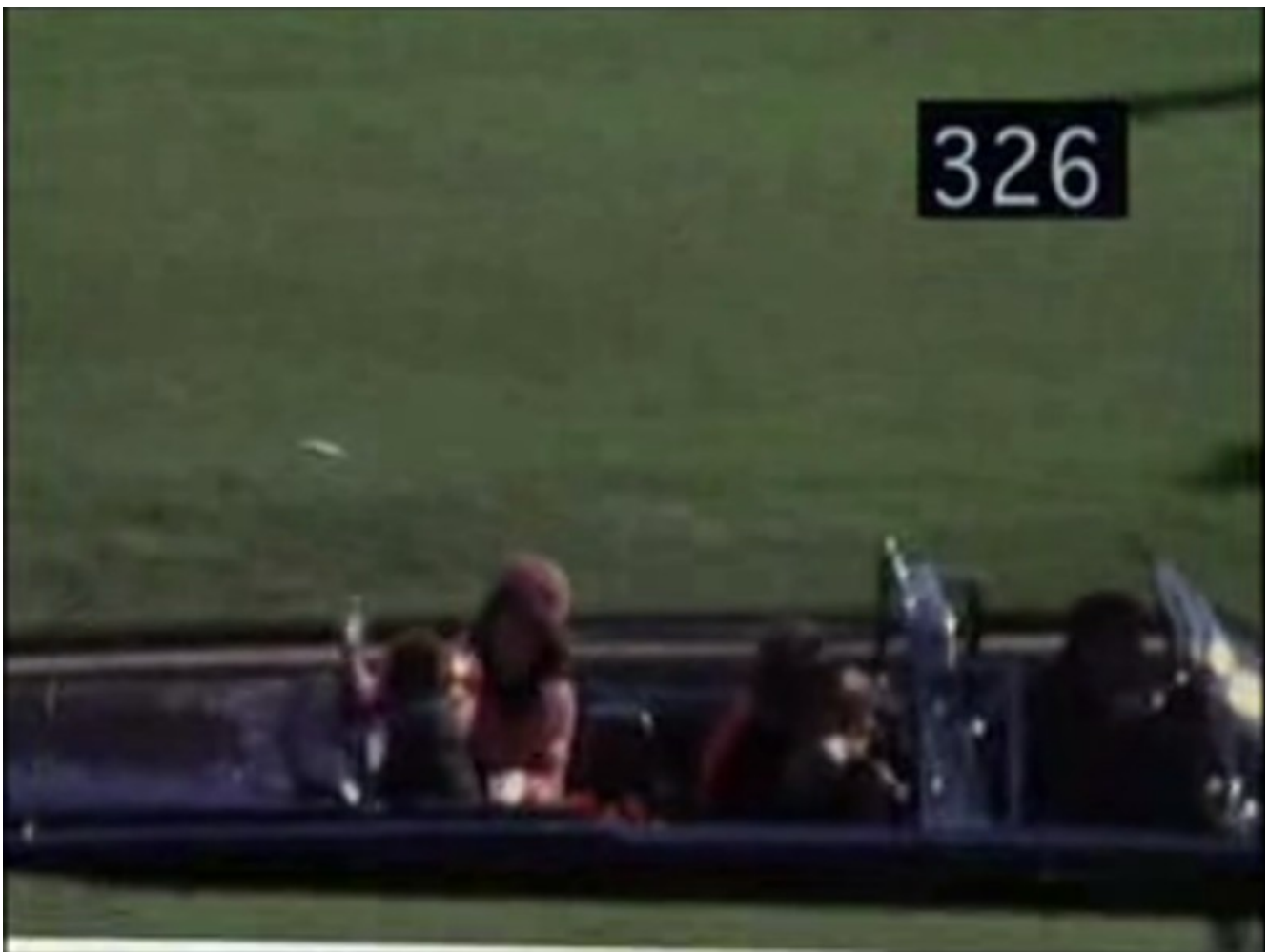


Frame 312 of the Zapruder film shows President John F. Kennedy holding his left shoulder a moment before the fatal shot (Frame 313).

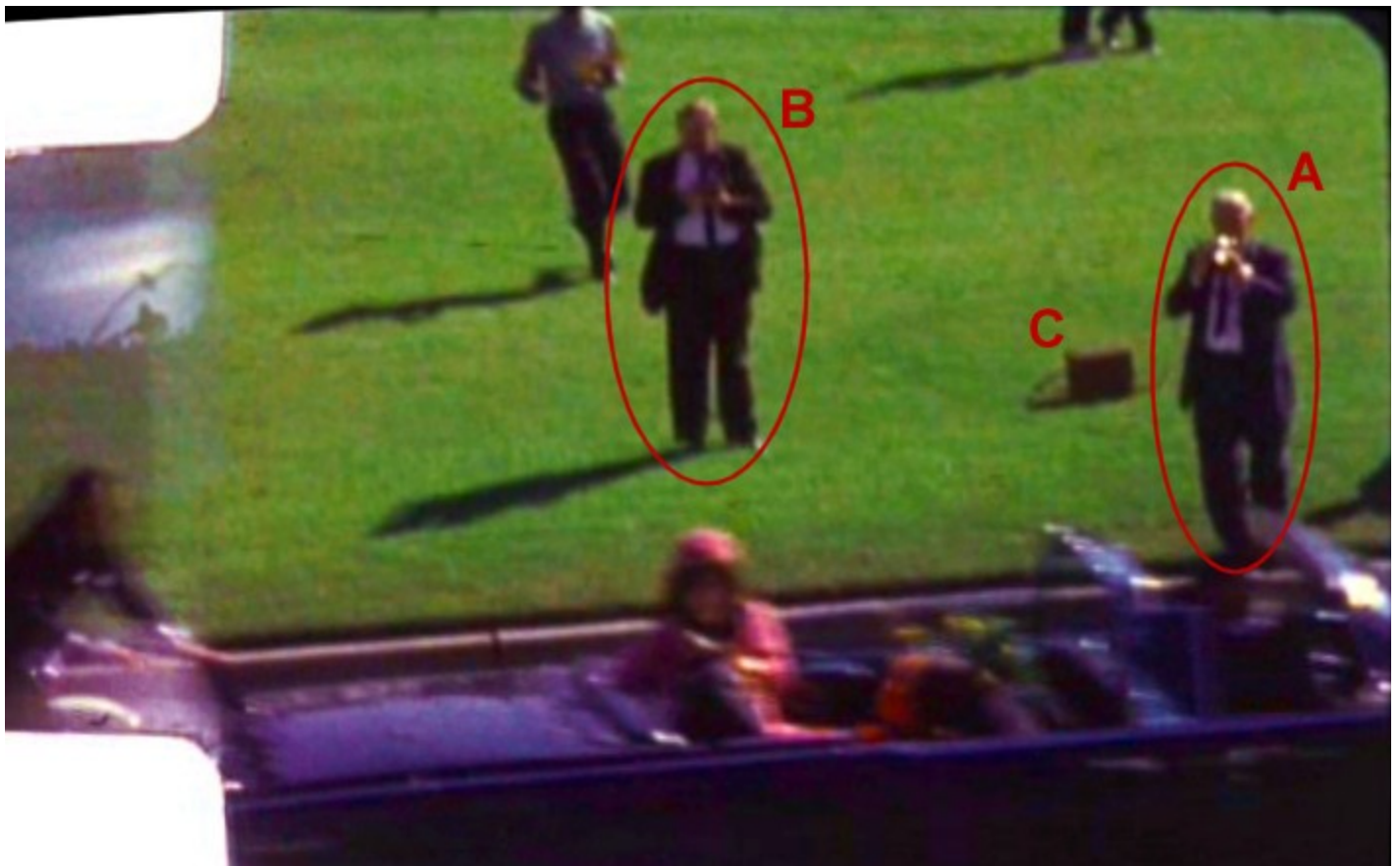




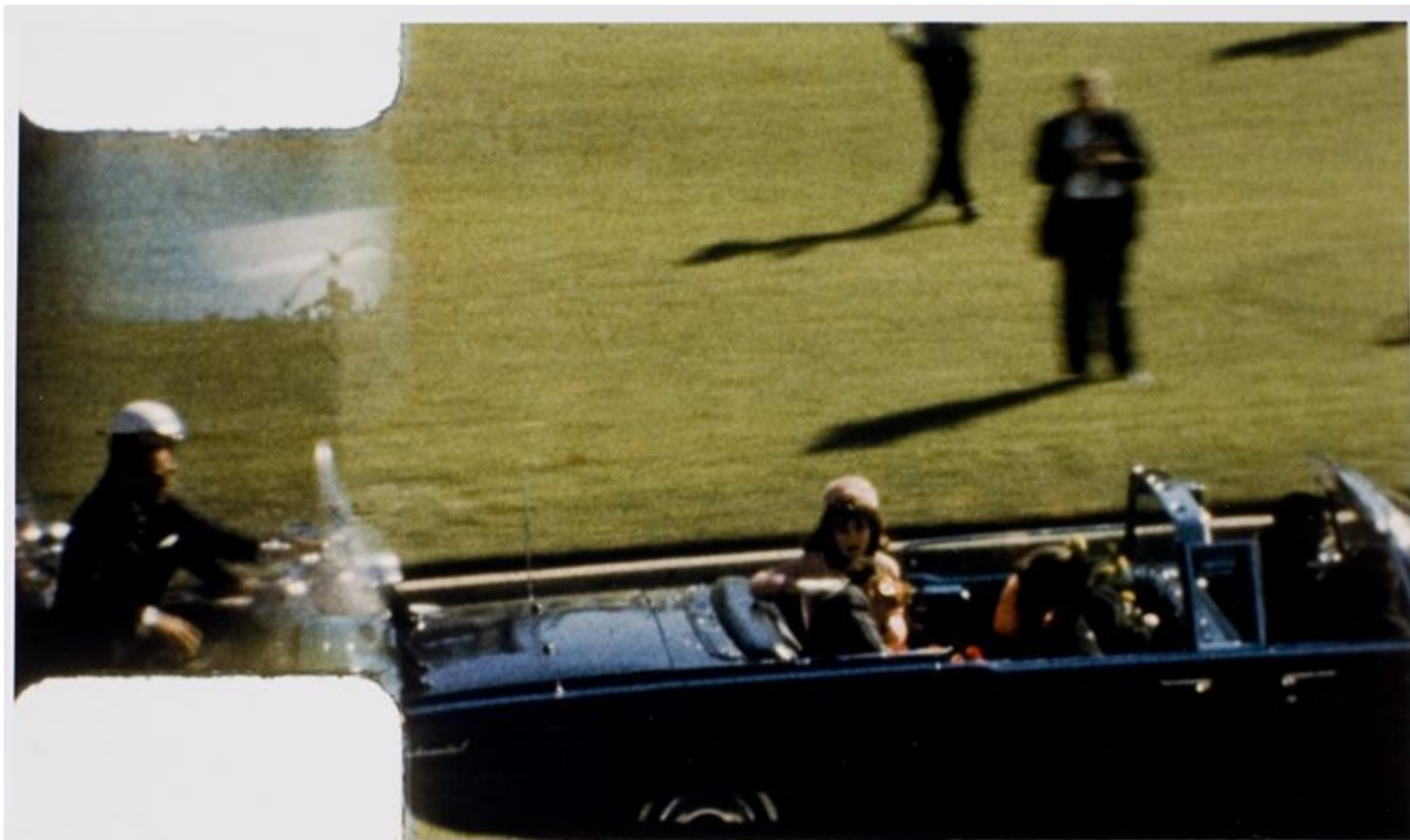
Frame 314 of the Zapruder film



Frame 326 of the Zapruder film shows President John F. Kennedy mortally wounded.





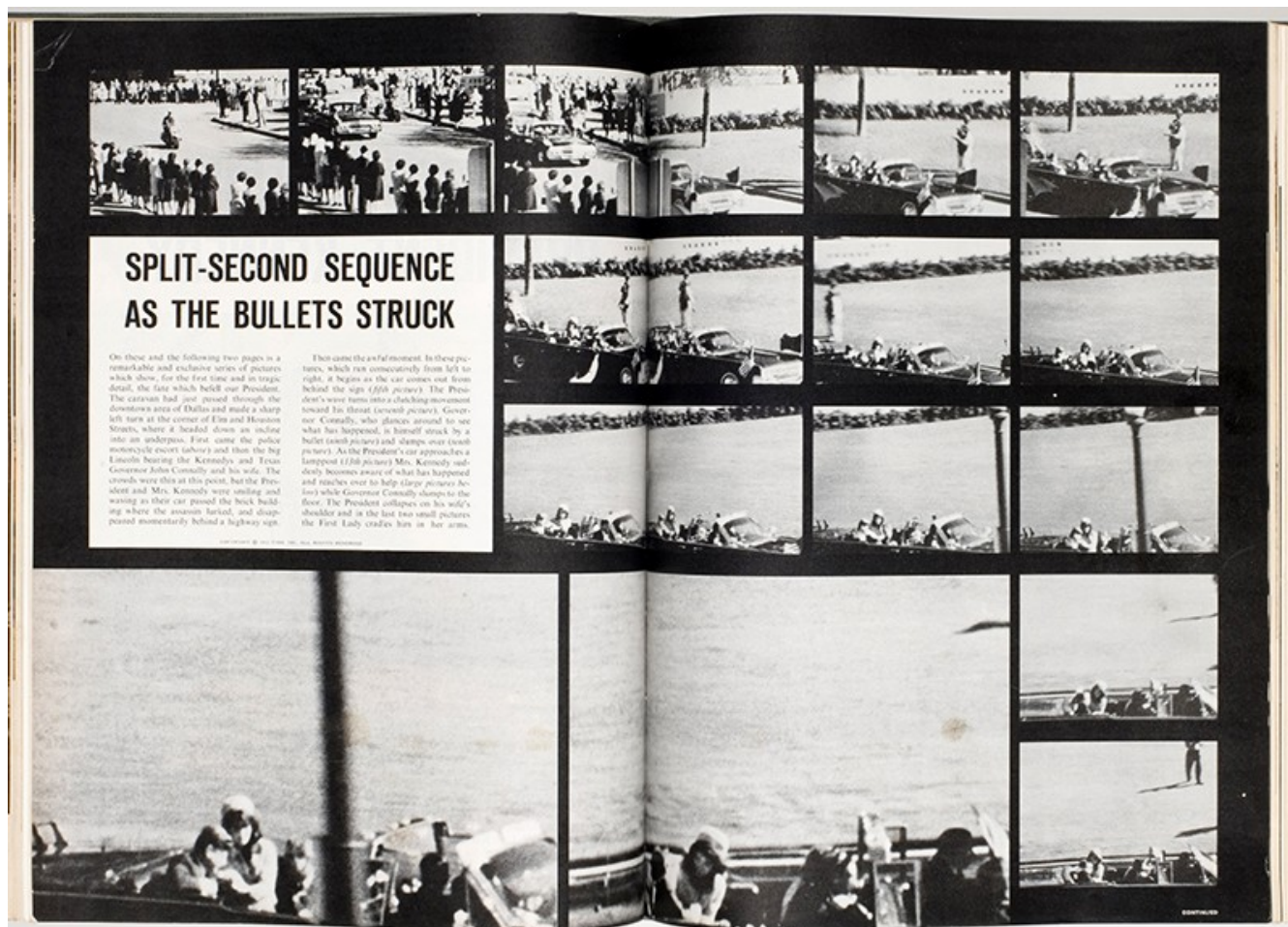


A Zapruder film clip shows President John F. Kennedy mortally wounded in the limousine.  
(Photo: <http://fansinaflashbulb.wordpress.com/2009/11/22/stills-from-zapruder-film-of-jfk-assassination/>)



A Zapruder film clip shows First Lady Jackie Kennedy reacting to her husband's death as a Secret Service agent attempts to reach the back of the President's limousine. (Photo: <http://fansinaflashbulb.wordpress.com/2009/11/22/stills-from-zapruder-film-of-jfk-assassination/>)





The morning after President John F. Kennedy's assassination, *LIFE* magazine (owned by Henry R. Luce's *Time* magazine) purchased Abraham Zapruder's home movie of the event and the rights to publish it. *LIFE* published thirty-one black-and-white stills in the November 29, 1963 issue, which focused on the President's assassination in Dallas the previous week.

(Photo: <http://fansinaflashbulb.wordpress.com/2009/11/22/stills-from-zapruder-film-of-jfk-assassination/>)



A Zapruder film clip shows a Secret Service agent attempting to reach the back of the President's limousine.

(Photo: <http://fansinaflashbulb.wordpress.com/2009/11/22/stills-from-zapruder-film-of-jfk-assassination/>)



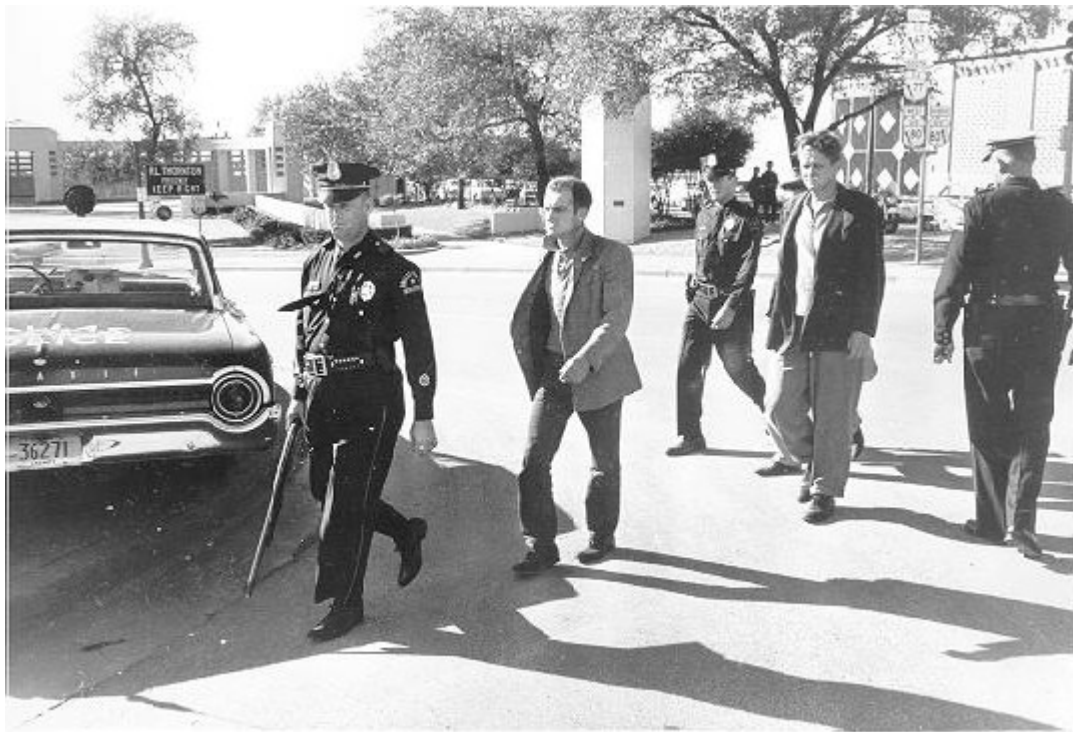
# Texas School Book Depository: Three Tramps and Sixth Floor



Here's a rare photo of the famous three tramps being escorted by the Dallas police to the County Jail, with the Texas School Book Depository in the background.



A police officer escorts the "Three Tramps" in front of the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963, moments after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. A Klan patch can be seen clearly on the left arm of the police officer leading the "Three Tramps".



Dallas police officer escorts the "Three Tramps" in front of the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963, moments after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.



Police officers escort the "Three Tramps" in front of the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963.





Police officers escort the "Three Tramps" in front of the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. The "Three Tramps" were found in a rail car on the tracks adjacent to the crime scene. An unidentified man on the far right in the background is seen talking to a police officer in front of the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository building.



Three men were arrested for questioning in Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas the day of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963. The Dallas Police Department recorded that they were transients and gave their names as (back to front) Gus W. Abrams (concealed here), Harold Doyle, and John Forrester Gedney. They were not detained and disappeared after release, leading to conjecture by conspiracy theorists about their "true" identities and involvement. (CORBIS photo)

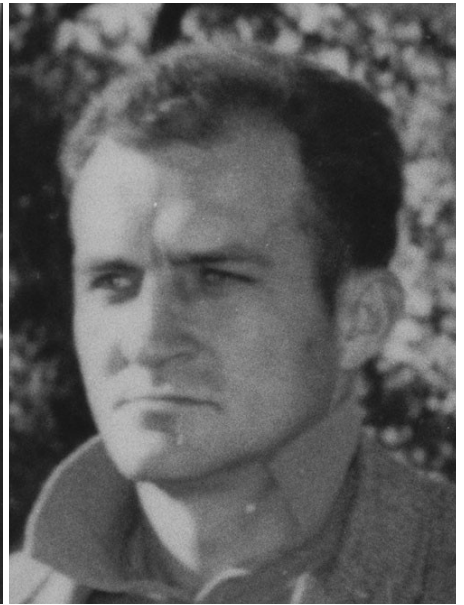


Police officers escort the "Three Tramps" in front of the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963.



A photo of the Sixth Floor of the Texas School Book Depository





The Three Tramps of Dallas, left to right: Short Tramp [E. Howard Hunt], Tall Tramp [Frank Sturgis], and "Frenchie" tramp



Left photos: Frank Sturgis as a tramp. Right photo: Frank Sturgis as a Watergate burglar



Left photos: E. Howard Hunt as a tramp. Right photo: E. Howard Hunt as a Watergate burglar.

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CITY OF DALLAS  
CPS-JS-555

ARREST REPORT  
ON  
INVESTIGATIVE PRISONER

FIRST NAME <b>GUS</b>		MIDDLE NAME <b>W.</b>		LAST NAME <b>ABRAMS</b>		DATE <b>Nov 22, 63</b>	TIME <b>4:20 PM</b>	RT. THUMB PRINT	I. D. NUMBER	ARREST NUMBER		
RACE WHITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COLORED <input type="checkbox"/>	SEX MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>	AGE <b>53</b>	DATE OF BIRTH <b>11/29/10</b>	HOME ADDRESS <b>None</b>								
ADDRESS WHERE ARREST MADE <b>ELM &amp; Houston</b>				TYPE PREMISES (IF BUSINESS, GIVE TRADE NAME ALSO) <b>T J P RAILROAD YARDS</b>								
CHARGE <b>Robbery</b>				BUSINESS WHERE ARREST MADE HAS: BEER <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUOR <input type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LIC. NO. <input type="checkbox"/>								
HOW ARREST MADE ON VIEW <input type="checkbox"/> CALL <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT <input type="checkbox"/>				LOCATION OF OFFENSE (IF OTHER THAN PLACE OF ARREST)								
COMPLAINANT (NAME-RACE-SEX-AGE)				HOME ADDRESS—PHONE NO.				BUSINESS ADDRESS—PHONE NO.				
WITNESS				HOME ADDRESS—PHONE NO.				BUSINESS ADDRESS—PHONE NO.				
WITNESS				HOME ADDRESS—PHONE NO.				BUSINESS ADDRESS—PHONE NO.				
PROPERTY PLACED IN POUND (MAKE, MODEL, LICENSE NO. OF AUTO)				PROPERTY PLACED IN PROPERTY ROOM								
NAMES OF OTHERS ARRESTED AT SAME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME OR SIMILAR OFFENSE <b>HAROLD DOYLE W/M/32 JOHN F. HEDNOR W/M/38</b>												
NAME OF AND/OR INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER SUSPECTS NOT APPREHENDED												

OTHER DETAILS OF THE ARREST

These men were taken off a train  
box car in the rail yards right after  
President Kennedy was shot. These men  
are passing through town. They have  
no jobs or any means of making  
a living.

CHECK ALL ITEMS WHICH APPLY: DRUNK <input type="checkbox"/> DRINKING <input type="checkbox"/> CURSED <input type="checkbox"/> RESISTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOUGHT <input type="checkbox"/>				INJURED BEFORE ARREST <input type="checkbox"/>	INJURED DURING OR AFTER ARREST <input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICER(S) INJURED <input type="checkbox"/>	SPECIAL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/>	
ARRESTING OFFICER <b>W. E. Chambers</b>		I. D. NO. <b>1057</b>	ARRESTING OFFICER		I. D. NO.			
OTHER OFFICER		I. D. NO.	OTHER OFFICER		I. D. NO.			
INVESTIGATION ASSIGNED TO		CHARGE FILED	FILED BY	DATE	DATE - TIME TO CO. JAIL			
RELEASED BY <b>Buck</b>		DATE - TIME <b>11-26-63 9:25 PM</b>	H.C. BOND BY	DATE - TIME	COURT	DATE	TIME	
DISTRIBUTION: (REMOVE CARBON—CHECK ORIGINAL FOR RECORDS BU.—CHECK COPY FOR EACH BUREAU CONCERNED)								
RECORDS	SPEC. SER.	HOMICIDE	AUTO	BURGLARY	THEFT	FORGERY	JUVENILE	TRAFFIC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
USE REVERSE SIDE IF MORE SPACE NEEDED								



POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CITY OF DALLAS  
CPS-JS-556

ARREST REPORT  
ON  
INVESTIGATIVE PRISONER

FIRST NAME <b>HAROLD</b>		MIDDLE NAME <b>—</b>	LAST NAME <b>DOYLE</b>		DATE <b>Nov 29 63</b>	TIME <b>10:45 PM</b>	RT. THUMB PRINT	I. D. NUMBER	ARREST NUMBER
WHITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COLORED <input type="checkbox"/>	MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>	AGE <b>39</b>	DATE OF BIRTH <b>12-8-30</b>	HOME ADDRESS <b>Red Jack 71 W. 11th St.</b>					
ADDRESS WHERE ARREST MADE <b>Elm + Houston</b>			TYPE PREMISES (IF BUSINESS, GIVE TRADE NAME ALSO) <b>RAILROAD YARDS</b>						
CHARGE <b>In-Co. Vag. + Robbery</b>			BUSINESS WHERE ARREST MADE HAS: BEER <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUOR <input type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LIC. NO. <input type="checkbox"/>						
HOW ARREST MADE <b>ON VIEW</b> CALL <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT <input type="checkbox"/>			LOCATION OF OFFENSE (IF OTHER THAN PLACE OF ARREST)						
COMPLAINANT (NAME—RACE—SEX—AGE)			HOME ADDRESS—PHONE NO.			BUSINESS ADDRESS—PHONE NO.			
WITNESS			HOME ADDRESS—PHONE NO.			BUSINESS ADDRESS—PHONE NO.			
WITNESS			HOME ADDRESS—PHONE NO.			BUSINESS ADDRESS—PHONE NO.			
PROPERTY PLACED IN POUND (MAKE, MODEL, LICENSE NO. OF AUTO)					PROPERTY PLACED IN PROPERTY ROOM				
NAMES OF OTHERS ARRESTED AT SAME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME OR SIMILAR OFFENSE <b>GUS W. ABRAMS VIN/53 JOHN FORRESTA JERRY VIN/58</b>									
NAME OF AND/OR INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER SUSPECTS NOT APPREHENDED									

OTHER DETAILS OF THE ARREST

These men were ~~seen~~ getting on a large car on a train right before President Kennedy was shot. These men are all from Chicago - They have no IDs etc.

CHECK ALL ITEMS WHICH APPLY: DRUNK <input type="checkbox"/> DRINKING <input type="checkbox"/> CURSED <input type="checkbox"/> RESISTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOUGHT <input type="checkbox"/>				INJURED BEFORE ARREST <input type="checkbox"/>		INJURED DURING OR AFTER ARREST <input type="checkbox"/>		OFFICER(S) INJURED <input type="checkbox"/>		SPECIAL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/>	
ARRESTING OFFICER <b>W-E. CHAMBERS</b>				I. D. NO. <b>1087</b>		ARRESTING OFFICER				I. D. NO.	
OTHER OFFICER				I. D. NO.		OTHER OFFICER				I. D. NO.	
INVESTIGATION ASSIGNED TO			CHARGE FILED			FILED BY			DATE		
RELEASED BY <b>Buck</b>			DATE-TIME <b>11-29-63 9:30</b>			H.C. BOND BY			DATE-TIME		
COURT			DATE			TIME			TICKET		
DISTRIBUTION: (REMOVE CARBON—CHECK ORIGINAL FOR RECORDS BU.—CHECK COPY FOR EACH BUREAU CONCERNED)											
RECORDS <input type="checkbox"/>	SPEC. SER. <input type="checkbox"/>	HOMICIDE <input type="checkbox"/>	AUTO <input type="checkbox"/>	BURGLARY <input type="checkbox"/>	THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	FORGERY <input type="checkbox"/>	JUVENILE <input type="checkbox"/>	TRAFFIC <input type="checkbox"/>			
BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	ROBBERY <input type="checkbox"/>	THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>			

USE REVERSE SIDE IF MORE SPACE NEEDED

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CITY OF DALLAS  
CPS-JS-555

ARREST REPORT  
ON  
INVESTIGATIVE PRISONER

FIRST NAME <b>John</b>		MIDDLE NAME <b>FORREST</b>		LAST NAME <b>McDNEY</b>		DATE <b>Nov 29/53</b>	TIME <b>4:50</b> M	RT. THUMB PRINT  I. D. NUMBER  ARREST NUMBER	
RACE WHITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COLORED <input type="checkbox"/>	SEX MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>	AGE <b>38</b>	DATE OF BIRTH <b>2/2/19</b>	HOME ADDRESS <b>none</b>					
ADDRESS WHERE ARREST MADE <b>ELM &amp; HOUSTON</b>				TYPE PREMISES (IF BUSINESS, GIVE TRADE NAME ALSO) <b>TJP RAILROAD YARDS</b>					
CHARGE <b>Robbery</b>				BUSINESS WHERE ARREST MADE HAS: BEER LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUOR LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> STATE LIC. NO. <input type="checkbox"/>					
HOW ARREST MADE ON VIEW <input type="checkbox"/> CALL <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT <input type="checkbox"/>				LOCATION OF OFFENSE (IF OTHER THAN PLACE OF ARREST)					
COMPLAINANT (NAME-RACE-SEX-AGE)		HOME ADDRESS—PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS—PHONE NO.					
WITNESS		HOME ADDRESS—PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS—PHONE NO.					
WITNESS		HOME ADDRESS—PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS—PHONE NO.					
PROPERTY PLACED IN POUND (MAKE, MODEL, LICENSE NO. OF AUTO)				PROPERTY PLACED IN PROPERTY ROOM					
NAMES OF OTHERS ARRESTED AT SAME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME OR SIMILAR OFFENSE <b>HAROLD POILE W/11/32 — BUS W. ABRAMS W/11/53</b>									
NAME OF AND/OR INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER SUSPECTS NOT APPREHENDED									

OTHER DETAILS OF THE ARREST

These men were taken off a  
Box car in the Railroad yards  
right after P.M. McNeely was  
shot. They are passing through  
town. They have no means  
of support

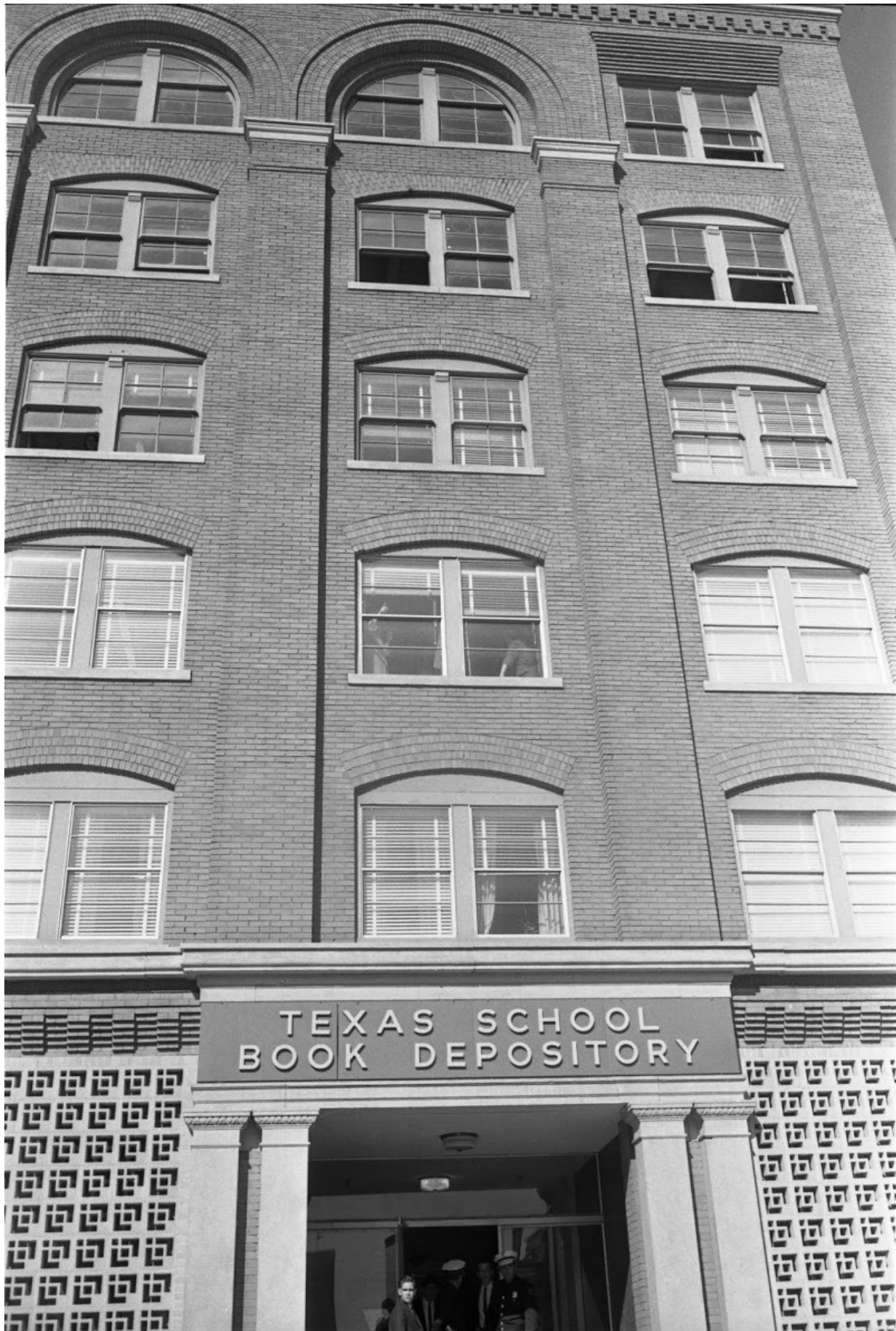
CHECK ALL ITEMS WHICH APPLY: DRUNK <input type="checkbox"/> DRINKING <input type="checkbox"/> CURSED <input type="checkbox"/> RESISTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOUGHT <input type="checkbox"/>				INJURED BEFORE ARREST <input type="checkbox"/>	INJURED DURING OR AFTER ARREST <input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICER(S) INJURED <input type="checkbox"/>	SPECIAL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/>
ARRESTING OFFICER <b>W. E. CHAMBERS</b>		I. D. NO. <b>1081</b>	ARRESTING OFFICER		I. D. NO.		
OTHER OFFICER		I. D. NO.	OTHER OFFICER		I. D. NO.		
INVESTIGATION ASSIGNED TO		CHARGE FILED	FILED BY	DATE	DATE - TIME TO CO. JAIL		
RELEASED BY <b>Beck</b>		DATE - TIME <b>11-26-53 9:50 AM</b>	H.C. BOND BY	DATE - TIME	COURT	DATE	TIME
DISTRIBUTION: (REMOVE CARBON—CHECK ORIGINAL FOR RECORDS BU.—CHECK COPY FOR EACH BUREAU CONCERNED)							
RECORDS BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	SPEC. SER. BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	HOMICIDE <input type="checkbox"/>	AUTO THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	BURGLARY THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	FORGERY <input type="checkbox"/>	JUVENILE <input type="checkbox"/>	TRAFFIC <input type="checkbox"/>
USE REVERSE SIDE IF MORE SPACE NEEDED							





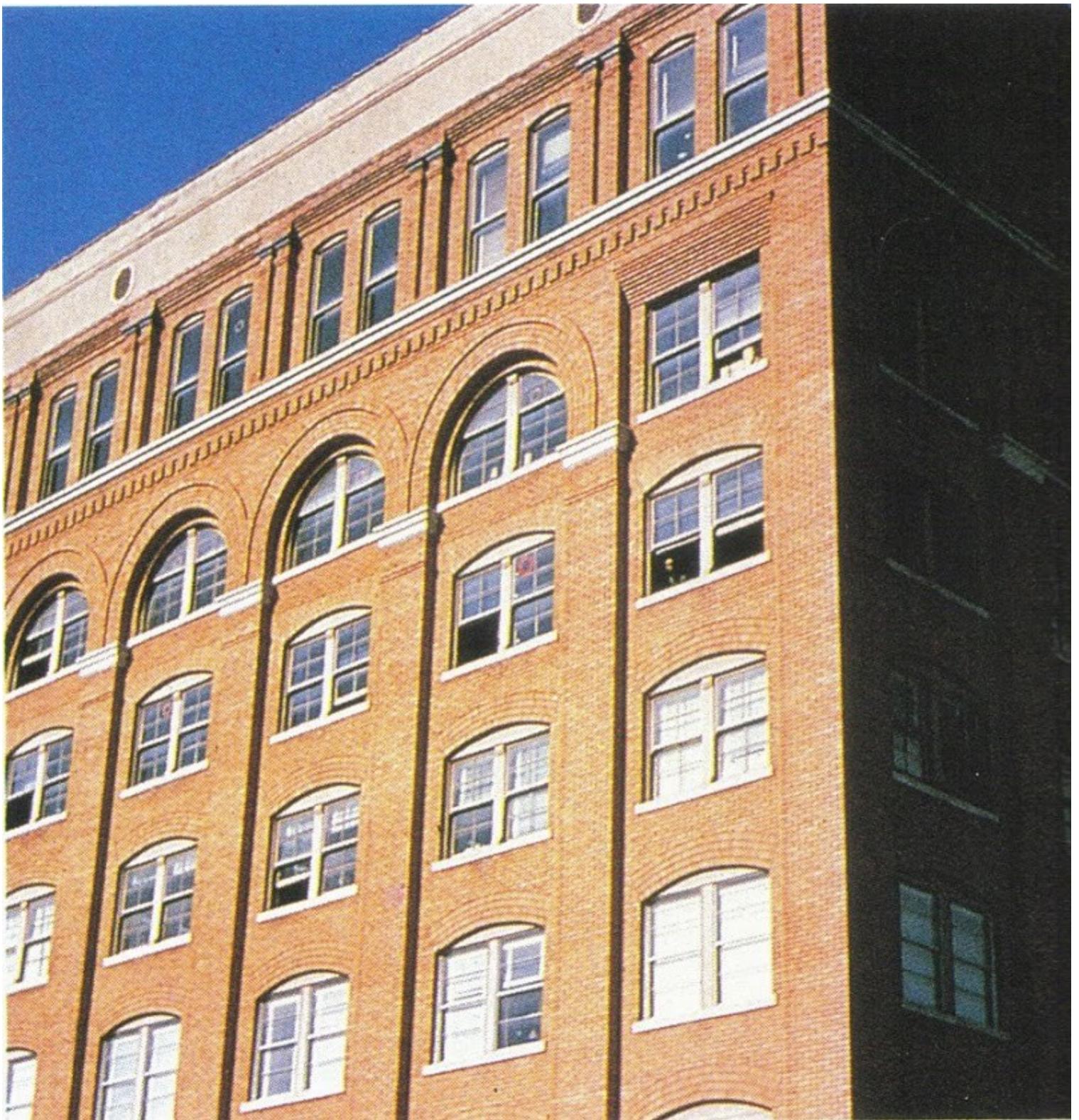






The Texas School Book Depository in Dallas on November 22, 1963. This picture was taken less than an hour after President John F. Kennedy had been allegedly assassinated from the open sixth-floor window seen in this photograph.  
(Photo: <http://kenedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-3.html>)





Here's a cropped color version of James Powell's picture of the Depository. Bonnie Ray Williams is clearly visible in a fifth-floor window. And some of the boxes that shielded Lee Harvey Oswald's Sniper's Nest on the sixth floor can be seen as well.



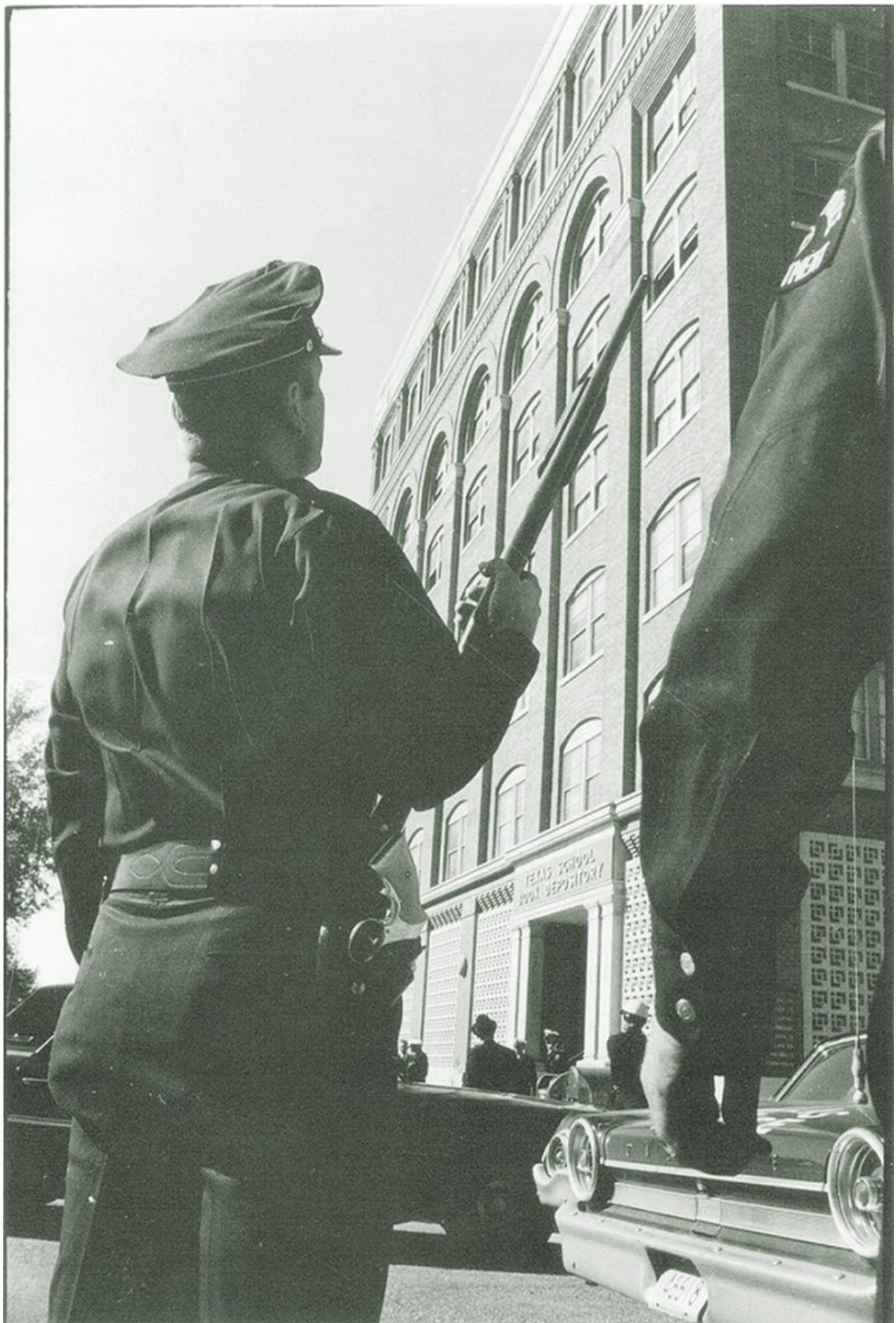


This is an uncropped black-and-white version of James Powell's photograph of the Book Depository, which Powell took just seconds after the assassination.



A view of Dealey Plaza from the Sixth Floor of the Texas School Book Depository building.





*A police officer with a pump shotgun gazes up at the Texas School Book Depository building.*

<http://kennedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-1.html>





*Shortly after 1:00 p.m., Dallas Police Sgt. Gerry Hill leans out of a sixth floor window, pointing to the corner window where an apparent sniper location and spent shell casings had been found moments earlier.*

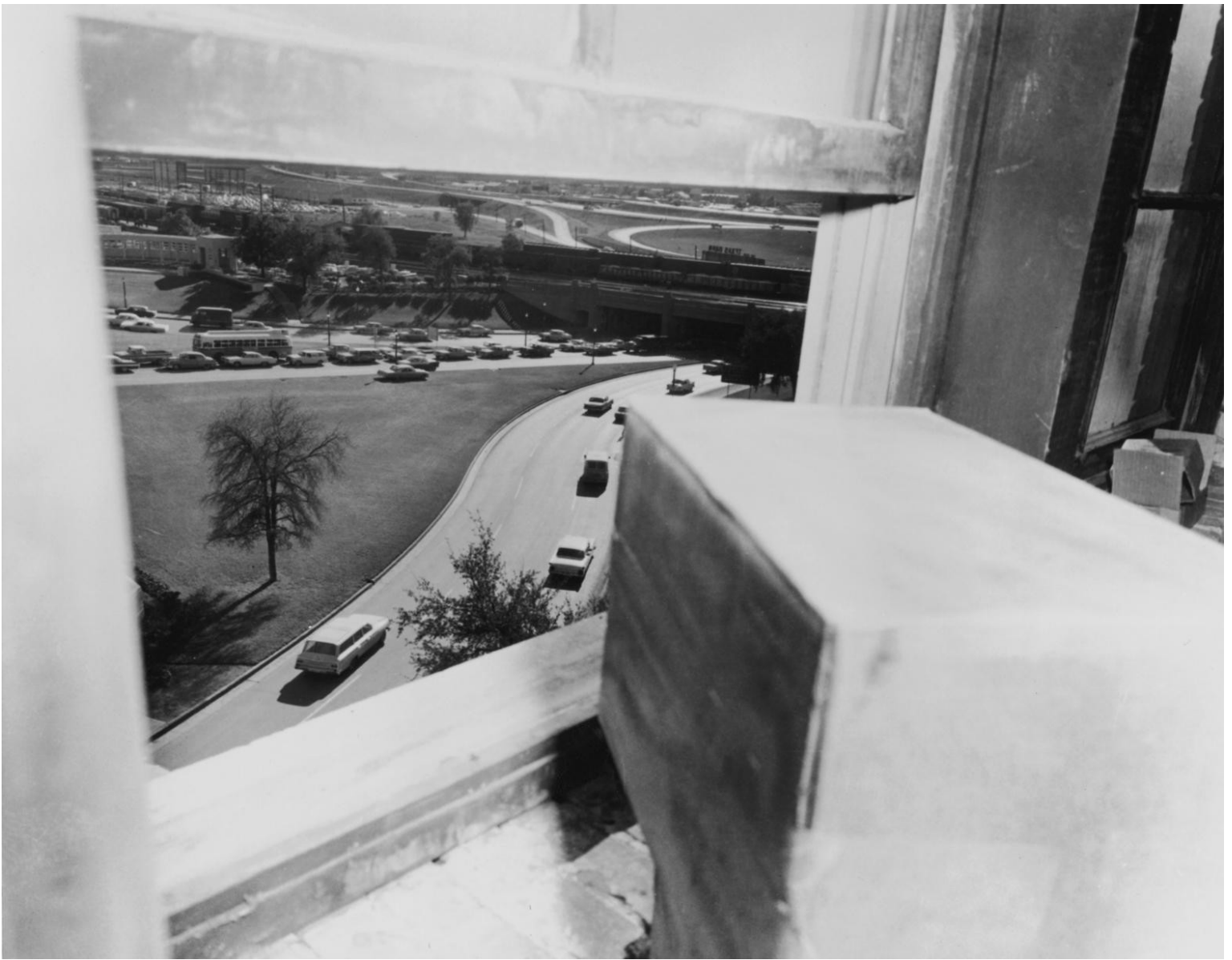






COMMISSION EXHIBIT 482

A photo of Warren Commission Exhibit #482, which depicts an up-close version of the famous picture snapped by Tom Dillard within just a few seconds of the last shot being fired. The two men watching the presidential motorcade just beneath the sixth-floor "sniper's window" (the top window in this photo) are Texas School Book Depository employees Bonnie Ray Williams (left) and Harold Norman (right). (Photo: <http://kenedy-photos.blogspot.com/>)



The view from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, from which Lee Harvey Oswald is thought to have assassinated President John F. Kennedy, 22nd November 1963. **This photograph was taken approximately one hour after the assassination.** (Photo by Hulton Archive/Getty Images)

Photo: <http://news.yahoo.com/photos/jfk-s-last-day-the-assassination-of-an-american-president-1384470856-slideshow/>





An unidentified plainclothes officer carries a rifle that was found inside the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. (AP Photo)



Investigators carry the rifle found in the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, Texas after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963. (CORBIS)



A Dallas policeman at the police headquarters in Dallas, Texas on November 23, 1963 holds up the 6.5-mm bolt-action, clip fed, 1938 Mannlicher-Carcano rifle that was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



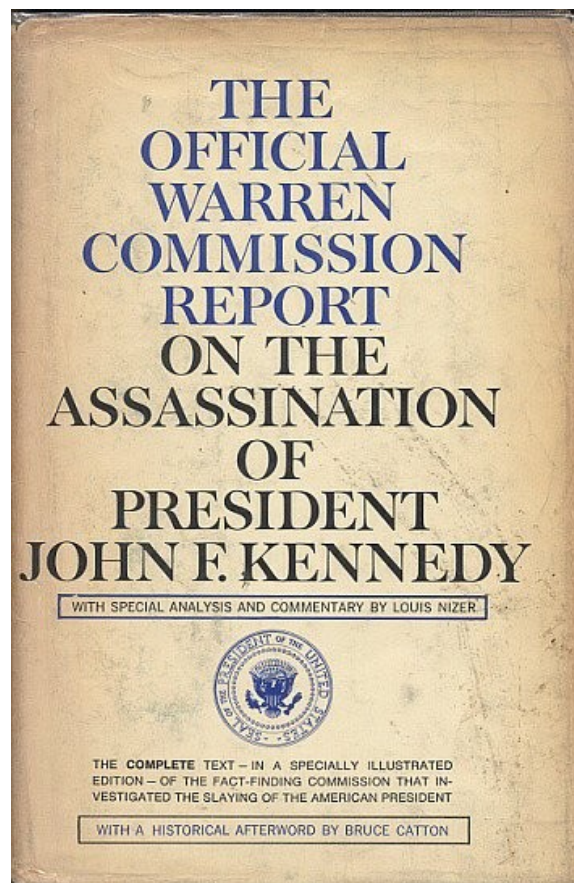
# Warren Commission Investigation: Sixth Floor or Grassy Knoll?



Both the Warren Commission (above) and the House Committee on Assassinations found little evidence to support a Soviet-backed operation, but one former KGB agent came out years later to say the Russians played a role in the plot. In this file photo, U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren and other Washington luminaries appear at a table in Washington, D.C. on September 23, 1964. The Warren Commission was appointed by President Johnson to investigate the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



Members of the Warren Commission on September 23, 1964. Left to right: U.S. Congressman Gerald R. Ford (R-Michigan), U.S. Congressman Hale Boggs (D-Louisiana), U.S. Senator Richard B. Russell (D-Georgia), Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court Earl Warren, U.S. Senator John Sherman Cooper (R-Kentucky), Council on Foreign Relations Chairman John J. McCloy, former CIA Director Allen W. Dulles, and J. Lee Rankin. (© [Bettmann/CORBIS](#))





**Executive Order 11130 Appointing a Commission To Report Upon the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.**

*November 30, 1963*

[Released November 30, 1963. Dated November 29, 1963]

PURSUANT to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, I hereby appoint a Commission to ascertain, evaluate, and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination. The Commission shall consist of--

The Chief Justice of the United States, Chairman;  
Senator Richard B. Russell;  
Senator John Sherman Cooper;  
Congressman Hale Boggs;  
Congressman Gerald R. Ford;  
The Honorable Allen W. Dulles;  
The Honorable John J. McCloy.

The purposes of the Commission are to examine the evidence developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any additional evidence that may hereafter come to light or be uncovered by Federal or State authorities; to make such further investigation as the Commission finds desirable; to evaluate all the facts and circumstances surrounding such assassination, including the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination, and to report to me its findings and conclusions.

The Commission is empowered to prescribe its own procedures and to employ such assistants as it deems necessary.

Necessary expenses of the Commission may be paid from the "Emergency Fund for the President."

All Executive departments and agencies are directed to furnish the Commission with such facilities, services, and cooperation as it may request from time to time.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

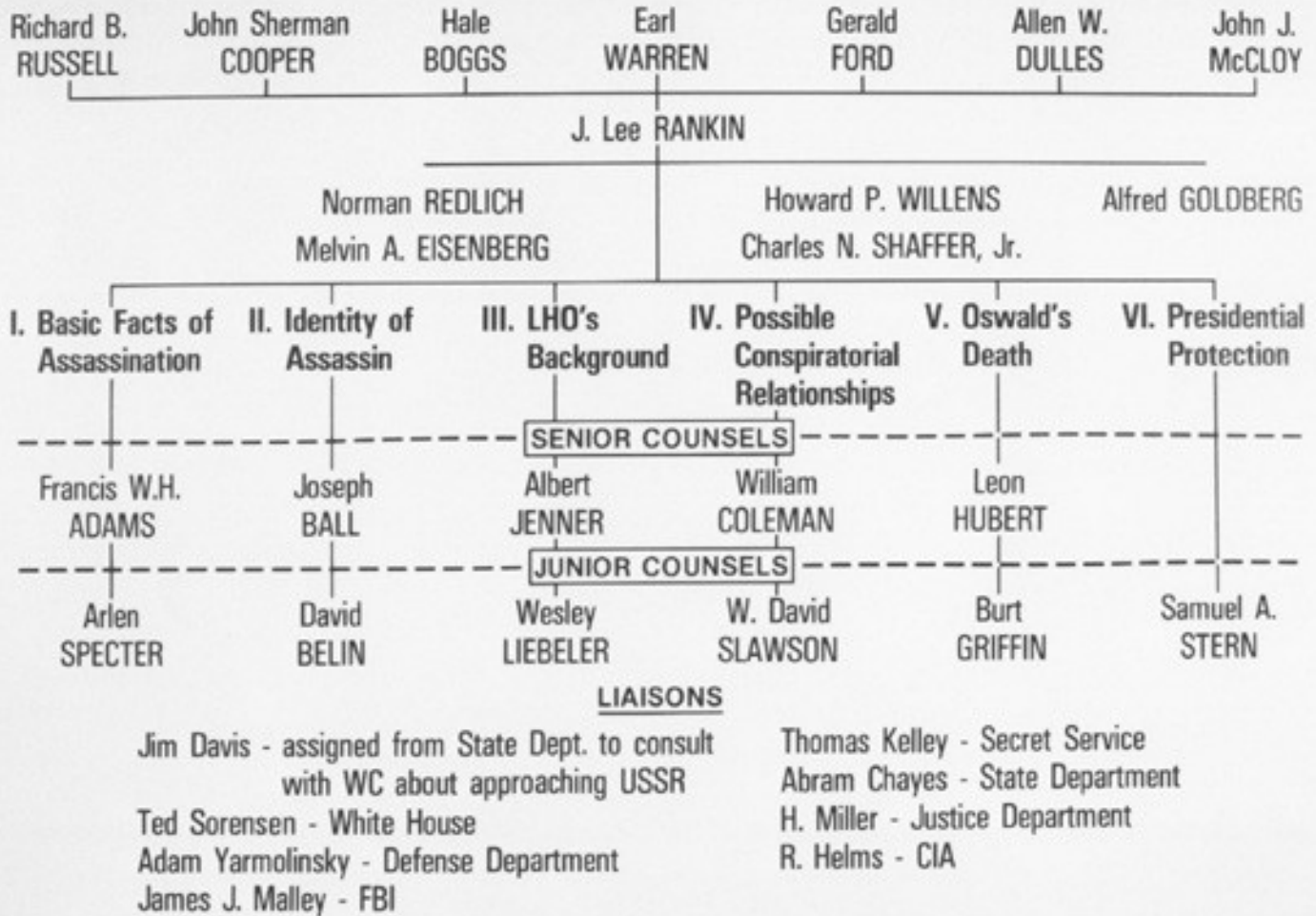
THE WHITE HOUSE

November 29, 1963

**Citation:** John T. Woolley and Gerhard Peters, *The American Presidency Project* [online]. Santa Barbara, CA. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=26032>.

Source: <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=26032>

# THE WARREN COMMISSION



(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p9](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p9))

## Tape-Recorded Phone Conversation Between President Lyndon Baines Johnson and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover

LBJ: "Are you familiar with this proposed group that they're trying to put together on this study of your report?"

Hoover: "No, I hadn't heard of that. I've seen the reports on the Senate investigating committee that they're talking about..."

LBJ: "I want to get by just with your file and your report."

Hoover: "It would be very, very bad to have a rash of investigations."

LBJ: "Well, the only way we can stop 'em is probably to appoint a high-level one to evaluate your report and to put somebody that's pretty good on it that I could select and **tell the House and Senate not to go ahead with their investigations.**"

(Source: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tosw3kKsKDY&feature=related>)



### **November 1963**

- 22 JFK Assassination
- 29 LBJ creates Warren Commission (hereinafter WC)

### **December 1963**

- 5 First meeting of WC  
Rankin selected as General Counsel
- 9 FBI submitted 4 Vol. report (17 days after assassination)
- 16 Rankin sworn in as General Counsel
- 20 FBI investigative reports began arriving at the WC offices

### **January 1964**

- 10 Organization completed
- 13 FBI Supplemental Report sent to WC
- 20 First staff meeting
- 27 Executive Session of WC to discuss LHO informant allegation

(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p9](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p9))

### **February-March 1964**

- 2/3 Hearings began
- 2/13 Hoover sent WC affidavits of 10 FBI agents who had contact with Oswald denying Oswald was an informant
- 3/14 Ruby trial ended; Field investigation began

### **April-May 1964**

- 4/8-13 Slawson, Coleman, and Willens visited Mexico City
- ½ depositions taken
- Rankin told lawyers to complete investigation by June 1
- 5/24 Rankin, Redlich, and Specter went to Dallas to supervise reenactment of assassination

### **June-July 1964**

- 6/1 Specter submitted his draft
- 6/7 Warren and Ford went to Dallas to hear Ruby testimony
- 6/17 WC announced it had completed its hearings
- 6/27 WC announced report would not be released until after Republican Nat. Convention on July 13
- Most of the lawyers had left. Liebler, Griffin, and Slawson remained
- Deadline extended to August
- 7/20 Liebler submitted chapter on Oswald's motives

(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p9](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p9))

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM

IDENTIFICATION FORM

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AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY : FBI  
RECORD NUMBER : 124-10010-10135

RECORDS SERIES :  
HQ]

AGENCY FILE NUMBER : 105-82555-18TH NR 50

---

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR : DOJ  
FROM : KATZENBACH, NICHOLAS, DEB  
TO : MOYERS

TITLE :

DATE : 11/25/63  
PAGES : 2

SUBJECTS :  
LHO, INITIAL FBI REPORT TO WH, LIAISON WITH DOJ AND WH

DOCUMENT TYPE : PAPER, TEXTUAL DOCUMENT  
CLASSIFICATION : U  
RESTRICTIONS : OPEN IN FULL  
CURRENT STATUS : O  
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 10/26/92

OPENING CRITERIA :

COMMENTS :

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[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED

Memorandum: 11-25-63 Katzenbach to Moyers (105-82555-18th NR 50)

Source: [http://history-matters.com/archive/jfk/fbi/105-82555/124-10010-10135/html/124-10010-10135\\_0001a.htm](http://history-matters.com/archive/jfk/fbi/105-82555/124-10010-10135/html/124-10010-10135_0001a.htm)



November 25, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MOYERS

It is important that all of the facts surrounding President Kennedy's Assassination be made public in a way which will satisfy people in the United States and abroad that all the facts have been told and that a statement to this effect be made now.

1. The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial.

2. Speculation about Oswald's motivation ought to be cut off, and we should have some basis for rebutting thought that this was a Communist conspiracy or (as the Iron Curtain press is saying) a right-wing conspiracy to blame it on the Communists. Unfortunately the facts on Oswald seem about too pat--too obvious (Marxist, Cuba, Russian wife, etc.). The Dallas police have put out statements on the Communist conspiracy theory, and it was they who were in charge when he was shot and thus silenced.

3. The matter has been handled thus far with neither dignity nor conviction. Facts have been mixed with rumour and speculation. We can scarcely let the world see us totally in the image of the Dallas police when our President is murdered.

I think this objective may be satisfied by making public as soon as possible a complete and thorough FBI report on Oswald and the assassination. This may run into the difficulty of pointing to inconsistencies between this report and statements by Dallas police officials. But the reputation of the Bureau is such that it may do the whole job.

105-82555-124-10010-10135/html/124-10010-10135\_0002a.htm

The only other step would be the appointment of a Presidential Commission of unimpeachable personnel to review and examine the evidence and announce its conclusions. This has both advantages and disadvantages. It think it can await publication of the FBI report and public reaction to it here and abroad.

I think, however, that a statement that all the facts will be made public properly in an orderly and responsible way should be made now. We need something to head off public speculation or Congressional hearings of the wrong sort.

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach  
Deputy Attorney General

[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED



4:00 P.M.

November 24, 1963

RECEIVED  
NOV 24 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover said as follows:

11A

There is nothing further on the Oswald case except that he is dead. Last night we received a call in our Dallas office from a man talking in a calm voice and saying he was a member of a committee organized to kill Oswald.

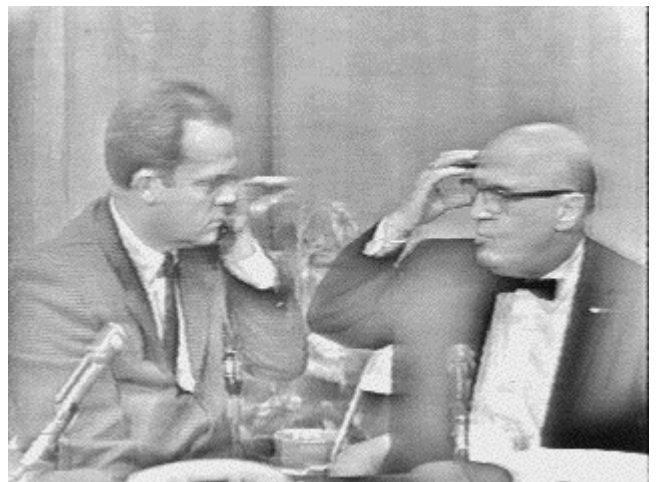
We at once notified the Chief of Police and he assured us Oswald would be given sufficient protection. This morning we called the Chief of Police again warning of the possibility of some effort against Oswald and he again assured us adequate protection would be given. However, this was not done.

The thing I am concerned about, and so is Mr. Katzenbach, is having something issued so we can convince the public that Oswald is the real assassin. Mr. Katzenbach thinks that the President might appoint a Presidential Commission of three outstanding citizens to make a determination. I countered with a suggestion that we make an investigative report to the Attorney General with pictures, laboratory work, etc. Then the Attorney General can make the report to the President and the President can decide whether to make it public. I felt this was better because there are several aspects which would complicate our foreign relations. For instance, Oswald made a phone call to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City which we intercepted.

SECRET

Source: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/oswald/conspiracy/doc11a.html>

Source: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/oswald/conspiracy/newman.html#25>



Abraham Zapruder (right) talks to WFAA-TV program director Jay Watson at a press conference in Dallas on November 22, 1963, hours after the assassination.

# LIFE

## THE WARREN REPORT

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HOW THE  
COMMISSION  
PIECED TOGETHER  
THE EVIDENCE

*Told by One  
of Its Members*







Warren Commission members meet privately in Washington, D.C. on December 5, 1963 to discuss their investigation into the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy. Left to right: former CIA Director Allen W. Dulles, Hale Boggs, U.S. Senator John Sherman Cooper, U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, U.S. Senator Richard B. Russell, former Chase Manhattan Bank chairman John McCloy, and U.S. Congressman Gerald Ford. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



Members of the Warren Commission meet together at a table in Washington, D.C. on December 5, 1963. The Warren Commission was appointed by President Johnson to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. (Bettmann/CORBIS)

“Well, Allen knew what he had to do himself, and his role would provoke speculation and conjecture for decades to come. To him fell the function of managing the Warren Commission’s relations with the CIA, of simultaneously investigating and protecting government secrets. Records made public only in 1993 finally document the finesse with which he performed this double role; **he would advise his colleagues on the commission about how best to pose questions, then advise his former colleagues at the CIA about how best to answer them.** This turned out to be a delicate task indeed, for it quickly emerged that investigation of the Kennedy and Oswald assassinations would touch upon secret CIA operations at many points. **The open question is which master, the Warren Commission or the CIA, claimed Allen’s first allegiance.** Over the coming months Allen systematically used his influence to keep the commission safely within bounds, the importance of which only he could appreciate. He sought with utmost subtlety to neutralize the impulses of his fellow commissioners to pursue lines of inquiry that might **expose CIA operations**, even though they had nothing to do with the Dallas shootings. And from the start, before any evidence was reviewed, he [Allen Dulles] pressed for the final verdict that Oswald had been a crazed lone gunman, not the agent of a national or international conspiracy.” – *Gentleman Spy: The Life of Allen Dulles* by Peter Grose, p. 544  
[Note: Peter Grose is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.]

“The Warren Commission opened deliberations on December 5, two weeks after Kennedy’s death. Allen took his first initiatives of leadership at the second meeting, December 16. Supported by the commission’s cautious counsel and staff director, J. Lee Rankin, he urged that the panel confine its work to a review of the investigation already being made by the FBI. In taking this stand he implicitly turned his back on the sentiments of his old friend, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, who wrote Allen that the truth must come out, “no matter who it affects, FBI included.” Allen argued, to the contrary, that a new set of investigations would only cause frictions within the intelligence community and complicate the ongoing functions of government on unspecified matters of national security. Then Allen submitted to the commission an academic study of seven attempts on the lives of American presidents, all of them apparently by lone gunmen acting out their own fantasies. “You’ll find a pattern running through here that I think we’ll find in this present case,” Allen said. A lonely note of skepticism came, surprisingly enough, from McCloy, with whom Allen had worked on sensitive matters of international law and diplomacy for three decades past. McCloy remarked that the assassination of Lincoln had been a conspiracy, not the act of a lone gunman. Allen brushed aside this untoward challenge: “Yes, but one man was so dominant that it almost wasn’t a plot.” Warren quickly turned the discussion to procedural matters. The Warren Commission did not meet again until January 21. By that time the FBI had presented a five-volume report, said to be based on 25,000 interviews and 2,300 investigative summaries. It reached just the conclusion that [J. Edgar] Hoover – and Allen [Dulles] – had settled upon from the start, that Oswald had acted as a lone assassin.” – *Gentleman Spy: The Life of Allen Dulles* by Peter Grose, p. 544-545

“The very next day information came to the commission staff from Dallas that Oswald may have served as some kind of FBI informer. If confirmed, this tip could call into question the fundamental integrity of the FBI investigation. The commission convened an emergency meeting that same afternoon. Gerald Ford said it was “the most tense and hushed meeting” he could remember. After deciding to seek further information about the rumor – the sort of independent investigation that Allen had sought to forestall – the panel reassembled on January 27. Allen led off by reading press reports of FBI denials of any relationship with Oswald. McCloy again spoke up in skepticism, this time about the validity of official denials. Then ensued a remarkable little seminar among men of the world. Allen found himself pushed into a corner to explain things that intelligence professionals do not like to discuss with outsiders. Russell extracted Allen’s acknowledgment that the FBI, or the CIA for that matter, would routinely deny any connection with a person engaged as an undercover agent. Boggs persisted that surely the case officers would know whether or not a specific individual was an agent. Allen replied, “Yes, but he wouldn’t tell.” This provoked lawyerly incredulity from the chief justice. “Wouldn’t tell it under oath?” Warren asked. “I wouldn’t think he would tell it under oath, no,” Allen replied blandly. “Wouldn’t he tell it to his own chief?” asked McCloy. “He might or might not,” Allen said, adding the ambiguous remark, “If he was a bad one, then he wouldn’t.” Allen’s attempts to make the uncomfortable discussion more abstract only boxed him in further. He said there would be no written records of undercover agents to confirm or refute allegations. Then he offered a personal statement that in light of subsequent disclosures became more revealing than he could possibly have intended. The president of the United States was the only person, he said, to whom a true professional of intelligence would impart all information in his possession, and to him only if asked. A responsible American spymaster would confide in no one else – not the secretary of state nor the secretary of defense, not the national security adviser in the White House. And by Allen’s reasoning, though he never said it, not a commission chaired by the chief justice of the United States.” – *Gentleman Spy: The Life of Allen Dulles* by Peter Grose, p. 545-546



“The Warren Commission’s official mandate had been to conduct “a thorough and independent investigation” of the assassination. However, along with subsequent investigative bodies, it failed to assemble, much less connect, even the most obvious of dots. Virtually everybody on the commission was a friend of Nixon’s or LBJ’s – or both. The members shared another characteristic: they were, almost without exception, from the conservative establishment and definitely not Kennedy admirers who would have gone to any length to find the truth about JFK’s death. Along with Allen Dulles, members included Republican congressman Gerald Ford and John J. McCloy, a top operative for the Rockefeller family... Transcripts of the panel discussions produce a sense that the commission members and investigators were either incredibly naïve or else walking on eggshells. At an early executive session, Earl Warren told his colleagues, “We can rely upon the reports of the various agencies...the FBI, the Secret Service, and others.”...During the commission’s investigation, Dulles and his colleagues sometimes traveled to Dallas, especially to hear witnesses who could not come to Washington. When they did, they set up their temporary conference room in the boardroom of the Republic National Bank. The decision to do so is revealing, if nothing else than of a striking lack of concern for appearances. The Republic National Bank board was wired into the heart of the anti-Kennedy elite. The bank building itself stood out from other Dallas towers as an important symbol: the headquarters of Dresser Industries and of a number of corporations, law firms, and trusts connected with the Central Intelligence Agency...”

– *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker, Chapter 7, p. 123-124

“After his dismissal as director of the CIA, Allen Dulles had written a book called *The Craft of Intelligence* – with the assistance of E. Howard Hunt. As might be expected, it was hardly a tell-all expose. Reviewers were generally unimpressed, especially with the innocuous anecdotes...The book did, however, give Dulles a reason to remain in the public eye – including a visit to Dallas in late October 1963. Although excerpts had been published, most notably in Harper’s, starting at the beginning of the year, *The Craft of Intelligence* was held for release until the fall. Dulles appears to have made no book-related appearances outside the Washington-New York corridor except for Dallas, to which he traveled at the invitation of Neil Mallon to speak at the Council on World Affairs. The Dallas Council would certainly be a receptive audience. After all, it had been conceived, in Mallon’s own words, along “the guidelines of central intelligence.” This gives us Dulles in Dallas, scant weeks before the assassination...”

– *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker, Chapter 6, p. 114

“After the Bay of Pigs disaster, JFK had been blunt about his feelings toward the intelligence elite that had concocted the Cuban scheme. “I’ve got to do something about those CIA bastards,” he had raged. Heads had rolled, and Allen Dulles, the Bushes’ close friend, was still smarting over his firing. So was Charles Cabell, the brother of Dallas mayor Earle Cabell and the CIA’s deputy director of operations during the Bay of Pigs invasion; Kennedy deep-sixed his career. Also holding a grudge against the Kennedys was Prescott Bush, who was furious at both JFK and RFK for sacking his close friend Dulles. And there were many others.” – *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker, Chapter 6, p. 86

“George H.W. Bush may be one of the few Americans of his generation who cannot recall exactly where he was when John F. Kennedy was shot in Dallas on November 2, 1963. At times he has said that he was “somewhere in Texas.” Bush was indeed “somewhere” in Texas.” – *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker, Chapter 4, p. 44

“To the right of the motorcade, in front of the grassy knoll, stood Abraham Zapruder with his camera, ready to capture the 8-millimeter short film that would make his name famous. The Zapruder film would be cited vigorously by both critics and supporters of the Warren Commission’s conclusions...Zapruder is widely characterized as an innocent bystander, simply an onlooker who happened to capture historic footage that would dominate the evidentiary debate. Innocent he may well have been, but hardly unknown in Dallas intelligence circles. It turns out that the short, bald recorder of history was also a former colleague of Mrs. De Mohrenschildt, who worked with her at Nardis when she first moved to Dallas. Zapruder also sat on the board of Neil Mallon’s Dallas Council on World Affairs. Like numerous figures in this story, he had a propensity for groups built on loyalty and secrecy, having attained the status of thirty-second-degree Freemason. The film he would make on November 22 would soon be purchased by Henry Luce, a Skull and Bones colleague of Prescott Bush and a devotee of intelligence – whose wife, Clare Booth Luce, had personally funded efforts to overthrow Castro. Henry Luce had warned that JFK would be punished if he went soft on Communism. After quickly purchasing the original Zapruder film, Luce’s Life magazine kept it in lockdown until New Orleans D.A. [District Attorney] Jim Garrison successfully subpoenaed it in 1969.”

– *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker, Chapter 6, p. 115-116

“When [George] de Mohrenschildt and Oswald finally did meet, in October 1962, they must have seemed an odd pair. De Mohrenschildt was bull-chested and middle-aged – an anti-Communist, White Russian, aristocratic bon vivant. Oswald, by contrast, was skinny, taciturn, allegedly leftist, and twenty-two years old, from a broken lower-middle-class home. His wife, Marina, was the allegedly apolitical niece of a colonel in the Soviet secret police. Yet, despite their differences, the de Mohrenschildts and Oswald soon became inseparable. George and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt were constantly in and out of the Oswald household, making introductions and offering help in finding housing, child care, marriage counseling, social introductions, and more... More than anything, George de Mohrenschildt helped Lee Harvey Oswald secure employment.”  
– *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker, Chapter 6, p. 101

“In 1976, more than a decade after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, a letter arrived at the CIA, addressed to its director, the Hon. George Bush. The letter was from a desperate-sounding man in Dallas, who spoke regretfully of having been indiscreet in talking about Lee Harvey Oswald and begged Poppy for help... The writer signed himself “G. de Mohrenschildt.” The CIA staff assumed the letter writer to be a crank. Just to be sure, however, they asked their boss: Did he by any chance know a man named de Mohrenschildt? Bush responded by memo, seemingly self-typed: “I do know this man DeMohrenschildt. I first met [sic] him in the early 40’s [sic]. He was an uncle to my Andover roommate. Later he surfaced in Dallas (50’s maybe)... Then he surfaced when Oswald shot to prominence. He knew Oswald before the assassination of Pres. Kennedy. I don’t recall his role all this.”... Writing back to his old friend, Poppy assured de Mohrenschildt that his fears were entirely unfounded. Yet half a year later, de Mohrenschildt was dead. The cause was officially determined to be suicide with a shotgun. Investigators combing through de Mohrenschildt’s effects came up on his tattered address book, largely full of entries made in the 1950s. Among them, through apparently eliciting no further inquiries on the part of the police, was an old entry for the current CIA director, with the Midland address where he had lived in the early days of Zapata: BUSH, GEORGE H. W. (POPPY), 1412 W. OHIO ALSO ZAPATA PETROLEUM, MIDLAND. When Poppy told his staff that his old friend de Mohrenschildt “knew Oswald,” that was an understatement. From 1962 through the spring of 1963, de Mohrenschildt was by far the principal influence on Oswald, the older man who guided every step of his life. De Mohrenschildt had helped Oswald find jobs and apartments, had taken him to meetings and social gatherings, and generally had assisted with the most minute aspects of life for Lee Oswald, his Russian wife, Marina, and their baby.”  
– *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker, Chapter 5, p. 67-68

“Even the Warren Commission counsel who questioned George de Mohrenschildt appeared to acknowledge that the Russian émigré was what might euphemistically be called an “international businessman.” For most of his adult life, de Mohrenschildt had traveled the world ostensibly seeking business opportunities involving a variety of natural resources – some, such as oil and uranium, of great strategic value. The timing of his overseas ventures was remarkable. Invariably, when he was passing through town, a covert or even overt operation appeared to be unfolding – an invasion, a coup, that sort of thing. For example, in 1961, as exiled Cubans and their CIA support team prepared for the Bay of Pigs invasion in Guatemala, George de Mohrenschildt and his wife passed through Guatemala City on what they told friends was a months-long walking tour of the Central American isthmus. On another occasion, the de Mohrenschildts appeared in Mexico on oil business just as a Soviet leader arrived on a similar mission – and even happened to meet the Communist official. In a third instance, they landed in Haiti shortly before an unsuccessful coup against its president that had U.S. fingerprints on it... During all these examinations, and notwithstanding de Mohrenschildt’s offhand recitation of scores of friends and colleagues, obscure and recognizable, he scrupulously never once mentioned that he knew Poppy Bush. Nor did investigators uncover the fact that in the spring of 1963, immediately after his final communication with Oswald, de Mohrenschildt had traveled to New York and Washington for meetings with CIA and military intelligence officials. He even had met with a top aide to Vice President Johnson. And the commission certainly did not learn that one meeting in New York included Thomas Devine, then Poppy Bush’s business colleague in Zapata Offshore, who was doing double duty for the CIA.” – *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker, Chapter 5, p. 69-70

“In this milieu in which Americans learned about the extent of the CIA’s involvement in unsavory activities at home and abroad, it was only natural that the public would demand answers to the unresolved questions surrounding the assassination of John F. Kennedy. This subject was not unfamiliar to the now president, Gerald R. Ford. He had been a member of the Warren Commission and had slightly altered text in the commission’s report in a manner that supported the “lone gunman” scenario. Ford appointed a presidential commission to study the indelicate ways of America’s spy sector. Commonly known as the Rockefeller Commission, it issued a single report in 1975, which touched on certain CIA abuses such as the mail opening and surveillance of domestic dissident groups. It also conducted a narrow study of issues relating to the Kennedy assassination: the backward head snap evident in the Zapruder film and the possible presence of CIA (and later Watergate) operatives E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis in Dallas at the time of the assassination... Under pressure from the Church Committee, President Ford issued an executive order banning U.S.-sanctioned assassinations of foreign leaders. In a brief reference to the murder of President John F. Kennedy, the order hinted at a possible scenario that the official investigations had denied. It barred foreign assassinations that “involved the murder of a political leader for political purposes accomplished through a surprise attack,” and actually mentioned Kennedy’s murder as one that could fit this rubric.”  
– *Family of Secrets* by Russ Baker, Chapter 12, p. 254-255



## The Warren Commission



Earl Warren



Gerald Ford



Richard Russell



John Cooper



John McCloy



Hale Boggs



Allen Dulles



Arlen Specter  
(Assistant Counsel)



David Belin  
(Assistant Counsel)

**“[FBI Director J. Edgar] Hoover lied his eyes out to the Warren Commission—on Oswald, Ruby, their friends, the bullets, the gun, you name it.”** – U.S. Congressman Hale Boggs (D-Louisiana), in a personal remark to his aide shortly before his death in a plane crash in Alaska on October 16, 1972

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 543-1400

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
EDWARD S. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
ALLEN W. DULLES  
JOHN J. MCCLOY

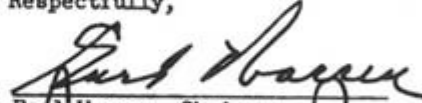
September 24, 1964

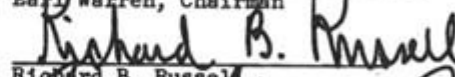
The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

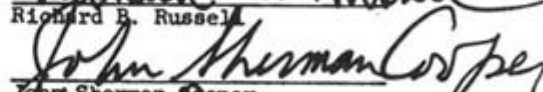
Dear Mr. President:

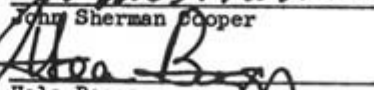
Your Commission to investigate the assassination  
of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, having completed  
its assignment in accordance with Executive Order No. 11130  
of November 29, 1963, herewith submits its final report.

Respectfully,

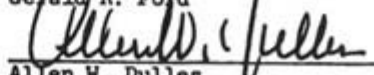
  
Earl Warren, Chairman

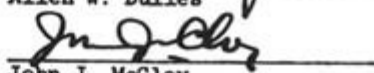
  
Richard B. Russell

  
John Sherman Cooper

  
Hale Boggs

  
Gerald R. Ford

  
Allen W. Dulles

  
John J. McCloy

Cover letter of the Warren commission; Scanned from 1964 printing of the Warren Commission report (Source: [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warren_Commission_Report))





Senator John Sherman Cooper (left, wearing glasses), Warren Commission investigator David Belin (center), and Council on Foreign Relations chairman John McCloy (right) stand in front of the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, Texas on May 8, 1964. Senator John Sherman Cooper was a member of Skull & Bones, a secret society at Yale University. John McCloy and John Sherman Cooper were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. (Photo: UPI/Bettmann; *The Chairman* by Kai Bird)

FOR RELEASE AM SUNDAY 6/25/67

NXP1559547-6/25/67-DALLAS: This is an assassin's-eye-view of an automobile like the car carrying John Kennedy, driven by a Dallas policeman with a silhouette target where the President sat, as it passes under the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building. CBS will broadcast a CBS News Inquiry: "The Warren Report" 6/25-26-27 at 10 pm EDT. Each of the three one-hour programs will examine each point in the controversy surrounding the Warren Commission report. (SEE ALSO NXP1559548)

CBS NEWS PHOTO VIA UPI TELEPHOTO jnk



A birds-eye view of Dealey Plaza from the Sixth Floor

(Photo: <http://kenedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-1.html>)



Warren Commission members Allen Dulles, John Sherman Cooper, and John McCloy visit Dealey Plaza.

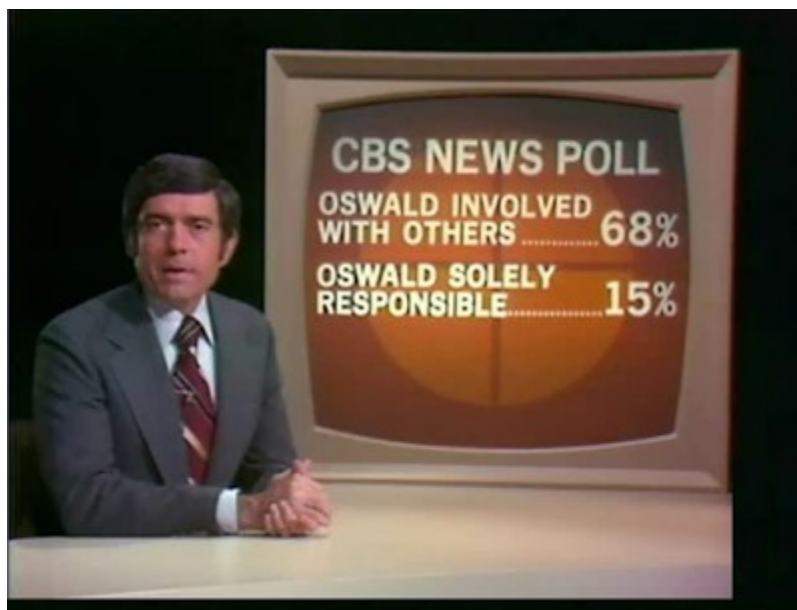
(Photo: <http://kenedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-1.html>)





Taken on May 24, 1964 during the re-enactment of the assassination in Dealey Plaza

<http://kenedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-1.html>



CBS journalist Dan Rather appears in front of a CBS News Poll in which an overwhelming majority of Americans believe that Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone. (Photo: <http://kenedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-1.html>)



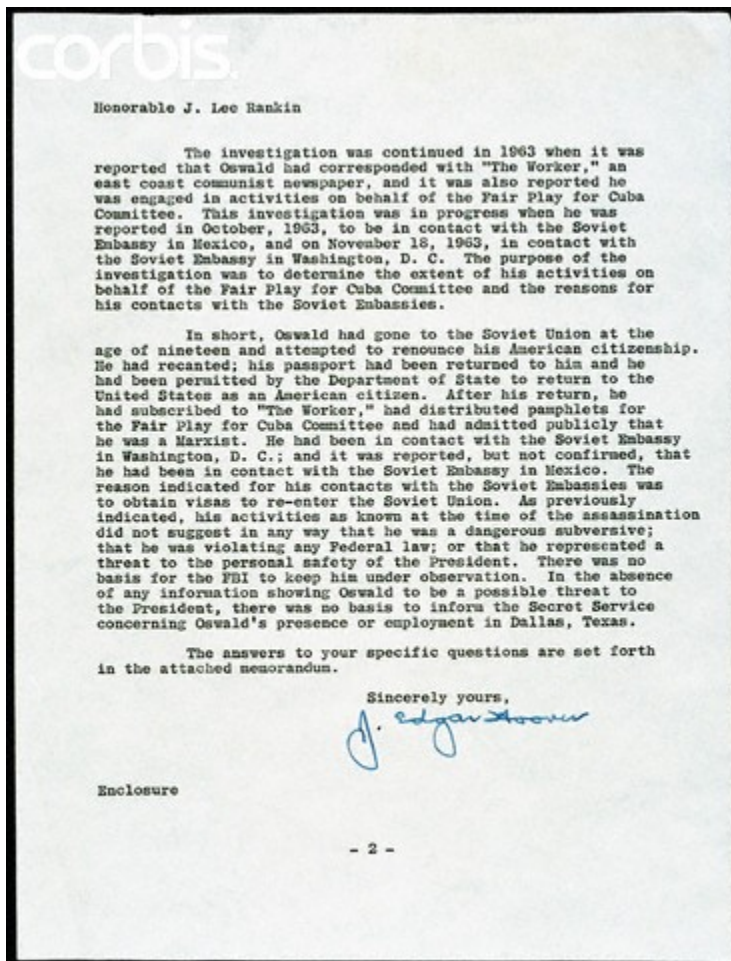


Taken on May 24, 1964 during the re-enactment of the assassination in Dealey Plaza  
<http://kennedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-1.html>



Taken on May 24, 1964 during the re-enactment of the assassination in Dealey Plaza  
<http://kennedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-1.html>





A typed letter on official stationery from J. Edgar Hoover to the Warren Commission concerning the FBI investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. (CORBIS)



CE 399 – The "Magic Bullet"



Rifle allegedly used in the Kennedy assassination (CORBIS)

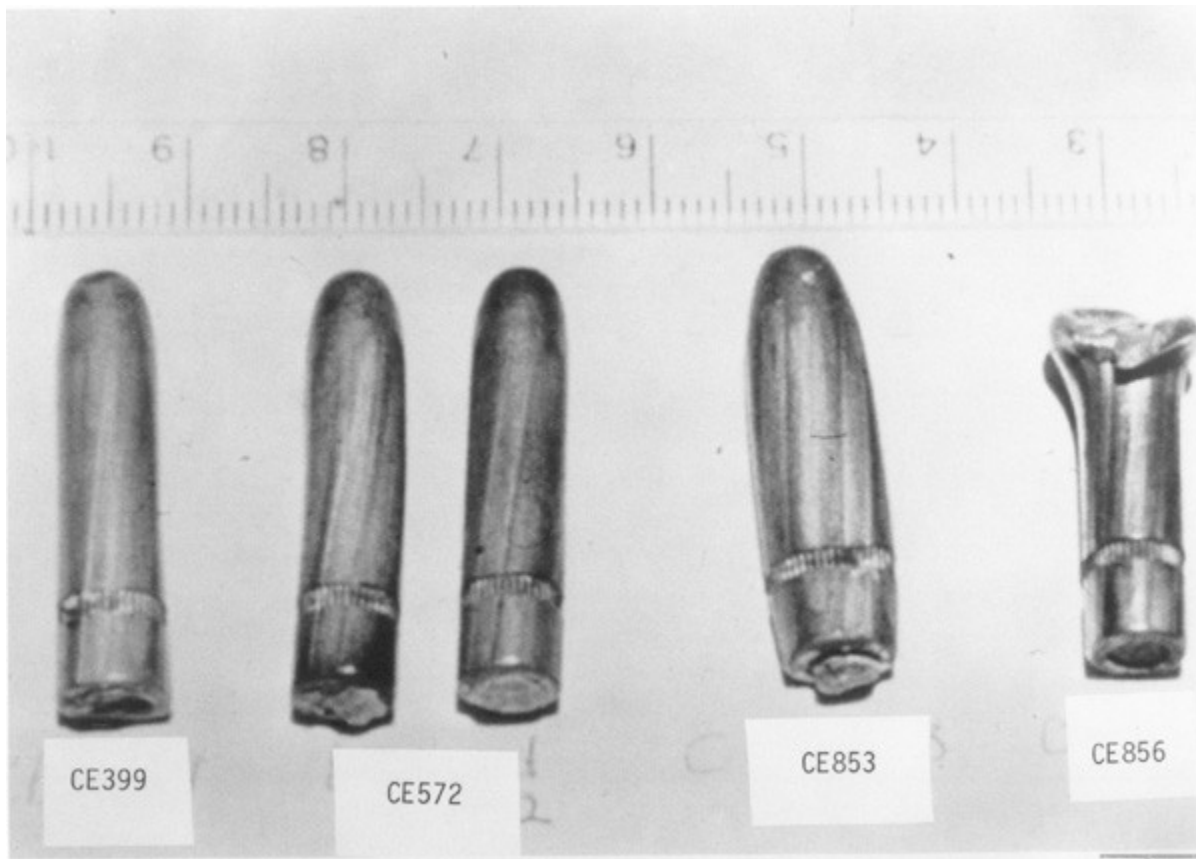


Photo of 5 bullets fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle: the “magic bullet” (CE 399), two bullets fired into cotton wadding (CE 572), a bullet fired through a goat rib (CE 853), and a bullet fired through the wrist of a human cadaver (CE 856). The “magic bullet” (CE 399) was found somewhat mysteriously on a stretcher near an elevator in Parkland Hospital, about an hour after President John F. Kennedy and Governor of Texas John Connally had been brought to Parkland Hospital. (Photo: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p6](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p6))







An autopsy showing the wounded skull of former President John F. Kennedy



An autopsy showing a wound on former President John F. Kennedy's neck





Left: Gunshot wounds on former President John F. Kennedy's back

Right: A top view of former President John F. Kennedy's head with his brain exposed

<http://www.cyberlearning-world.com/nhhs/compapps/workshop/jfk/autopsy.htm>



Left: Missing skull bone on former President John F. Kennedy's head caused by gunshot

Right: The medical examiner examining former President John F. Kennedy's head wound

<http://www.cyberlearning-world.com/nhhs/compapps/workshop/jfk/autopsy.htm>



The blood-stained shirt worn by President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963



An autopsy showing the left side of President John F. Kennedy's head





The blood-stained shirt worn by President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963



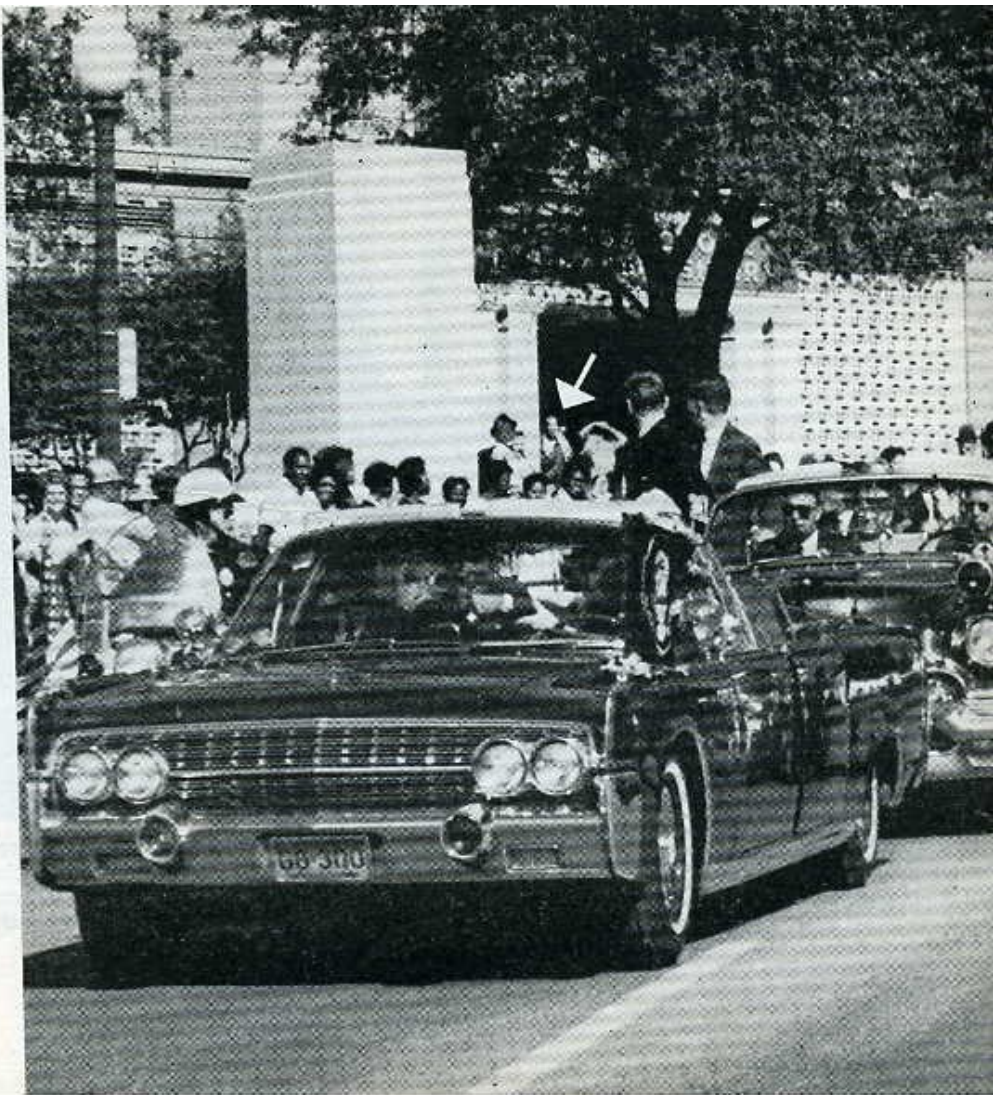
A "bullet hole" found in the blood-stained shirt worn by President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963





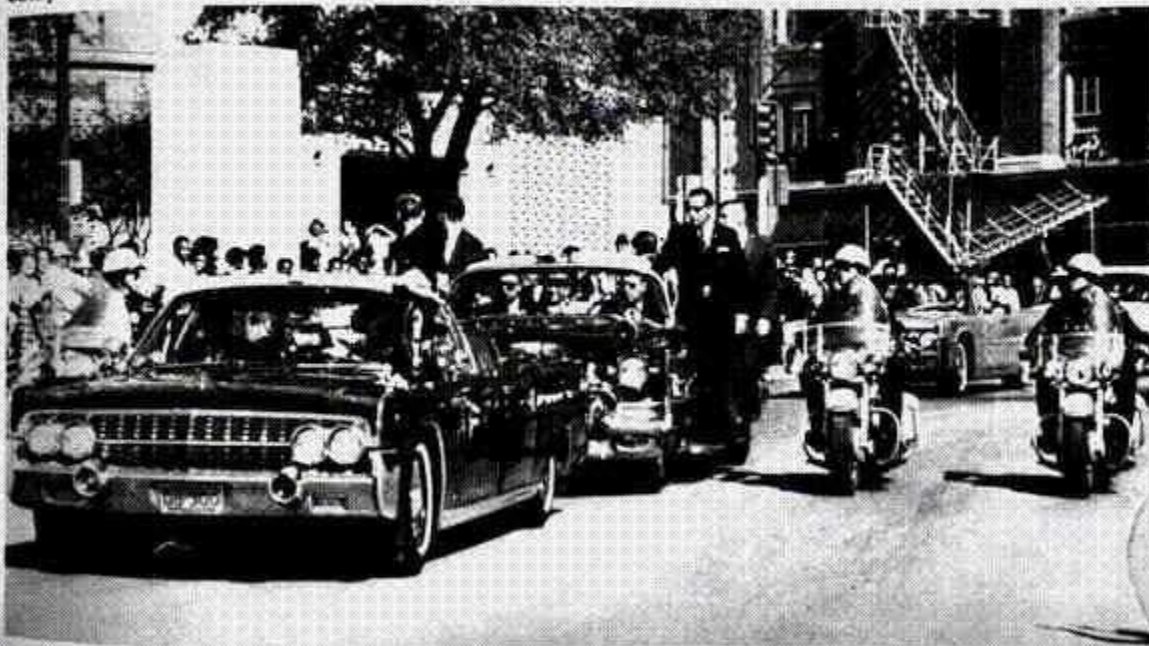
he was shot. Close examination of an enlargement of the area in front of the Depository (above) showed a man (arrows) who seemed to resemble Oswald. If it indeed was he, then it would not have been possible for Oswald to have fired from the window. But a check of Depository workers revealed the man was not Oswald but Billy Lovelady, another employee.

CONTINUED



Is the man in the photo Lee Harvey Oswald or Billy Lovelady?

15. AP photographer James Altgens snapped this picture just after the first shot. Kennedy's left hand is coming up toward his face just behind the limo's rearview mirror. Hickey, seen behind follow-up car driver Sam Kinney, has already turned completely around in response to the shot. (AP Wide World Photos)







Frame 227 of the Zapruder film. A person is seen carrying an umbrella on a bright, sunny day in Dallas on November 22, 1963 as President John F. Kennedy and First Lady Jackie Kennedy rides in a limousine.



The “umbrella man” (standing at far right, with arrow pointing at him) is seen with his umbrella lowered to his side. Although everyone else runs from the scene and races around in the excitement, the umbrella man stays there calmly, looking around. He is one of the last to leave the scene.



The first large figure on the right is the “communications man.”



The 'man with the radio' and the 'man with the umbrella' sit on the pavement on Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. (Pascal Le Segretain/Sygma/Corbis)



The 'man with the radio' leaves the scene quietly amidst the panic shortly after President John F. Kennedy was mortally wounded in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. (Pascal Le Segretain/Sygma/Corbis)

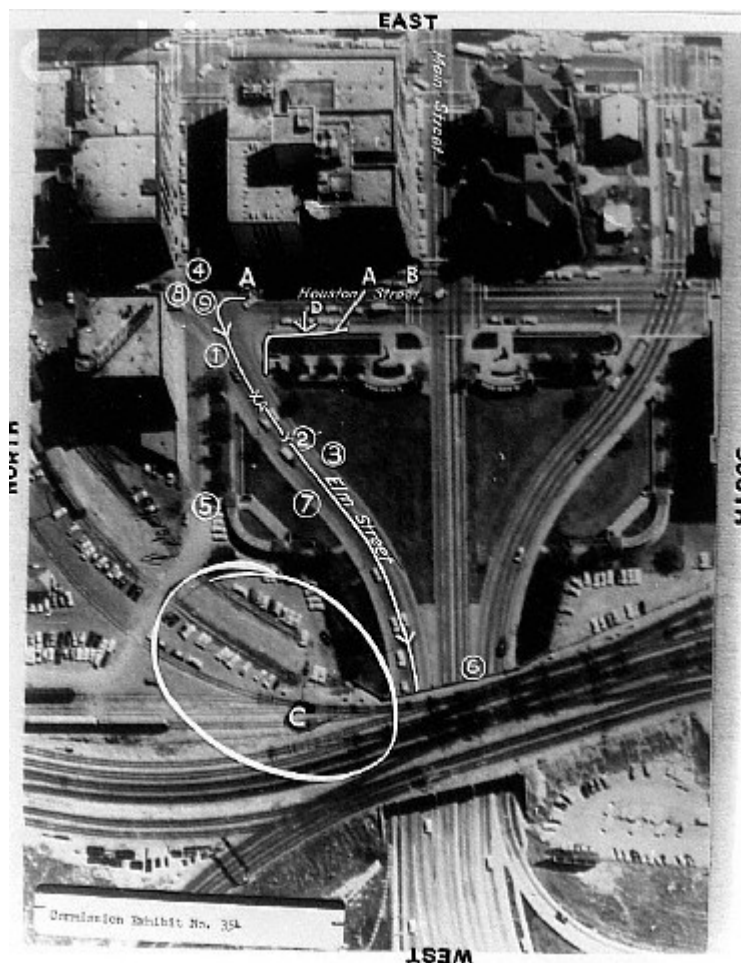




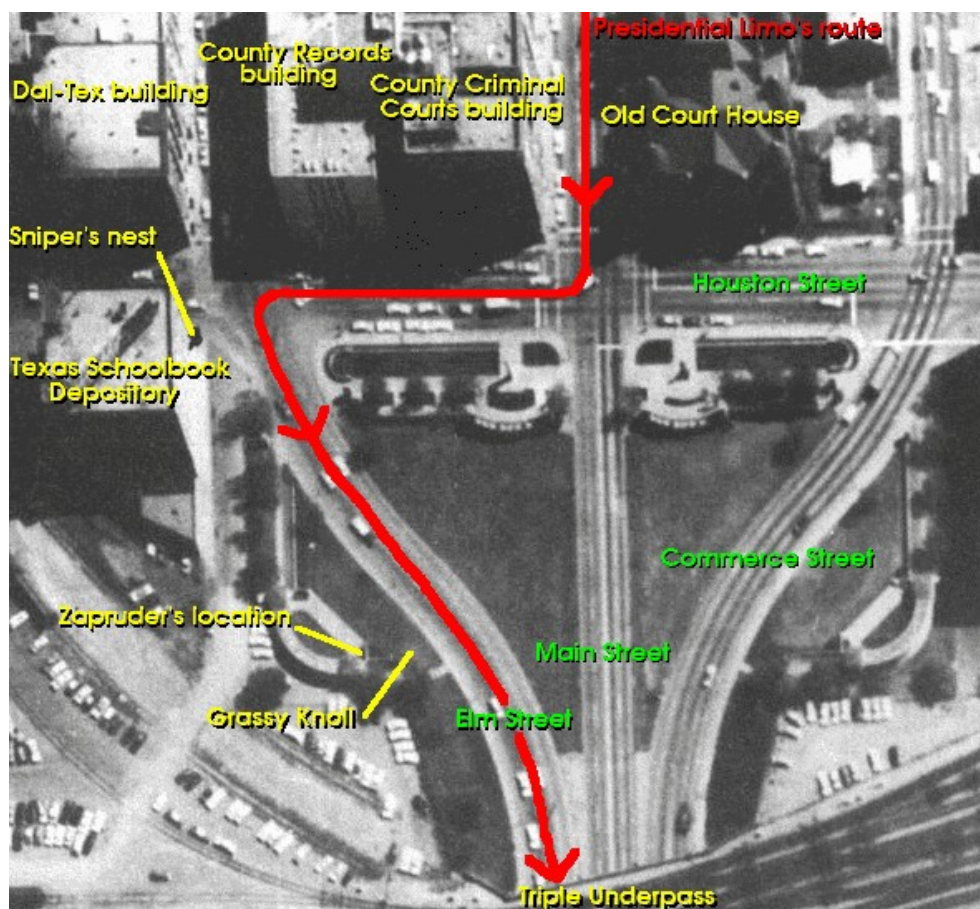
This picture shows a figure walking behind the retaining wall in front of the Texas School Book Depository. He appears to be wearing a hat and he looks to be walking towards the Daltex building. His elbow looks to be in an angle, consistent with someone who has his hand in his jacket-pocket. The other arm seems to be stretched along the body as if he is carrying something. (Photo: <http://www.jfkmurdersolved.com/figure.htm>)



(Photo: <http://www.jfkmurdersolved.com/figure.htm>)



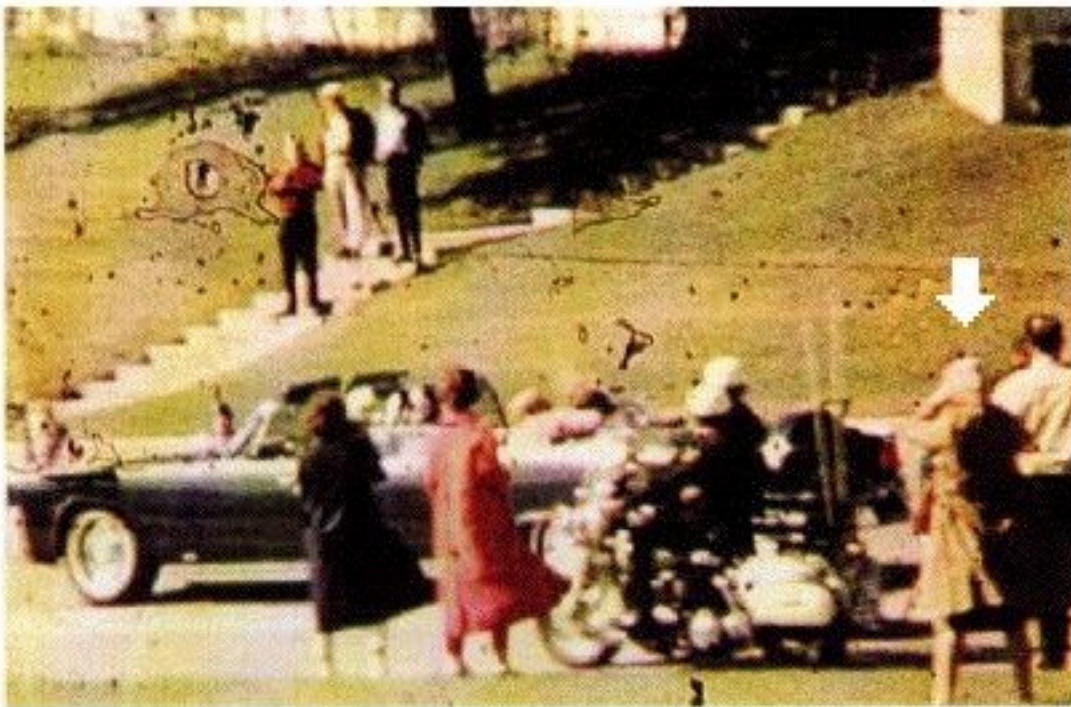
Aerial view of Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas, where President John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963. Included as an exhibit for the Warren Commission. (CORBIS)







President John F. Kennedy rides in a limousine near the Grassy Knoll moments before he is mortally wounded.



The "Babushka Lady" (white arrow identifying the lady) takes pictures as President John F. Kennedy is mortally wounded.



A police officer runs towards the Grassy Knoll in Dealey Plaza shortly after President John F. Kennedy is rushed to the hospital.



Police officers investigate the Grassy Knoll area in Dealey Plaza shortly after President John F. Kennedy is rushed to the hospital.



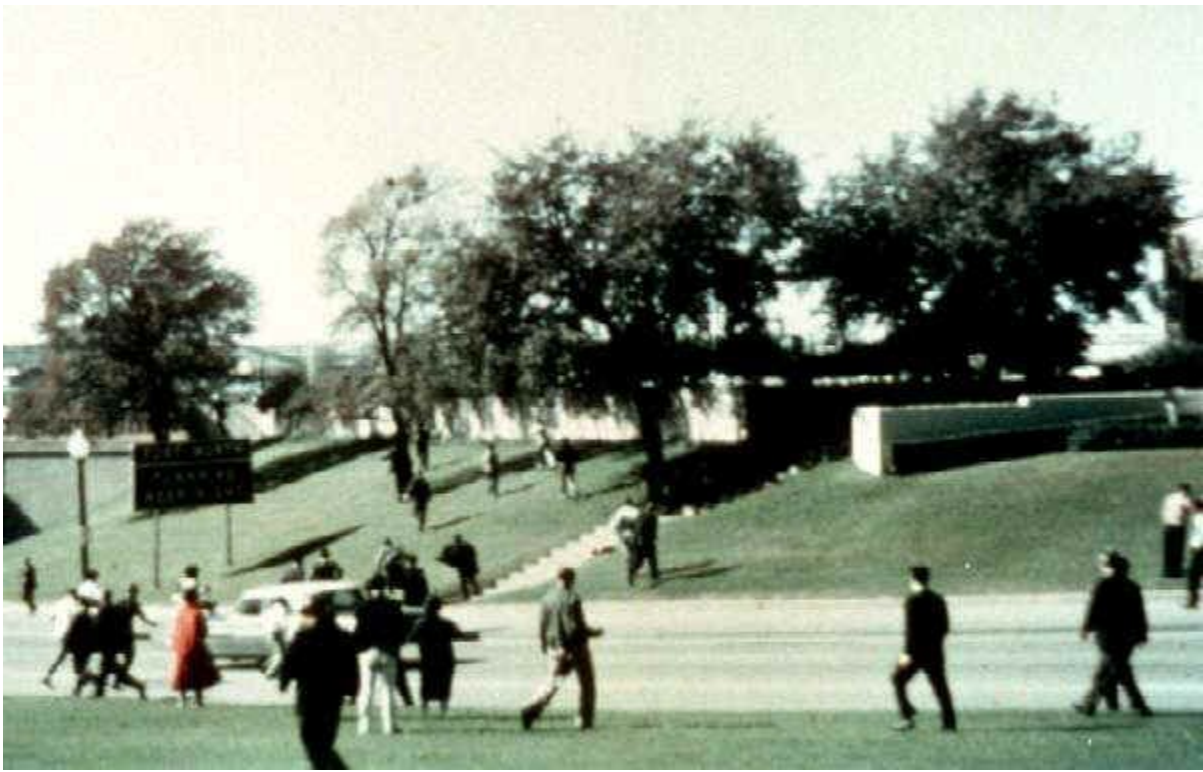


A group of witnesses run towards the railroad bridge near the Grassy Knoll at Dealey Plaza.

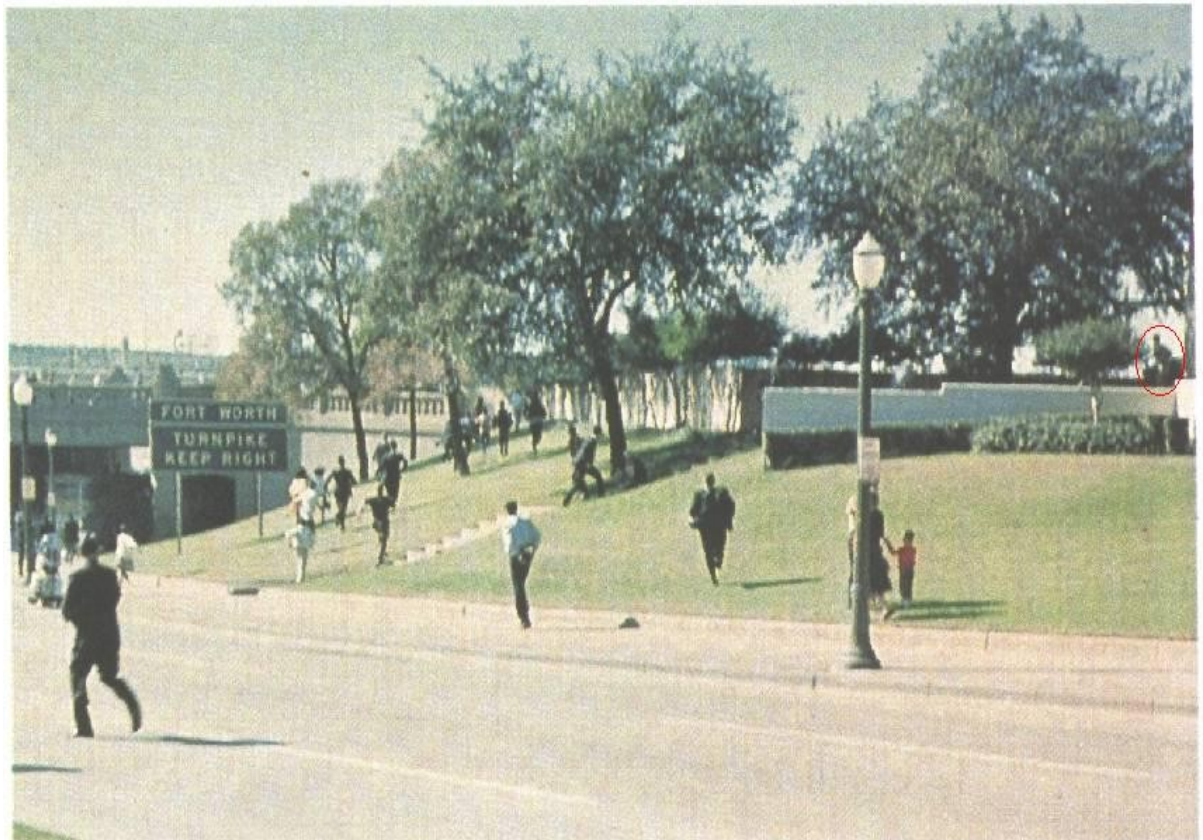


A group of witnesses run towards the railroad bridge near the Grassy Knoll at Dealey Plaza.





A group of witnesses run towards the railroad bridge near the Grassy Knoll at Dealey Plaza.



A group of witnesses run towards the railroad bridge near the Grassy Knoll at Dealey Plaza.





Pictured is the western half of the Grassy Knoll along the north side of Elm Street in Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas. In the background is the railroad overpass known as the Triple Underpass. To the right is a picket fence, one leg of which connects with the Triple Underpass, and the other which extends about twenty feet off the right side of the photograph. At the bottom of the photograph is the walk that leads from a stairway up the knoll to the parking lot behind the picket fence. The photographer was standing on a retaining wall at the southwest corner of a pergola on the knoll, the same position from which Abraham Zapruder filmed the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.



Left: There were broken white lines on the road and it can be shown exactly where the car was at the time of each shot by its position relative to these lines. Knowing this, it is possible to draw a line from the precise position of the President at Frame 189 (of the Zapruder film) up to the Oswald "lair." In this process, another unexplained oversight of the Commission is discovered. There is a huge oak tree in front of the Book Depository building. In November 1963 that tree was so large that it made it impossible for anyone to have lined up a shot from the Oswald window at the President at Frame 189 of the Zapruder film.



Right: This is a frame of the Orville Nix film taken across the street from Abraham Zapruder (blue arrow) showing him filming (standing on the pedestal).



Elm Street (foreground) in Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas, seen from the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository building (Photo: Warren Commission)



A newsreel cameraman stands at the left as spectators hug the ground moments after a sniper's bullet ended President Kennedy's life in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Texas Governor John Connally was also wounded by the sniper's barrage of gunfire. Secret Service men rushed the President to Parkland Hospital where he died. (Bettmann/CORBIS)





Looking For Cover. Dallas: A newsreel cameraman stands at the left as spectators hug the ground moments after a sniper's bullet ended President Kennedy's life, November 22, 1963. Texas Governor John Connally was also wounded by the sniper's barrage of gunfire. Secret Service men rushed the President to Parkland Hospital where he died. (Image by © Bettmann/CORBIS)





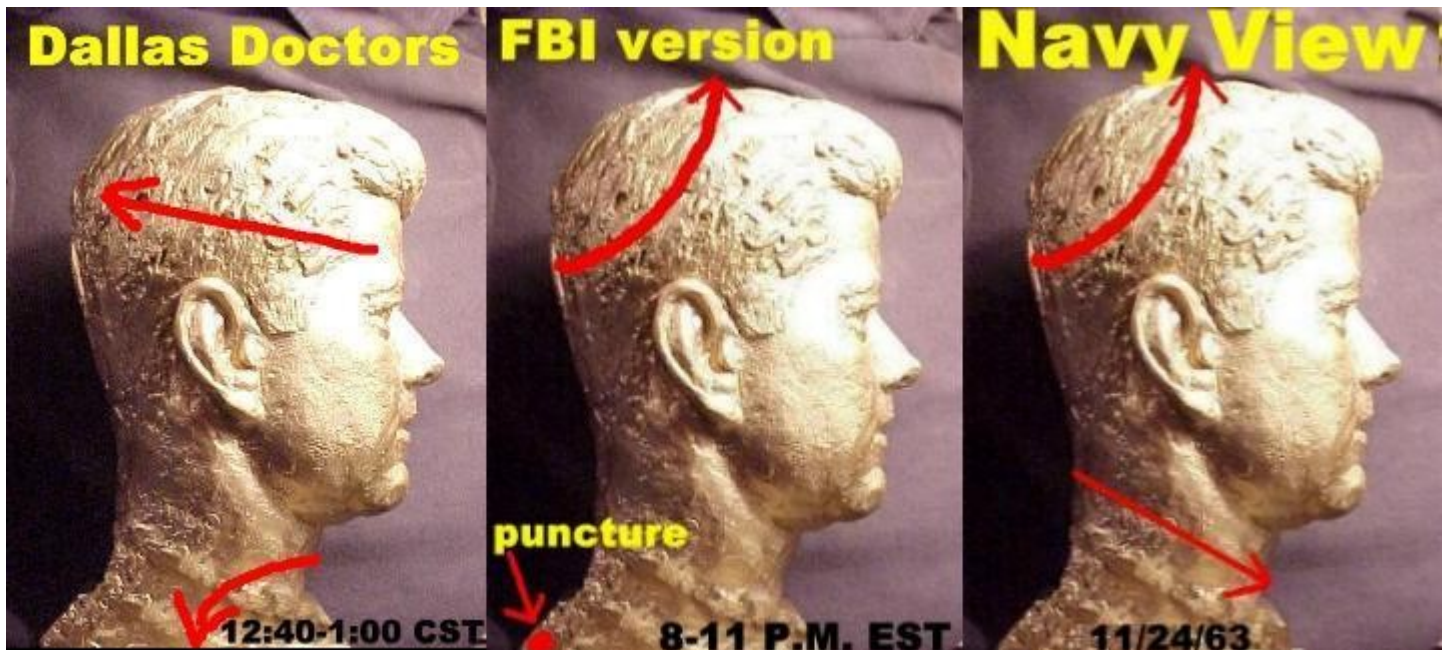
Frightened onlookers lay on the grass in reaction to shots fired as cameramen record their actions at Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963.

(Photo by Cecil Stoughton. White House Photographs. John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum)





Crowds in Dallas, Texas run toward the Grassy Knoll after President John F. Kennedy was rushed to Parkland Hospital.









## Missing JFK witnesses: two African-Americans on the grassy knoll

A half-century ago, two young black people in Dallas found themselves eyewitnesses to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy — yet their voices have never been heard. Indeed, a half century later, even their names are unknown.

This young man and woman were sitting on the spot famously dubbed “the grassy knoll” on November 22, 1963. They had a front row seat for a key moment in 20th century U.S. history: the murder of a popular liberal president.

They were two young African-Americans, friendly or perhaps in love. Perhaps they admired President Kennedy. While JFK was reviled by many whites in Dallas for his liberal views, he was popular among blacks. If they came to see JFK and First Lady Jackie in person, they witnessed a nightmare.

“There was a colored couple. I figure they were between 18 and 21, a boy and a girl, sitting on a bench, just almost, oh, parallel with me, on my right side, close to the fence, ” recalled Marilyn Sitzman, a bystander who also witnessed JFK’s assassination.

Sitzman, a secretary, had accompanied her boss, dressmaker Abraham Zapruder, to Dealey Plaza in downtown Dallas to watch President Kennedy’s mid-day motorcade. They found a spot on a marble wall atop a grassy embankment overlooking the president’s route. Sitzman was standing behind Zapruder who held his Super 8 millimeter movie camera. Zapruder’s famous [movie](#) would capture the killing of the president.

In a 1966 [interview](#), Sitzman told author Josiah Thompson that she had first noticed the black couple 10 or 15 minutes before JFK’s arrival.

“Everybody was milling around down there, trying to find a place to stand and everything,” she said, “and I know when we went over to get up on the marble thing, they were already sitting there.”

“They were eating their lunch, ’cause they had little lunch sacks, and they were drinking Coke,” Sitzman recounted.

As the motorcade passed by, President Kennedy, seated next to First Lady Jackie, was waving to the friendly crowd when gunshots rang out. Kennedy was struck by a bullet in the back and then then flung violently backward by a bullet that struck his head above his right ear blasting his skull open in an explosion of blood, brains, and bone, killing him almost instantly.

In the ensuing chaos Sitzman saw the black couple again.

“The main reason I remember ‘em is, after the last shot I recall hearing and the [president's] car went down under the triple underpass there, I heard a crash of glass, and I looked over there, and the kids had thrown down their Coke bottles, just threw them down and just started running towards the back, and ... everybody else was running that way.”

The young black man and woman rushed toward a five-foot-high wooden stockade fence behind them. The grassy embankment in front of this fence was the area that would become known as “the grassy knoll.” If there was a gunman there, this couple was closer to him than anybody else. No such gunman has ever been identified.

To some JFK commentators, “grassy knoll” is sometime used as a synonym for crazy conspiracy theorizing. (“Oh don’t go all grassy knoll on me.”) **But it was not a conspiracy theorist who came up with the idea that Kennedy had been killed by a gunshot fired from in front of his motorcade. It was a newspaper reporter.**

**The term “grassy knoll” was coined by Merriman Smith of United Press International who was riding in a car behind JFK’s limousine when the shots rang out. Twenty five minutes later, Smith filed a story on JFK’s assassination in which he reported: “Some of the Secret Service agents thought the gunfire was from an automatic weapon fired to the right rear of the president’s car, probably from a grassy knoll [emphasis added] to which police rushed.”**

The first people to say there was shot from the grassy knoll were Secret Service and police officers on the scene. [At least 34 witnesses](#) would come forward to say they thought a gunshot had been fired from the grassy knoll area.

But there was no young black man or woman among these witnesses.

There is a photograph that corroborates the details of Marilyn Sitzman’s story about the young African-American couple. The photo, taken within a few minutes of JFK’s assassination, shows the park bench described by Sitzman, and two Dallas police



detectives looking at the remains of a bag lunch. Another photograph taken at the time shows a pool of liquid on the ground, the spilled soda.

The black man and woman whom Sitzman saw were never identified or interviewed by any law enforcement officer or investigator. No journalist, researcher or author ever found them. In the vast literature of JFK's assassination, they barely exist. They were present at the scene of an epic crime — and they vanished.

They might still be alive and living in Dallas. If Sitzman was right about their ages, they would be between 68 and 71 years old now (The average life expectancy of African-Americans is [70.2 years](#).)

Don Roberdeau, a Vietnam War veteran and JFK researcher who has mapped the exact location of many witnesses to JFK's assassination, told me in an email:

“For me, one of the black couple simply threw down his/her pop bottle after the shock of seeing President KENNEDY bloodily executed only 75 feet away. Someone, maybe the other black person, set his/her pop bottle atop the retaining wall, they left their hamburgers bag behind, and they both just went off into the [Texas School Book Depository] parking lot, choosing never to come forward, nor have they been identified publicly — for whatever reasons. My guess is that they both sensed the nearby fired shot and one or both of the black couple saw the ... picket fence assassin who was only forty feet southwest of the sitting bench.”

If the black couple is still alive, their testimony would be hugely important in the 50th anniversary year of JFK's assassination. If the fatal shot came from a gunman behind the fence, they were closer to him than almost any other witnesses. Conversely, if there was no gunman in that area, they would have been the first to see that.

One can well appreciate why these two people did not come forward to tell their story. In 1963, Dallas was a Jim Crow city, where racial segregation was legal and respectable, and African-Americans were routinely treated as second-class citizens, especially by law enforcement officers.

The official story of JFK's assassination, promoted almost immediately by the Dallas Police Department, J. Edgar Hoover's FBI, and Lyndon Johnson's White House, was that the president had been shot from an office building behind Kennedy's limousine, by a pro-Castro communist named Lee Harvey Oswald, who had no co-conspirators and no discernible motive.

The FBI studiously avoided interviewing white people in the vicinity (like Bill Newman, the man seen lying down in the top photo above) who said Kennedy was killed by a shot fired from the front. The Warren Commission never took Newman's testimony. Reporters of the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post* and other national newspapers never sought to interview the witnesses who said a shot had come from the front.

Under the circumstances, it would have been foolish for any young black person to come forward to tell a story that few white people in positions of power wanted to hear. After Oswald, who denied shooting JFK, was murdered in police custody, it would have been almost suicidal.

The black couple on the grassy knoll met a familiar fate of African-Americans in that time. They were silenced: by fear, by the hostility of white law enforcement officers, and by the indifference of respectable reporters. Even JFK researchers, who did seek out witnesses who dissented from the official story, never found them. They were omitted from the writing of American history.

But now, 50 years later in 2013, when we have African-American president, it is time that the story of the couple on the knoll was told, if possible.

If you know any black people in Dallas, or have ever heard anything about an African-American couple in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963, please send them this article.

*Anybody with relevant information, please email [JFK Facts](mailto:JFKFacts@JFKfacts.org) (JFKfacts.org). Confidentiality is assured.*

Source: <http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/news/calling-all-witnesses-the-african-american-couple-on-the-grassy-knoll/>





What they left behind: two Dallas Police Dept. detectives examine the fast food lunch of a young African-American couple who witnessed the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, and ran away in fear.

(Photo: <http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/news/calling-all-witnesses-the-african-american-couple-on-the-grassy-knoll/>)



# The Man Who Named the Grassy Knoll

by [Gary Mack, Curator](#)

[The Sixth Floor Museum at Dealey Plaza](#)

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Thirty-five years after the Kennedy assassination and speculation about a conspiracy, "grassy knoll" has become a generic term connoting hidden plots and subterfuge. But who coined the phrase? Until now the answer has remained elusive, yet newly-discovered information identifies the source as a member of the news media. Here's how it happened.

The Kennedy motorcade from Love Field through Dallas included a news "pool car" loaned by the telephone company. It was the fifth car behind President Kennedy. Riding in the right front was Malcolm Kilduff, Mr. Kennedy's acting press secretary. In the middle sat senior White House correspondent Merriman Smith of United Press International (UPI). Thanks to a long-standing agreement to alternate seats with the competing wire service, Associated Press (AP), Mr. Smith sat directly in front of the car's only radio telephone. In the back seat sat the AP's Jack Bell, Robert Baskin of *The Dallas Morning News* and Bob Clark of ABC News.

When the shots were fired, Mr. Smith's car rode several hundred feet behind the president. The reporter had time to hear and see reactions from the crowd and police escorts, one of whom, Bobby Hargis, immediately stopped, jumped off his Harley-Davidson and raced up the nearby hill to a low concrete wall, passing horrified spectators lying on the ground.

As officer Hargis ran, the pool car picked up speed entering the Triple Underpass to Stemmons Freeway and the wild race to Parkland Hospital. **Mr. Smith grabbed the radio telephone and called the Dallas UPI office, which sent out his dispatch at 12:34, four minutes after the shooting. "Three shots were fired at President Kennedy's motorcade today in downtown Dallas," he reported, and news bulletins around the world began with that short statement.**

Meanwhile, in Anna, Illinois, WRAJ-AM owner and manager Don Michel responded to the UPI teletype warning bells and relayed those early reports to his startled listeners. Fortunately, Mr. Michel did something few others had presence of mind to do. He saved the UPI dispatches and filed them away, figuring someday they would be valuable for history. He was right. Mr. Michel placed those rare pages on loan to The Sixth Floor Museum, where several have been on display since opening day in 1989.

One of the pages in our archive reveals that in a dispatch sent almost exactly 25 minutes after the assassination, Mr. Smith reported **"Some of the Secret Service agents thought the gunfire was from an automatic weapon fired to the right rear of the president's car, probably from a grassy knoll to which police rushed."**

No other news reports or witness interviews are known to contain the phrase "grassy knoll" at that time. In fact, tapes of local news coverage reveal that "grassy knoll" was later repeated by a few other reporters for several hours until investigators became convinced the shots originated from the old Texas School Book Depository. Yet it remains an historical fact that police and spectators immediately ran to the grassy knoll, not to the Depository building. And UPI's Merriman Smith reported it first.

So that's the story, as best as can be determined so many years later. Some researchers like to credit witness Bill Newman with the phrase, but the video tape shows he wasn't the one. Newman appeared on WFAA-TV in Dallas about 15-20 minutes after the shooting. He said the shots came from behind him, "up on the mall," or "up on the knoll."

Careful study of the tape shows him forming his lips to make the "mmm" sound, not "nnn." And he did not say "grassy" at any time.

Source: [http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/gk\\_name.htm](http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/gk_name.htm)

## Jack Ruby: Lone Gunman or Patsy?



Jack Ruby, who was born Jacob Rubenstein, talks to journalists before the start of the second day of his court hearing in Dallas, Texas on February 11, 1964, in order to get his trial to some other Texas city. (© Bettmann/CORBIS)



**WEATHER**

Dallas and vicinity:  
Clear to partly cloudy  
through Tuesday. High  
Monday near 60. Low  
Tuesday in the upper 50s.  
High in the lower 50s.

# The Dallas Morning News

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VOL. 115—NO. 56

ESTABLISHED 1885

DALLAS, TEXAS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1963—52 PAGES IN 4 SECTIONS

★★★★

PRICE 5 CENTS

## Thousands Pay Homage to Martyred President

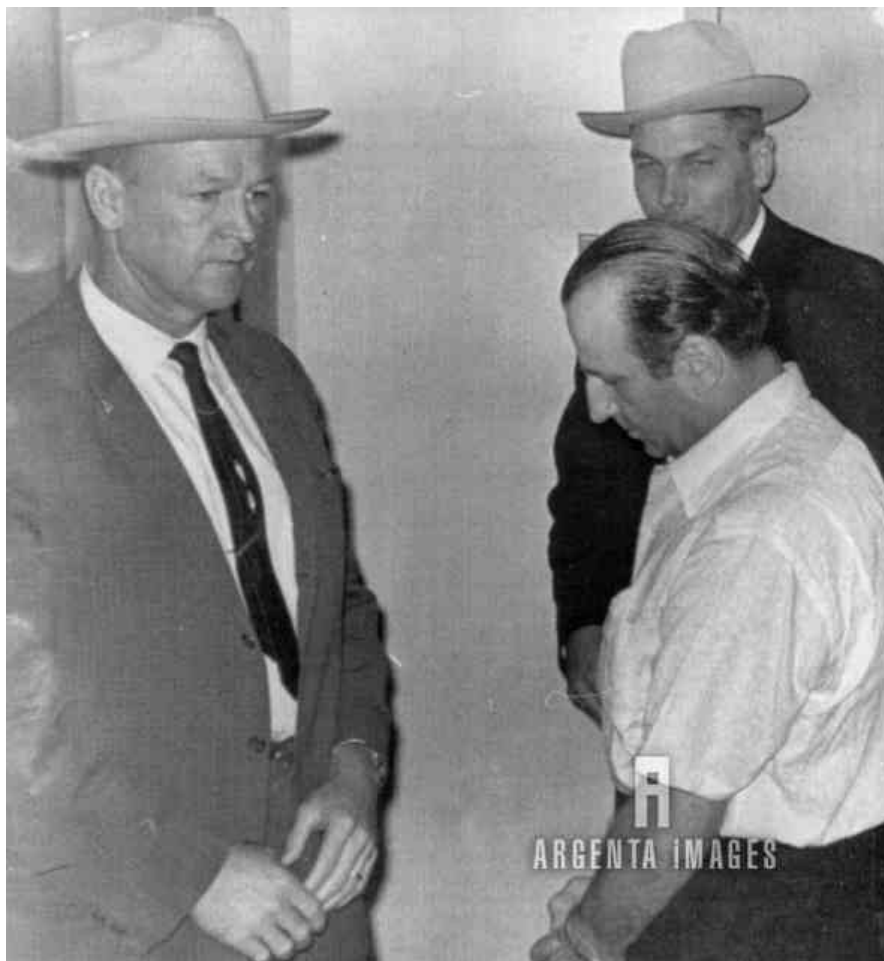
Story,  
Page 2

## CLUB OWNER KILLS OSWALD

Story,  
Page 3

Jack Ruby guns down accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald (dark sweater) in Dallas police station.

Dallas News Staff Photo by Jack Beale  
Copyright The Dallas Morning News 1963



Nightclub owner Jack Ruby (right) is taken from city jail cell block to homicide bureau for questioning by two Dallas detectives. Ruby jumped from a crowd of newsmen in the police station basement and fatally shot Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy.



Jack Ruby, center, confers with his attorneys Joe Tonahill, left, of Jasper, Texas, and Melvin Belli of San Francisco before court was in session for a bond hearing in Dallas on December 23, 1963. Ruby, 52, a Dallas nightclub operator, shot and killed the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald, on national television. (Los Angeles Times Archives)

<http://www.latimes.com/nation/jfk/la-jfk-assassination-50-years-later-dto.0.6081459.htmlstory#axzz2ID6x2Ks4>





Nightclub owner Jack Ruby talks to a reporter while being returned to jail after a psychiatric examination in Dallas, Texas. As Lee Harvey Oswald was being transferred from police headquarters to the county jail on November 24, 1963, Ruby shot him in the chest from close range. Ruby was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. He appealed and was granted a new trial, but died of lung cancer before a trial date was set. (Photo: Associated Press)



Police escort Jack Ruby, killer of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, from the Dallas city jail to a county facility in Dallas, Texas on November 25, 1963. It was during just such a transfer that Ruby shot Oswald. (© Bettmann/CORBIS)



Jack Ruby & Friends: Jack Ruby poses with three of the women from his burlesque nightclub, the Carousel Club, in Dallas, Texas. Jack Ruby's real name was Jacob Rubenstein; Jack Ruby was the son of Orthodox Jews from Chicago. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



# Video Clip of Jack Ruby

## [Video Clip of Jack Ruby](#)

Other quotes of Jack Ruby that are on film:

“Gentlemen, I want to tell the truth, but I cannot tell it here. If you want a fair shake out of me, you have to take me to Washington.”

“When I mentioned about Adlai Stevenson, if he was vice president there would never have been an assassination of our beloved President Kennedy” Asked if he would explain it again Ruby continued “Well the answer is the man in office now” – that man was Lyndon Johnson.

Ruby, fearing for his life and the life of his family, told the Warren commission.... “Well, you won’t see me again. I tell you that a whole new form of government is going to take over the country, and I know I won’t live to see you another time”



A picture says more than a thousand words. Imagine what moving pictures say ...

## [Video Clip of Jack Ruby](#)

Jack Ruby (Oswald's assassin) makes a statement to reporters after he has been permitted a new trial. He says:

Everything pertaining to what's happening has never come to the surface. The world will never know the true facts, of what occurred, my motives. The people had , that had so much to gain and had such an ulterior motive for putting me in the position I'm in, will never let the true facts come above board to the world.

Reporter : Are these people in very high positions Jack ??

Jack : Yes.

Why has nobody seen this footage at the time it was shot? Because certain people with enough power didn't want you to see it. Just like they didn't want you to see the Zapruder film. Imagine what would have happened if the American public was shown just both of these films.

While Ruby is in jail, he writes this letter:

is taking place, and so please  
with all my heart, you must  
believe me because I am (#A)  
counting you to save this  
country a lot of blood-shed.  
as soon as you get out you  
must read Texas looks at  
Lyndon, and it may open your  
eyes to a lot of things. This man  
is a ~~Nazi~~ in the worst  
order.  
For over a year now they have  
been doing away with my people

It reads: "you must believe me that I know what is taking place, so please with all my heart, you must believe me, because I am counting on you to save this country a lot of blood-shed. As soon as you get out you must read Texas looks at Lyndon (A Texan Looks at Lyndon by J. Evetts Haley), and it may open your eyes to a lot of things. This man is a Nazi in the worst order."

Further on in this letter Ruby writes: ... isn't it strange that Oswald who hasn't worked a lick most of his life, should be fortunate enough to get a job at the Book Building two weeks before the president himself didn't know as to when he was to visit Dallas, now where would a jerk like Oswald get the information that the president was coming to Dallas? Only one person could have had that information, and that man was Johnson who knew weeks in advance as to what was going to happen, because he is the one who was going to arrange the trip for the president, this had been planned long before the president himself knew about, so you can figure that one out. The only one who gained by the shooting of the president was Johnson, and he was in a car in the rear and safe when the shooting took place. What would the Russians, Castro or anyone else have to gain by eliminating the president? If Johnson was so heartbroken over Kennedy, why didn't he do something for Robert Kennedy? All he did was snub him.

This letter and Ruby's remarks to the press, suggest that Ruby became only later convinced that Johnson was a power behind the scenes. During his Warren testimony he shows no inkling of this conviction.

Here is another interesting document that says Ruby worked for Richard Nixon: [Click here](#)

Source: <http://jfkmurdersolved.com/ruby.htm>





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

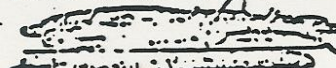
NOTE: Extra copy. Inclosure not verified by official report. Return to file. This is sensitive.

13

35

It is my sworn statement that one Jack Rubenstein of Chicago noted as a potential witness for hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities is performing information functions for the staff of Cong. Richard M. Nixon, Rep. of California. It is requested Rubenstein not be called for open testimony in those aforementioned hearings.

Sworn on this day 24 November 1947

  
Staff Assistant

Jack Ruby's real name was Jack Rubenstein; Jack Ruby was originally from Chicago.  
(Source: <http://jfkmurdersolved.com/nixonruby.htm>)



Abraham Zapruder, the producer of the Zapruder film

## **Excerpts of Jack Ruby's Testimony to Members of the Warren Commission on June 7, 1964**

The President's Commission met at 11:45 a.m., on June 7, 1964, in the interrogation room of the Dallas County Jail, Main and Houston Streets, Dallas, Tex. Present were Chief Justice Earl Warren, Chairman; and Representative Gerald R. Ford, member. Also present were J. Lee Rankin, general counsel; Joseph A. Ball, assistant counsel; Arlen Specter, assistant counsel; Leon Jaworski and Robert G. Storey, special counsel to the attorney general of Texas; Jim Bowie, assistant district attorney; Joe H. Tonahill, attorney for Jack Ruby; Elmer W. Moore, special agent, U.S. Secret Service; and J. E. Decker, sheriff of Dallas County.

Mr. RUBY. Without a lie detector test on my testimony, my verbal statements to you, how do you know if I am tell the truth?

Mr. TONAHILL. Don't worry about that, Jack.

Mr. RUBY. Just a minute, gentlemen.

Chief Justice WARREN. You wanted to ask something, did you, Mr. Ruby?

Mr. RUBY. I would like to be able to get a lie detector test or truth serum of what motivated me to do what I did at that particular time, and it seems as you get further into something, even though you know what you did, it operates against you somehow, brainwashes you, that you are weak in what you want to tell the truth about and what you want to say which is the truth. Now Mr. Warren, I don't know if you got any confidence in the lie detector test and the truth serum, and so on.

Chief Justice WARREN. I can't tell you just how much confidence I have in it, because it depends so much on who is taking it, and so forth. But I will say this to you, that if you and your counsel want any kind of test, I will arrange it for you. I would be glad to do that, if you want it. I wouldn't suggest a lie detector test to testify the truth. We will treat you just the same as we do any other witness, but if you want such a test, I will arrange for it.

Mr. RUBY. I do want it. Will you agree to that, Joe?

Mr. TONAHILL. I sure do, Jack.

Chief Justice WARREN. Any kind of a test you want to verify what you say, we will be glad to do.

Mr. RUBY. I want it even if you put me into a sort of drowsiness so you can question me as to anything pertaining to my involvement in this particular act.

Mr. TONAHILL. Jack, you have wanted to do that from the very beginning, haven't you?

Mr. RUBY. Yes; and the reason why I am asking for that is--are you limited for time?

Chief Justice WARREN. No; we have all the time you want.

Mr. RUBY. As it started to trial--I don't know if you realize my reasoning, how I happened to be involved--I was carried away tremendously emotionally, and all the time I tried to ask Mr. Belli, I wanted to get up and say the truth regarding the steps that led me to do what I have got involved in, but since I have a spotty background in the night club business, I should have been the last person to ever want to do something that I had been involved in. In other words, I was carried away tremendously. You want to ask me questions?

Chief Justice WARREN. You tell us what you want, and then we will ask you some questions.

...

Representative FORD. Are there any questions that ought to be asked to help clarify the situation that you described?

Mr. RUBY. There is only one thing. If you don't take me back to Washington tonight to give me a chance to prove to the President that I am not guilty, then you will see the most tragic thing that will ever happen. And if you don't have the power to take me back, I won't be around to be able to prove my innocence or guilt. Now up to this moment, I have been talking with you for how long?

Chief Justice WARREN. I would say for the better part of 3 hours.

Mr. RUBY. All right, wouldn't it be ridiculous for me to speak sensibly all this time and give you this climactic talk that I have? Maybe something can be saved, something can be done. What have you got to answer to that, Chief Justice Warren?

Chief Justice WARREN. Well, I don't know what can be done, Mr. Ruby, because I don't know what you anticipate we will encounter.

Representative FORD. Is there anything more you can tell us if you went back to Washington?

Mr. RUBY. Yes; are you sincere in wanting to take me back?



Representative FORD. We are most interested in all the information you have.

Mr. RUBY. All I know is maybe something can be saved. Because right now, I want to tell you this, I am used as a scapegoat, and there is no greater weapon that you can use to create some falsehood about some of the Jewish faith, especially at the terrible heinous crime such as the killing of President Kennedy. Now maybe something can be saved. It may not be too late, whatever happens, if our President, Lyndon Johnson, knew the truth from me. But if I am eliminated, there won't be any way of knowing. Right now, when I leave your presence now, I am the only one that can bring out the truth to our President, who believes in righteousness and justice. But he has been told, I am certain, that I was part of a plot to assassinate the President. I know your hands are tied; you are helpless.

Chief Justice WARREN. Mr. Ruby, I think I can say this to you, that if he has been told any such thing, there is no indication of any kind that he believes it.

Mr. RUBY. I am sorry, Chief Justice Warren, I thought I would be very effective in telling you what I have said here. But in all fairness to everyone, maybe all I want to do is beg that if they found out I was telling the truth, maybe they can succeed in what their motives are, but maybe my people won't be tortured and mutilated.

Chief Justice WARREN. Well, you may be sure that the President and his whole Commission will do anything that is necessary to see that your people are not tortured.

Mr. RUBY. No.

Chief Justice WARREN. You may be sure of that.

Mr. RUBY. No; the only way you can do it is if he knows the truth, that I am telling the truth, and why I was down in that basement Sunday morning, and maybe some sense of decency will come out and they can still fulfill their plan, as I stated before, without my people going through torture and mutilation.

Chief Justice WARREN. The President will know everything that you have said, everything that you have said.

Mr. RUBY. But I won't be around, Chief Justice. I won't be around to verify these things you are going to tell the President.

Mr. TONAHILL. Who do you think is going to eliminate you, Jack?

Mr. RUBY. I have been used for a purpose, and there will be a certain tragic occurrence happening if you don't take my testimony and somehow vindicate me so my people don't suffer because of what I have done.

Chief Justice WARREN. But we have taken your testimony. We have it here. It will be in permanent form for the President of the United States and for the Congress of the United States, and for the courts of the United States, and for the people of the entire world. It is there. It will be recorded for all to see. That is the purpose of our coming here today. We feel that you are entitled to have your story told.

Mr. RUBY. You have lost me though. You have lost me, Chief Justice Warren.

Chief Justice WARREN. Lost you in what sense?

Mr. RUBY. I won't be around for you to come and question me again.

Chief Justice WARREN. Well, it is very hard for me to believe that. I am sure that everybody would want to protect you to the very limit.

Mr. RUBY. All I want is a lie detector test, and you refuse to give it to me. Because as it stands now---and the truth serum, and any other--Pentothal--how do you pronounce it, whatever it is. And they will not give it to me, because I want to tell the truth. And then I want to leave this world. But I don't want my people to be blamed for something that is untrue, that they claim has happened.

Chief Justice WARREN. Mr. Ruby, I promise you that you will be able to take such a test.

Source: [http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/russ/testimony/ruby\\_j1.htm](http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/russ/testimony/ruby_j1.htm)

Note: Jack Ruby died on January 3, 1967.

# BASEMENT

## Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas

### MAIN STREET

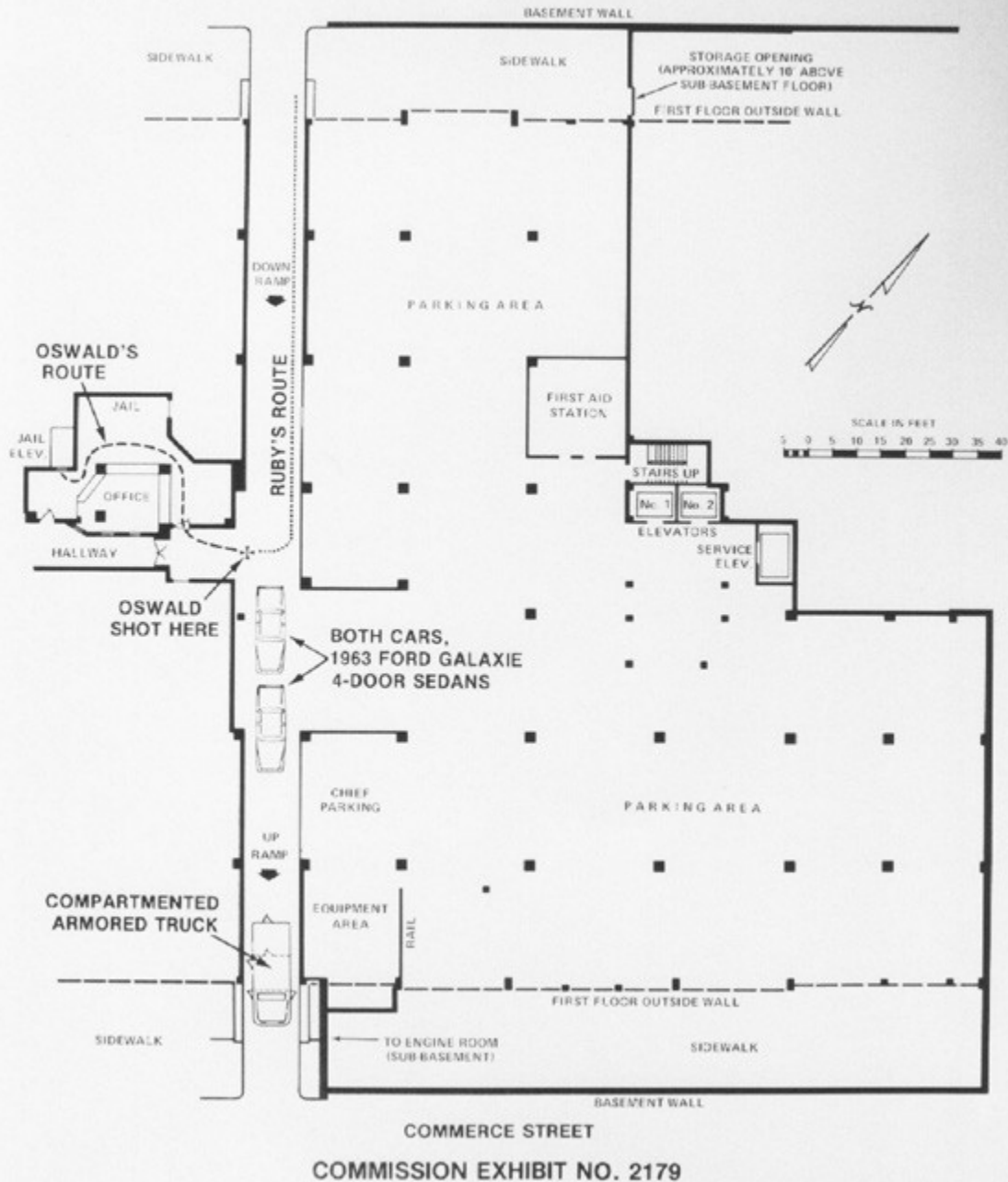


Diagram of basement of the Dallas Police Department.

(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p11](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p11))





Postcard from Jack Ruby to Alice Nichols sent from Havana, Cuba (back of postcard) on September 8, 1959. Fidel Castro became the "El Comandante" of Cuba beginning on January 1, 1959.

(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p11](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p11))



Map of U.S. with La Cosa Nostra families.

(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p10](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p10))

# POLICE DEPARTMENT CITY OF DALLAS

Disposition

Filed

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## CASE REPORT

Date 11-24-63

Court CDE #3

69858

With Bill Alexander

Docket E 4010 J

By Capt. Finty

Method \_\_\_\_\_

APPROVED FOR FILING

J. R. Leavelle and E. R. Beck

Disposition \_\_\_\_\_

Investigating Officers

L. C. Graves - W. J. Harrison

Arresting Officers

County Jail

Location of Defendant

Defendant Jack Ruby

Race White Age 52 Sex Male Residence 223 South Ewing

Date of Arrest November 24, 1963 Identification No. 36398

Place of Arrest 2001 Commerce Basement Arrest No. 63-98531

Date and Time of Offense November 24, 1963 - 11:21 AM Offense No. F-86056

Complainant Lee Harvey Oswald

Where and How Committed 2001 Commerce Basement, City Hall - with pistol

Charge Murder

Property Taken and Value Life

Evidence and Seizures Bullet from the deceased and clothes of deceased, a .38 calibre revolver belonging to Ruby

Voluntary Statement No

Accomplices None

List Witnesses and What Each Can Testify to on Reverse Side \_\_\_\_\_

Summary of Case Jack Ruby broke from the crowd of news reporters and television men as Oswald was being escorted to a waiting squad car for delivery to the County Jail. He fired from a distance of not more than 2 feet, the bullet hitting Oswald in the left side, going all the way through him, lodging just under the skin on the right side.

Any additional information may be placed on reverse side.



ADMISSIONS OF JACK LEON RUBY IN CAPTAIN FRITZ'S OFFICE 11-24-63

Name is Jack Ruby. Formerly Rubinstein. Had name changed in Dallas  
Said attorneys were going to be one or more of the following: Tom Howard,  
Fred Brunner, Stanley Kaufman (civil attorney), Jim Arnton, and C. A. Droby.

Had gun (Colt snub-nose No. 2744-LW, .38 cal. equipped with hammer  
guard) for two or three years. Bout it from Ray's (possibly Ray's Hdw. and  
Sporting Goods, 730 Singleton) on Singleton.

Said roommate is George Senator.

Claimed he came in off of Main Street down ramp to basement of  
City Hall.

Felt Oswald was a red. Felt Oswald was alone in the assassination.  
Had seen him in assembly room at showup. Knew who he was going for. Didn't want  
to be a martyr. Said it was a buildup of grievance.

Said he closed both his clubs; Vegas at 3508 Oak Lawn and Carousel  
at 1312½ Commerce Street.

Said he had never seen Oswald before he had seen him at the police  
station.

Said he was formerly in mail order business and had been a labor  
organizer.

Has nothing but fondness for the Police Department. Said that he  
felt very badly when officer "Slick" got killed.

Said that since President was killed he had seen people in night  
clubs laughing, no one in mourning, and had heard eulogies on TV. Saw the  
President's brother Bobby on TV. That all this created a moment of insanity.  
Read about the letter someone sent to little Carolyn.

Knows police department is wonderful and his heart is with the police  
department, and that if ever opportunity for participation in police battle, he  
would like to be a part of it.

**City of Dallas**  
**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

To: Captain J. W. Fritz

Subject: Jack Leon Rubenstein @ Ruby w/m

At approximately 11.00 am Sunday , November 23 , 1963 I along with several other officers was assigned to the passage-way leading from the jail office to the street ramp . At approximately 11.30 am we observed Lee Harvey Oswald being led from the jail office.

As the officers and Oswald approached where I was standing I observed Jack Ruby push his way toward Oswald. I observed the gun in Ruby's hand and observed him shot Oswald in the side. Just before Ruby got to Oswald I recognized Jack and shouted " Jack you S .O. B. don't do it".

As Oswald fell to the floor I helped pick him up and carry him into the jail office , where we placed him on the floor. I used my key to take the hand-cuffs off of Oswald and the homicide detective. I asked and was told to also take the other set of hand-cuffs off of Oswald.

At this time I helped pull his shirt up and observed the place where Oswald was shot. At this time I asked Oswald if he had anything that he wanted to tell us. I also asked if he had anything that he wanted to have us tell anyone. Oswald did not make a statement that I heard.

I stayed in the jail office with Oswald until he was placed on the cot and taken to the hospital.

S. Lombest 1148  
Spec. Service Bureau  
Vice section

WPS  
WPS

The only reason you and I are here is to assist the people of Dallas

3

C-1



# Lee Harvey Oswald: Perpetrator, Patsy, or Poor Shot?



Lee Harvey Oswald is dragged from the Texas Theatre by Patrolman C.T. Walker and, still chewing his cigar, Detective Paul Bentley, in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. On the right is Sgt. Gerald Hill.

(Photo: <http://lightbox.time.com/2013/11/22/an-end-to-conspiracy-rare-photo-of-lee-harvey-oswalds-arrest-suggests-why-hes-guilty/?iid=lb-gal-moreon#1>)



This is the lunchroom on the second floor of the Book Depository. Within just a couple of minutes of the President's assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald was seen and briefly detained in this room by Dallas Police Officer Marrion L. Baker. (Photo: <http://kenedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-1.html>)





The scene of J.D. Tippit's murder on Tenth Street in the Dallas suburb of Oak Cliff on November 22, 1963.  
(Photo: <http://kenedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-1.html>)

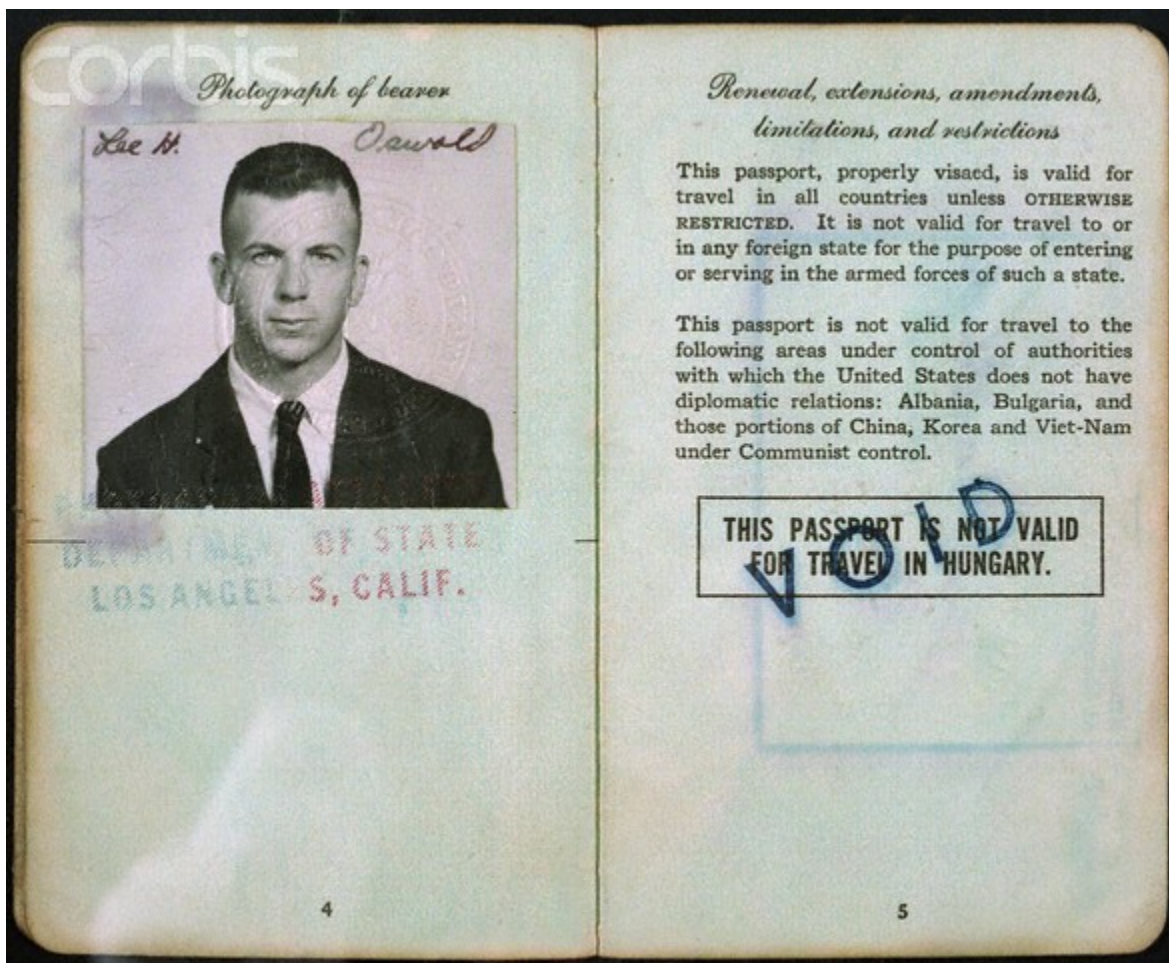


<http://kenedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-1.html>



A Dallas police officer points out the seat where Lee Oswald was sitting when he was arrested inside the Texas Theater.





A copy of Lee Harvey Oswald's passport (CORBIS)



Left photo: Private Lee Harvey Oswald dressed in a U.S. Marine Corps uniform some time in 1956 (© CORBIS)



Lee Harvey Oswald - Lone Nut or friendly guy?





→ **WARNING**—ALTERATION, ADDITION OR MUTILATION OF ENTRIES IS PROHIBITED.  
ANY UNOFFICIAL CHANGE WILL RENDER THIS PASSPORT INVALID.

NAME LEE HARVEY OSWALD		BIRTHPLACE LOUISIANA, U.S.A.	
BIRTH DATE OCTOBER 12, 1939		EYES GREY	
HEIGHT 5 FEET 11 INCHES	HAIR BROWN	ISSUE DATE JUNE 25, 1963	
WIFE X X X		PASSPORT RENEWAL	
MINORS X X X			
SIGNATURE OF BEARER			

→ **IMPORTANT:**

UNLESS OTHERWISE LIMITED  
THIS PASSPORT EXPIRES THREE YEARS FROM ISSUE DATE.  
IF RENEWED, IT EXPIRES FIVE YEARS FROM ISSUE DATE.



*Lee H. Oswald*

Photo of pages from passport of Lee Harvey Oswald that was issued by the U.S. Department of State on June 25, 1963.  
(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p9](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p9))

(PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
**PASSPORT APPLICATION**  
(Before Completing this Application, Read Information for Passport Applicants on Page 4)

(Passport Office Use Only)

PART I - TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS

(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, a citizen  
of the United States, do hereby apply to the Department of State for a passport.

MAIL PASSPORT TO  
STREET P.O. BOX 30061  
CITY NEW ORLEANS STATE LA.

IN CARE OF (IF NECESSARY) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day, year) OCT. 18, 1939 PLACE OF BIRTH NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HEIGHT 5 FT. 11 IN. HAIR BR. EYES GRAY APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE OCT-JAN

VISIBLE DISTINGUISHING MARKS NONE OCCUPATION Photographer

MY PERMANENT RESIDENCE (Street address, City, State) (If same as in mailing block, write "Same") 757 FRENCH ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA. COUNTY OF RESIDENCE USA

PERSONS TO BE INCLUDED IN PASSPORT

This section to be completed only if wife or husband is to be included in applicant's passport (Include photographic likenesses in group photo)

(WIFE'S) (HUSBAND'S) FULL LEGAL NAME \_\_\_\_\_

(WIFE'S) (HUSBAND'S) LAST U. S. PASSPORT WAS OBTAINED FROM \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION OF ISSUING OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE OF ISSUANCE \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

☒ SUBMITTED ALONG WITH  
☐ OTHER DISPOSITION (STATE) \_\_\_\_\_

This section to be completed only if children are to be included in applicant's passport (Include photographic likenesses in group photo)

NAME IN FULL	PLACE OF BIRTH (City, State)	DATE OF BIRTH	RESIDED IN THE U. S. FROM TO

STAPLE ONE PHOTO BELOW  
DO NOT MAR FACE

HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR A U. S. PASSPORT? (If answer is "Yes", complete box below)

☐ YES ☐ NO

MY LAST U. S. PASSPORT WAS OBTAINED FROM (Note: If included in another's passport, state name and number)

LOCATION OF ISSUING OFFICE LOS ANGELES, CALIF DATE OF ISSUANCE SEPT 10, 1957

NUMBER 1733242 CTA-7

☒ SUBMITTED FOR CANCELLATION  
☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

Commission Exhibit No. 781

JUN-24-63 600004 LT ACMPPT 9.00

(Passport Office Use Only)

JUN-24-63 600004 LT ACMECM 1.00

FEE 5 EXEC. 1 TRX \_\_\_\_\_ POST. \_\_\_\_\_

FORM DSP-11  
5-62

(OVER - YOU MUST COMPLETE PAGE 2)

(D-2)

TO BE PRINTED IN FULL

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

Lee Harvey Oswald's passport application of 24 June 1963, granted the following day (front).  
(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p8](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p8))



FORM DSP-11 9-62		(PART I - Continued)		PAGE 2
<b>D FATHER'S NAME</b> ROBERT LEE OSWALD		<b>FATHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH</b> NEW ORLEANS, LA		<b>FATHER'S DATE OF BIRTH</b> 1895
<b>MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME</b> MARGARET CLAYTON		<b>MOTHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH</b> NEW ORLEANS, LA		<b>MOTHER'S DATE OF BIRTH</b> 1907
<input type="checkbox"/> I WAS NEVER MARRIED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I WAS LAST MARRIED ON APRIL 31 1961 <b>WHO WAS BORN AT</b> ARXANGEL, USSR		<b>TO (Full legal name - complete whether widowed or divorced)</b> MARINA PROSSAKOVA		
<input type="checkbox"/> WHO IS A U. S. CITIZEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WHO IS NOT A U. S. CITIZEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I WAS NEVER PREVIOUSLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> I WAS PREVIOUSLY MARRIED ON _____ <b>WHO WAS BORN AT</b> _____		<b>ON (Date of birth)</b> JULY 17, 1941 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARRIAGE NOT TERMINATED <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIAGE TERMINATED BY (DEATH) (DIVORCE) ON _____ <b>TO (Full legal name)</b> _____ <b>ON (Date of birth)</b> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> FORMER HUSBAND OR WIFE WAS U. S. CITIZEN <input type="checkbox"/> FORMER HUSBAND OR WIFE WAS NOT U. S. CITIZEN PREVIOUS MARRIAGE TERMINATED BY (DEATH) (DIVORCE) ON _____		
(IF MARRIED MORE THAN TWICE, SET FORTH FACTS IN A SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT)				
<b>F PROPOSED TRAVEL PLANS</b>				
<b>TRAVELING BY ORGANIZED TOUR?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		<b>PURPOSE OF TRIP</b> TOURIST		
<b>PORT OF DEPARTURE</b> NEW ORLEANS <b>NAME OF SHIP OR AIRLINE</b> LYONS LINE		<b>APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE</b> OCT-NOV 1963 <b>NUMBER OF PREVIOUS TRIPS ABROAD WITHIN LAST 12 MONTHS</b> -		
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION</b> DEPARTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SHIP <input type="checkbox"/> AIR <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RETURN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SHIP <input type="checkbox"/> AIR <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		<b>PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER YOU EXPECT TO TAKE ANOTHER TRIP ABROAD</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO, IF YES, WITHIN _____ <input type="checkbox"/> YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> 2 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> 3 YEARS		
<b>PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY</b> 3 MONS - 1 YR.		<b>LIST EACH COUNTRY TO BE VISITED</b> ENGLAND FRANCE GERMANY HOLLAND USSR FINLAND ITALY POLAND		
<b>IN THE EVENT OF DEATH OR ACCIDENT NOTIFY</b> <b>NAME IN FULL</b> LILIAN MURPHY <b>RELATIONSHIP</b> AUNT <b>STREET ADDRESS, CITY, STATE</b> 757 FRENCH ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA				
<p><b>G</b> I have not (and no other person to be included in the passport has), since acquiring United States citizenship, been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered or served in the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted or performed the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; voted in a political election in a foreign state or participated in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; made a formal renunciation of nationality either in the United States or before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; ever sought or claimed the benefits of the nationality of any foreign state; been convicted by a court or court martial of competent jurisdiction of committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force to overthrow, or bearing arms against, the United States, or conspiring to overthrow, put down or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States; or departed from or remained outside of the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of evading or avoiding training and service in the military, air or naval forces of the United States; and I am not and have not been at any time during the period of 12 full calendar months preceding the date of this application (and no other person to be included in the passport is or has been at any time during the said period) a member of any organization registered or required to register as a Communist organization under Section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, as amended. (50 U.S.C. 786)*</p> <p>(If any of the above-mentioned acts or conditions have been performed by or apply to the applicant, or to any other person to be included in the passport, the portion which applies should be struck out, and a supplementary explanatory statement under oath (or affirmation) by the person to whom the portion is applicable should be attached and made a part of this application.)</p> <p>I solemnly swear (or affirm) that the statements made on all the pages of this application are true and that the photograph attached is a likeness of me and of those persons to be included in the passport.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OATH OF ALLEGIANCE</b></p> <p>Further, I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation, or purpose of evasion; So help me God.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Lee H. Oswald</i>          (To be signed by Applicant in presence of a Clerk of Court or Passport Agent)</p> <p>Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this _____ day of _____, 19____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SEAL OF COURT) JUN 24 1963          Clerk of the Court at NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA</p> <p>* See paragraph 6 of instructions</p>				

Reverse side of Lee Harvey Oswald's passport application of 24 June 1963.

(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p8](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p8))

CONSULADO DE CUBA, MEXICO, D.F.



Solicitud de visa No.: 779

Fecha: 27 de septiembre de 1963.

Nombre: Lee Harvey Oswald

Ciudadanía: norteamericana

Fecha y lugar de nacimiento: Octubre 18, 1939 en New Orleans, U.S.A.

Pasaporte No. D-092526

Dirección permanente: 1907 Magazine St. New Orleans, La., U.S.A.

Ocupación (expresando empresa para la que trabaja): Fotógrafo Comercial

Estancias anteriores en Cuba: ---

Motivos de las estancias anteriores: ---

Familiares o personas conocidas residentes en Cuba: ---

10 OCT. 1963

Ha sido invitado desde Cuba? (Si: ) (No: X)

Con que objeto? ---

Cual es el motivo del viaje propuesto: viaje de tránsito para la Unión

Soviética

semanas

2 semanas y si es posible mas tiempo.

Fecha propuesta de llegada a Cuba: septiembre 30 de 1963

Dirección a Cuba: ---

Lee H. Oswald  
(Firma del interesado)



PARA USO DE LA MISION

OBSERVACIONES El solicitante dice ser miembro del P.C. Norteamericano y Secretario en New Orleans del P.C. Pío de Cuba. Y que viajó a la Unión Soviética desde Octubre de 1959 al 10 de Junio de 1962; que allí se reunió con una ciudadana soviética, Neelof (sic) y se casó, que la invitó como miembro de las dos organizaciones mencionadas y acta de matrimonio. Se presentó en la Embajada de la Unión en esta ciudad pidiendo que se visa sea enviada a dicha Embajada en Cuba. Mostraron llamando al Consulado de la URSS y nos contestaron que ellos tenían que esperar la autorización de Moscú para dar la visa y que tardaría alrededor de 4 meses.

- JFK Exhibit F-408 -

Photo of the visa application filed on behalf of Oswald on 27 September 1963 at the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City. The original was provided by the Cuban government to the Warren Commission.

(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p8](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p8))



FOR POST OFFICE USE ONLY	POSTMASTER	DATE BOX OPENED NOV - 1 1963	DATE BOX CLOSED	BOX NO. 6225
--------------------------------	------------	---------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------

APPLICANT PLEASE NOTE: Completion of this application signifies your willingness to comply with all postal rules relative to the renting and use of Post Office boxes.

NAME OF APPLICANT (Print or type)  
LEE H. OSWALD

NAME OF FIRM OR CORPORATION (If box is rented for use of either)  
FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE  
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

KIND OF BUSINESS  
None Profit

BUSINESS ADDRESS (No., street, and zone)

HOME ADDRESS (No., street, and zone)  
3610 N. Beckley

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT  
X Lee H. Oswald

DATE OF APPLICATION  
Nov. 1, 1963

11-22-63

JFK EXHIBIT F-495

Application for rental of a post office box on 1 November 1963, signed by Lee H. Oswald.

(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p9](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p9))

FOR POST OFFICE USE ONLY	POSTMASTER B. B. 1538	DATE BOX OPENED OCT 9 - 1962	DATE BOX CLOSED MAY 14 1963	BOX NO. 2915
--------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------

APPLICANT PLEASE NOTE: Completion of this application signifies your willingness to comply with all postal rules relative to the renting and use of Post Office boxes.

NAME OF APPLICANT (Print or type)  
LEE H. OSWALD

NAME OF FIRM OR CORPORATION (If box is rented for use of either)

KIND OF BUSINESS

BUSINESS ADDRESS (No., street, and zone)

HOME ADDRESS (No., street, and zone)  
3519 FAIRMORE AVE. Dallas Tex

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT  
X Lee H. Oswald

DATE OF APPLICATION  
Oct 9, 1962

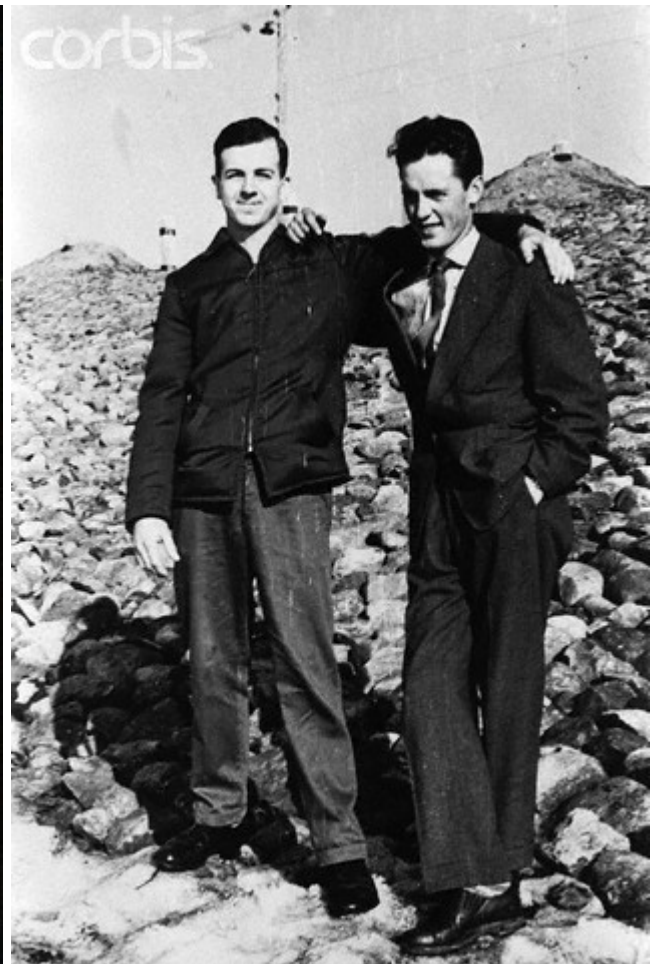
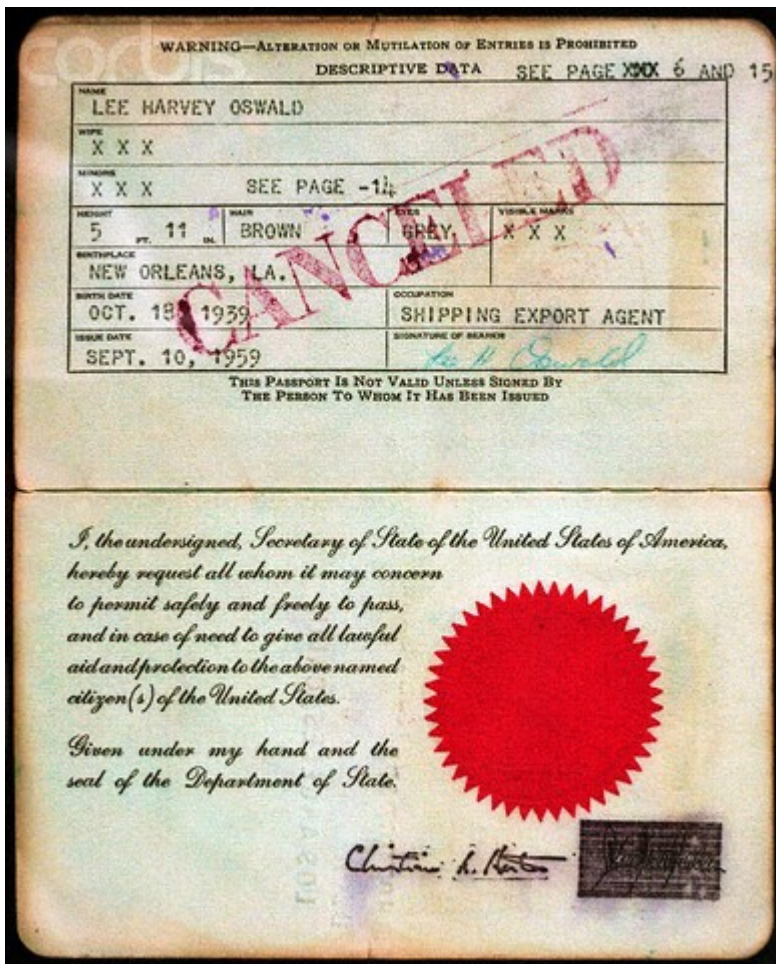
11-22-63

JFK EXHIBIT F-496

Application for rental of a post office box on 9 October 1962, signed by Lee H. Oswald (front side).

(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p10](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p10))





Left photo: Lee Harvey Oswald's Passport (CORBIS)

Right photo: Lee Harvey Oswald (left) stands with a friend in the Soviet Union during the late 1950s. Was Lee Harvey Oswald a Soviet agent or a CIA agent? (© CORBIS)



FBI fingerprinting fluid stains the social security card of Lee Harvey Oswald. The card was found in Oswald's wallet on the day of his arrest in conjunction with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. (© CORBIS)



LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Summary - Dates - Places of Assignment - USMC

165-32-30

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, born 10-18-39 at New Orleans, Louisiana, enlisted in USMC upon turning 17 on 10-24-56. He enlisted at Dallas. His home was in Fort Worth. It was a 3 year enlistment.

10-25-56 - 1-18-57 - boot training - San Diego

1-20-57 - 3-18-57 - Inf. Trng Regt - Camp Pendleton, Calif.

3-18-57 - 5-4-57 - Marine Air Depot, Jacksonville, Fla.

5-4-57 - 7-9-57 - CASCO, HQBN, HQMC, (?) Biloxi, Miss.

7-9-57 - 9-12-57 - El Toro, Calif.

9-12-57 - 10-5-58 - MACS-1, MAG-11, 1st MAW. FMF, c/o FPO SF, Calif.

10-6-58 - 12-22-58 - Sub. Unit 1, H & MS 11, MAG 11, 1st MAW.

12-22-58 - 9-4-59 - MACS-9, MYHG, 3rd MAW, Santa Ana, Calif.

9-4-59 - 9-11-59 - H & HS MCAS, El Toro, Santa Ana, Calif.

9-11-59 - Released from active duty.

9-12-59 - 9-13-60 - Hg MARTC, NAS, Glenview, Ill. (Inactive Reserve)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD had firing record: M1, BAR, .45 pistol, Riot Gun.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD attended two six-week schools: at Jacksonville, Fla and at Kessler AFB in 1957.

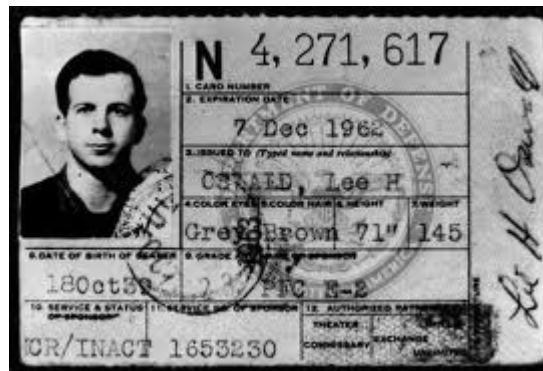
On 2-25-59 he was tested in Russian language.

On 4-11-58 he received summary court-martial for having in his possession a privately - owned weapon that was not registered.

On 6-27-58 he received summary court-martial for wrongfully using provoking words to a Staff Non-Commission Officer at the Bluebird Cafe, Yamato, Japan.

In 7-60 he was recommended for discharge (Reserves) by reason of unfitness because he had requested he be given citizenship in Russia. On 9-13-60 he received undesirable discharge and was not recommended for reenlistment.

(Source: <http://whokilledjfk.net/lho.htm>)



A Department of Defense (DOD) identification card given to Lee H. Oswald on September 21, 1959

42/4

DATE		ROUTED BY		CHECKED BY	
3 NOVEMBER 59		1704Z/3 NOV 59		HAMNER	
2050		031215Z NOVEMBER 59		RE/MEDICA	
FROM: ALUSNA MOSCOW		TO: CNO		INFO:	
		WU W		PRECEDENCE	
				<input type="checkbox"/> (ACT) <input type="checkbox"/> (FLASH) <input type="checkbox"/> (EMERGENCY) <input type="checkbox"/> (OPERATIONAL) <input type="checkbox"/> (PRIORITY) <input type="checkbox"/> (ROUTINE) <input type="checkbox"/> (DEFERRED)	

ATTENTION INVITED TO AMEMB MOSCOW DISPATCHES 234 DTD 2 NOVEMBER AND 224 DTD 26 OCTOBER CONCERNING THE RENUNCIATION OF US CITIZENSHIP AND REQUEST FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD FORMER MARINE AND ROBERT EDWARD WEBSTER 7917938 FORMER NAVY. OSWALD STATED HE WAS RADAR OPERATOR IN MARCORPS AND HAS OFFERED TO FURNISH SOVIETS INFO HE POSSESSES ON US RADAR.

CIA  
COPY

THE C.I.A. HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE DECLASSIFICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT.

92....ACT

06..60..61..63..IP..BFR..FLAGPLOT..

ADD: FBI..STATE..CIA..CMC..BGM..IMMIGRATION NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
PER: 92 11/04/59/EN/

Declassified  
Authority: 61 CFR 101.16  
11/04/59 (29 FR 15041)  
By NWT rpl 7/28/78

REPRODUCTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS PROHIBITED EXCEPT WITH PERMISSION OF THE ISSUING OFFICE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(When Filled In)

FORM 100-2110-2  
(REV. 1-58)  
REF. USE ONLY

031215Z NOVEMBER PAGE 1 OF 1  
DTG

**A** Paraphrase not required except prior to Category "B" encryption. Physically remove all internal references by date-time group prior to declassification.

ENCL 92: 06..65..61..705

201-227248



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

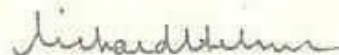
1 July 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel  
President's Commission on the Assassination  
of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald's Arrival Time in  
Helsinki on 10 October 1959

1. In response to your memorandum of 25 May 1964, we have established that the only direct flight from London to Helsinki on 10 October 1959 was Finn Air flight 852 which arrived in Helsinki at 2333 (11:33 P.M.). If Oswald had taken this flight, he could not normally have cleared customs and landing formalities and reached the Torni Hotel downtown by 2400 (midnight) on the same day. This is based on the judgment of officers in this Agency familiar with the Helsinki airport.

2. We are presently attempting to determine if Oswald could have taken a more circuitous flight from London, with a stop at Stockholm, Copenhagen, or some other city. Any additional information received will be forwarded to you promptly.



Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2677

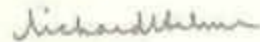
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey OSWALD

In response to your request, I forward information  
regarding Lee Harvey OSWALD's stay in Helsinki.

According to a reliable source, OSWALD stayed at the  
Torni Hotel in Helsinki from 10 to 11 October 1959 and then  
moved to the Klaus Kurki Hotel where he stayed until  
15 October, apparently waiting for a visa to be issued him by  
the Soviet Consulate in Helsinki. He traveled to the USSR by  
train, crossing at Vainikkala on 15 October.



Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2676



INCOMING TELEGRAM

*Department of State*

---

30

Action

EUR  
Info

FROM: MOSCOW

TO: Secretary of State

SCS  
RMR

DEPTEL 1111

TEL WITH MESSAGE SUBSTANTIALLY SAME AS REFTEL RECEIVED  
AT EMB FOR OSWALD FROM BROTHER ROBERT. OSWALD DECLINED  
PICK UP TEL AT EMBASSY OR HAVE READ OVER PHONE. TEL  
FORWARDED REGISTERED MAIL METROPOLE HOTEL ROOM 23}.  
RELATIVES MAY WISH CONTACT DIRECTLY.

FREERS

JR.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2715



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a request from Mr. Slawson concerning the closing time on Saturday of the Soviet Consulate in Helsinki during October 1959.

The Department has been unable to determine the Saturday closing time for the Soviet Consulate during that period; however, based upon experience from 1951 through the present, the Soviet Consulate normally closes at noon on Saturdays.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Frank  
Attorney  
Office of the Legal Adviser

The Honorable  
J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel,  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy,  
300 Maryland Avenue, N.E.,  
Washington, D.C.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2714



TO: American Embassy, Moscow  
August 8, 1961

Dear Sirs,

Since my American passport was stamped "Valid only for direct travel to the U.S." I would like to know if it would be permissible for me to travel through Poland to Berlin by train, when I leave Munich, since I cannot afford to fly direct from Moscow to New York.

My relations are also unable to help me, financially.

I believe I could catch a military hop back to the States, from Berlin.

If the Embassy can advise or assist me I would appreciate it.

Perhaps a letter from the Embassy explaining my position, which I could then show the military in Berlin, would assist me to get a hop.

I sincerely hope you will give attention to my request.

Thank you  
Lee H. Oswald

<http://whokilledjfk.net/lho.htm>



*Left: Oswald's  
Marine Corps ring  
and I.D. bracelet. He  
seemed to wear the  
two items constantly,  
as they appear in  
many of the photo-  
graphs taken of him.*

<http://whokilledjfk.net/lho.htm>

CO 75

1  
DL 88-43  
RMB/gm

On November 27, 1963, Lt. JACK REVILL, Intelligence Squad, Dallas Police Department, advised SA ROBERT M. BARRETT and SA IVAN D. LEE that he had received information this date from GEORGE CARTER, reporter for the Dallas Times Herald, concerning a story CARTER would have in the Times Herald issue of November 27, 1963. CARTER advised REVILL that he had ascertained LEE HARVEY OSWALD had formerly been employed from October, 1962, to May, 1963, at the Jagers-Chiles-Stovall Company, 522 Browder Street, Dallas. CARTER had ascertained that this company is alleged to print maps of Cuba on a contract from the U. S. Government and that OSWALD did this type of work while at this company.

<http://whokilledjfk.net/lho.htm>

X-65

REFUSAL

Name Lee Harvey Oswald

Place and date of birth New Orleans, Louisiana, Oct. 18, 1939

Place of residence WFO

Number and date of last passport 1231210 - Sept. 10, 1963

Reason for refusal May have been naturalized in the Soviet Union or otherwise have expatriated himself.

File number 130- Oswald, Lee Harvey

Date of this record Nov. 27, 1963

F. J. Zaitch  
Director

OSWALD, LEE HARVEY

FORM 15-432  
3-3-56

<http://whokilledjfk.net/lho.htm>



~~SECRET~~

XAAZ 16994

*Oswald 121*

31 January 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: *Office of Security Report re Lee Harvey Oswald*  
Lee Harvey OSWALD  
(Address book) *Address Book*  
XAAZ-17612

1. The following entries appear in the copy of Lee Harvey OSWALD's address book, which was forwarded to this Agency by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as an attachment to a memorandum on OSWALD dated 31 December 1963 -

English

Jaggars - Chiles - Stovall  
522 Browder  
RI 1-5501

English

Jaggars - Chiles - Stoval  
Typography  
522 Browder  
RI 1-5501  
Micro dots

2. A check of the records disclosed a reference to the Dallas firm of Jaggars, Chiles and Stovall, Inc., on page 48 of an FBI report prepared by Special Agent Thomas C. McGOLDRICK, Jr., at San Francisco 8/8, 11-14/58 on John Joseph BITTNER, Cost Accounting Clerk, Finance and Accounting Department, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Espionage - R. The Bureau's report indicates that the firm of Jaggars, Chiles and Stovall, Inc., 522 Browder Street, Dallas, Texas, is a company dealing with topography matters and maps. The report also indicates that as of 22 July 1958, the company handled confidential work for Chance Vought Aircraft and for other national defense establishments.

3. According to the Bureau's report, a telephone call was made from the home of John Earl SHERMAN and his wife, Katherine SHERMAN, 1601 Granite Street, N. W., Albuquerque, New Mexico, to the Dallas office of Jaggars, Chiles and Stovall, Inc., on 11 August 1957. The purpose of the telephone call and the name of the person called apparently have not been established. BITTNER was investigated by the Bureau in connection with the allegation that he attempted to obtain information from military personnel for espionage purposes.

Document Number

507-802

for FOIA Review on JUN 1975

201-259248	
ABSTRACT	INDEX
DATE 31 Jan 64	

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
RELEASE IN FULL 1998

U-2  
Mr. FITHIAN. Thank you. Mr. Azcue, Lee Harvey Oswald was a radar operator in the Marines and was familiar with the U.S. spy plane, the U-2. Did Oswald ever mention to you his service in the Marines or in the military in the United States during your conversation with him as he was trying to get a passport to Cuba?

Senor AZCUE. He did not provide any information on his own background other than the presentation of the documentation that he had brought forth in connection with his application. It was clear, and I was able to check out from the first time, that his only intent was to obtain a visa immediately. Therefore his background, especially his nonrevolutionary background, was of a nature that he had no interest at all in communicating to us.

He was interested in telling me that he was a member of the Communist Party, that he was a resident of the Soviet Union. In other words, that which he believed would be sufficient to obtain the visa. And our conversations were always extremely brief, because I used to put an end to these conversations, referring to the instructions I had from my government of a need to obtain their prior authorization before issuing any visa, either the final destination visa to the Soviet Union, so that I may be in a position to provide him, without prior consultation to Cuba, with a transit visa, but with the visa of the Soviet Union already affixed to his passport. Everything went around that very issue.

He did not speak a single word outside of that issue.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Does counsel have anything further? Excuse me. The gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Dodd.

Mr. DODD. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to pursue one other line of questioning, if I may, and I will try and be brief on it.

Could you tell me, Mr. Azcue, what the Cuban surveillance of the Cuban consulate in Mexico might have shown during those days in September 1963? Did you conduct or have photographic surveillance of people who came into your Embassy, or did you keep any sort of surveillance mechanism by which you could keep a record of those people who came to your Embassy or stopped in for whatever business?

Senor AZCUE. We were very young, maybe trusting. We did not have great experience. And we had great trust in our neighbors. At first we did not mistrust anyone. Intuitively we might have had certain reasons to be concerned or to fear certain individuals, but we did not take any photographs, nor did we have any mechanisms or systems. We simply took measures to protect ourselves from some possible aggression or aggressive act. But it was a result of our own action. And with some small security protection or guard that the Mexican Government provided outside the premises, and our own colleagues within the Embassy, who might be able to react to outside aggression, but with nothing much other than their own physical ability to do so, with their bodies.

Mr. DODD. As I understood your testimony, you were in Cuba on November 22, 1963. You had returned from Mexico.

Senor AZCUE. I left on the 18th.

Mr. DODD. I presume once it became—once the knowledge was acquired in Cuba that the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, had applied for a visa in your consulate in Mexico, that there was



MCAS El  
Toro Calif 6May59 \*"B" M-1 (191MM) 200 rds

For Course "A", as shown above, qualification scores were as follows:

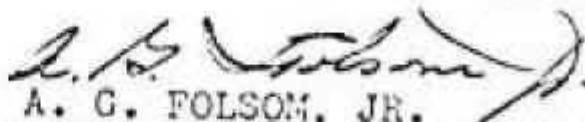
EXPERT -220; SHARPSHOOTER -210; MARKSMAN -190

For the Course marked "B", the qualification is:

EXPERT -225; SHARPSHOOTER -215; MARKSMAN -190

Regarding a comparison of the Marine Corps' requirements with those of the other services, it is believed that the requirements of the other services can be best obtained by you directly from those services. Enclosed, however, are copies of Marine Corps regulations describing the several marksmanship courses. These were effective at the time Oswald was on active duty in the Marine Corps.

The Marine Corps considers that any reasonable application of the instructions given to Marines should permit them to become qualified at least as a marksman. To become qualified as a sharpshooter, the Marine Corps is of the opinion that most Marines with a reasonable amount of adaptability to weapons firing can become so qualified. Consequently, a low marksman qualification indicates a rather poor "shot" and a sharpshooter qualification indicates a fairly good "shot". I trust the foregoing will serve the purpose of your inquiry.



A. G. FOLSOM, JR.

Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Marine Corps  
Head, Records Branch, Personnel Department  
By direction of the Commandant of the Marine Corps

Encl:

- (1) Copies of MARCOR Regs  
describing marksmanship courses

~~SECRET~~  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

13 MAY 1964

Commission No. 931

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey OSWALD's Access to  
Classified Information About the U-2

1. Reference is made to your letter, dated 13 April 1964, captioned "Lee Harvey OSWALD, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba", and to the attachment which contained statements made by one, Eugene J. HOBBS, HMC, USN. Your letter requested certain information regarding subject's Marine assignment at the Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan, in 1957 and 1958. The remarks furnished below are addressed to the contents of your letter and to the statements in the attachment.

2. The Atsugi Naval Air Station is located approximately 35 miles south and west of Tokyo, Japan. At the time in question, Atsugi was a "closed" base in the sense that American and indigenous personnel entering the Station were required to possess official identification cards. Within the Station, the flight line areas were restricted, as is the case of all such Stations, and certain hangar areas were further restricted for the performance of classified functions.

3. The Joint Technical Advisory Group (JTAC) occupied an area within the Station, consisting of 20 to 25 individual residences, two dormitories, an office area, a power plant, several Butler-type warehouses, and a club building used for recreation and a bachelor officers' mess. The JTAC area was not closed, but it was located about 400 yards from the main

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED

By authority of: C. A. Roth, Jan. 4, 1971

Name and title of person making the change: MAJ NARS-WND

Date: 1/14/71

~~SECRET~~





~~SECRET~~

Station area and there was no occasion for the regularly assigned Station personnel to visit the JTAG area. The club was open only to JTAG personnel and their guests. Two of the living quarters were occupied by the Navy commanding officer and his deputy because the quarters at JTAG were of better quality than the housing accommodations provided at the Station.

4. JTAG air activities were conducted from a classified hangar area at one end of the flight line. OSWALD did not have access to this area. Prior to the time in question, JTAG had been publicized by Radio Peking as being a headquarters for American intelligence activity. For this reason, and because JTAG was obviously not a part of the Naval Air Station complement, there were rumors and gossip regarding the unit and its activities. This condition was regarded as normal under such circumstances. Being there at that time, OSWALD could have heard such gossip; however, there is no information to indicate, nor is there reason to believe, that he obtained factual knowledge regarding JTAG and its mission. (For your information, an incident involving the landing of a U-2 in a rice paddy in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, was reported in the press and aroused some public interest. That incident, however, occurred in December 1959, which was some time after OSWALD had left Japan).

5. There were no Navy personnel assigned to JTAG. Moreover JTAG did not participate in, or transfer any of, its activities to a Station in Bangkok. Regarding the statement by HOBBS that a Navy Commander was recruiting Navy Personnel for an assignment in Bangkok, it is noted that the Navy at that time was conducting certain air reconnaissance activity from Atsugi using other types of aircraft.

6. The following should be considered with respect to your source's assertions that OSWALD's squadron was in Cubi Point, Philippine Islands in January 1958 where it kept its gear in what the source now knows to have been a hangar for a U-2 airplane; and that the squadron was back in Atsugi, Japan in May 1958. The term "U-2" was not known publicly and did not gain world-wide notoriety until the ill-fated Powers mission some two years later. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that the term "U-2" would have meant anything to OSWALD, even if he had heard it and had been able to identify the term with any aircraft at Cubi Point, at Atsugi or anywhere else.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~  
C0931

7. To summarize: There is no evidence or indication that OSWALD had any association with, or access to, the JTAC operation or its program in Japan. This applies also to information regarding the U-2 or its mission. Even if OSWALD had seen a U-2 aircraft at Atsugi or elsewhere, this fact would not have been considered unusual nor have constituted a breach of security. Limited public exposure of the craft itself -- but not of its nomenclature or mission -- was accepted as a necessary risk. It is most unlikely that OSWALD had the necessary prerequisites to differentiate between the U-2 and other aircraft engaged in classified missions which were similarly visible at Atsugi at the same time.

8. A copy of this memorandum is being forwarded to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

(Signed) Richard Helms  
Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

CSCI - 3/781, 351

CC-President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

~~SECRET~~  
~~SECRET~~





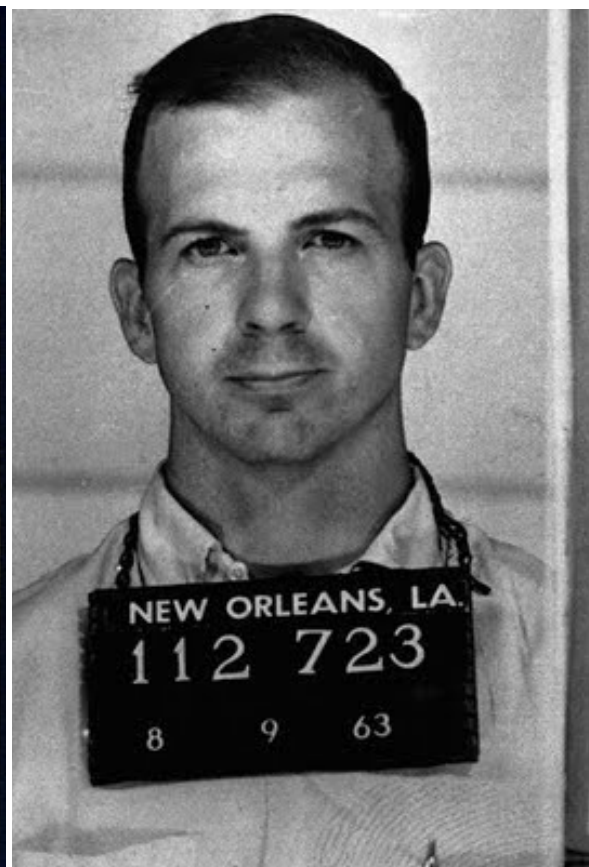
Lee Harvey Oswald distributes Hands Off Cuba flyers on the streets of New Orleans, Louisiana some time in 1962. This photograph was used in the Kennedy assassination investigation. (© CORBIS)



Lee Harvey Oswald distributes pro-Castro literature in front of Clay Shaw's International Trade Mart at 124 Camp Street in New Orleans, a stone's throw away from Guy Banister's 544 Camp Street office, on August 16, 1963. Handwriting is of Chauncey Holt. Chauncey is the man with sunglasses on the far right.



Lee Harvey Oswald holds what appear to be a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle and a newspaper in a backyard in Dallas. This photograph is one of the controversial backyard photos used in the assassination of John F. Kennedy investigation in 1963. (© CORBIS)



"Hands Off Cuba" handbill stamped with "FPCC A.J. Hidell, P.O. Box 30016, New Orleans, LA." was distributed aboard the USS Wasp Aircraft Carrier. (CORBIS)



PLEASE FILL OUT APPLICATION BLANK COMPLETELY.....

NAME Oswald LEE H. STREET & NUMBER 2515 W. 5th St. TOWN Irving  
LAST NAME FIRST

PHONE NO. AL 31628 SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 433-54383 AGE 23 WEIGHT 150 HEIGHT 5'9

PLACE OF BIRTH New Orleans, La HOW LONG LIVED IN DALLAS continuously

FINISHED WHAT GRADE IN SCHOOL 11th NAME SCHOOL Arlington Heights, Ill. North, Ill.

DID YOU ATTEND COLLEGE no HOW LONG — NAME COLLEGE —

RACE C MARRIED (☒) OR SINGLE (☐) HOW MANY DEPENDENTS 2 dependents

WHERE DID YOU LAST WORK U.S.M.C. (Three years) NATURE OF WORK air-wing

REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB Honorable discharge

HOW LONG DID YOU WORK ON YOUR LAST JOB Three years

WHERE IS YOUR FATHER EMPLOYED Dead NATURE OF WORK —

IS YOUR MOTHER EMPLOYED yes NATURE OF WORK Practical nurse

MEMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS: — CHURCH — LODGE — VETERAN —

HAVE YOU ANY PHYSICAL DEFECTS (ANSWER YES OR NO) IF ANSWER IS YES STATE WHAT THEY ARE:

no

DO YOU ROOM AND BOARD no DO YOU LIVE WITH PARENTS no

SHOULD YOU LIKE TO MENTION SOME OF YOUR SPECIAL ABILITIES YOU WOULD LIKE COMPANY TO KNOW IN CONSIDERING YOUR APPLICATION USE THE THREE LINES BELOW.

Clearical (accounting) work in military service,  
experienced with Dicto, adding and some typing  
machine and filing system.

DATE OF APPLICATION

Oct. 15, 1963

[Signature]  
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 496

Lee Harvey Oswald's completed Texas School Book Depository work application, which was filled out by Oswald on Tuesday, October 15, 1963, thirty-eight days before he was accused of murdering President John F. Kennedy from inside the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas, Texas. (Source: <http://kenedy-photos.blogspot.com/>)



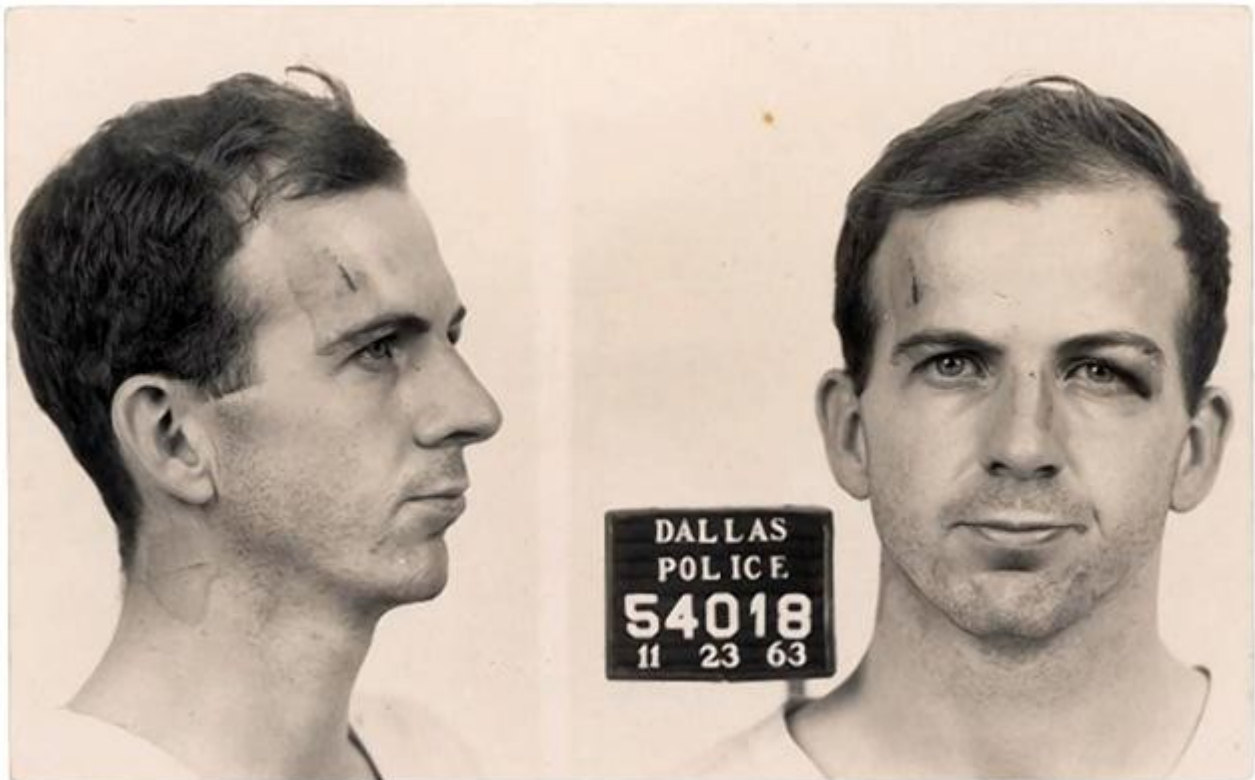
Photograph of "Mystery Man" taken by surveillance cameras in Mexico City. The "Mystery Man" is allegedly Lee Harvey Oswald; however, the face and neck of the "Mystery Man" appears thicker than Lee Harvey Oswald.  
(Warren Commission Exhibit 237)

(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p10](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p10))





Lee Harvey Oswald (right) with his wife Marina Oswald (left) and their daughter June. (Fotosearch/[Getty Images](#))



A photo of Lee Harvey Oswald after he was booked by the Dallas police

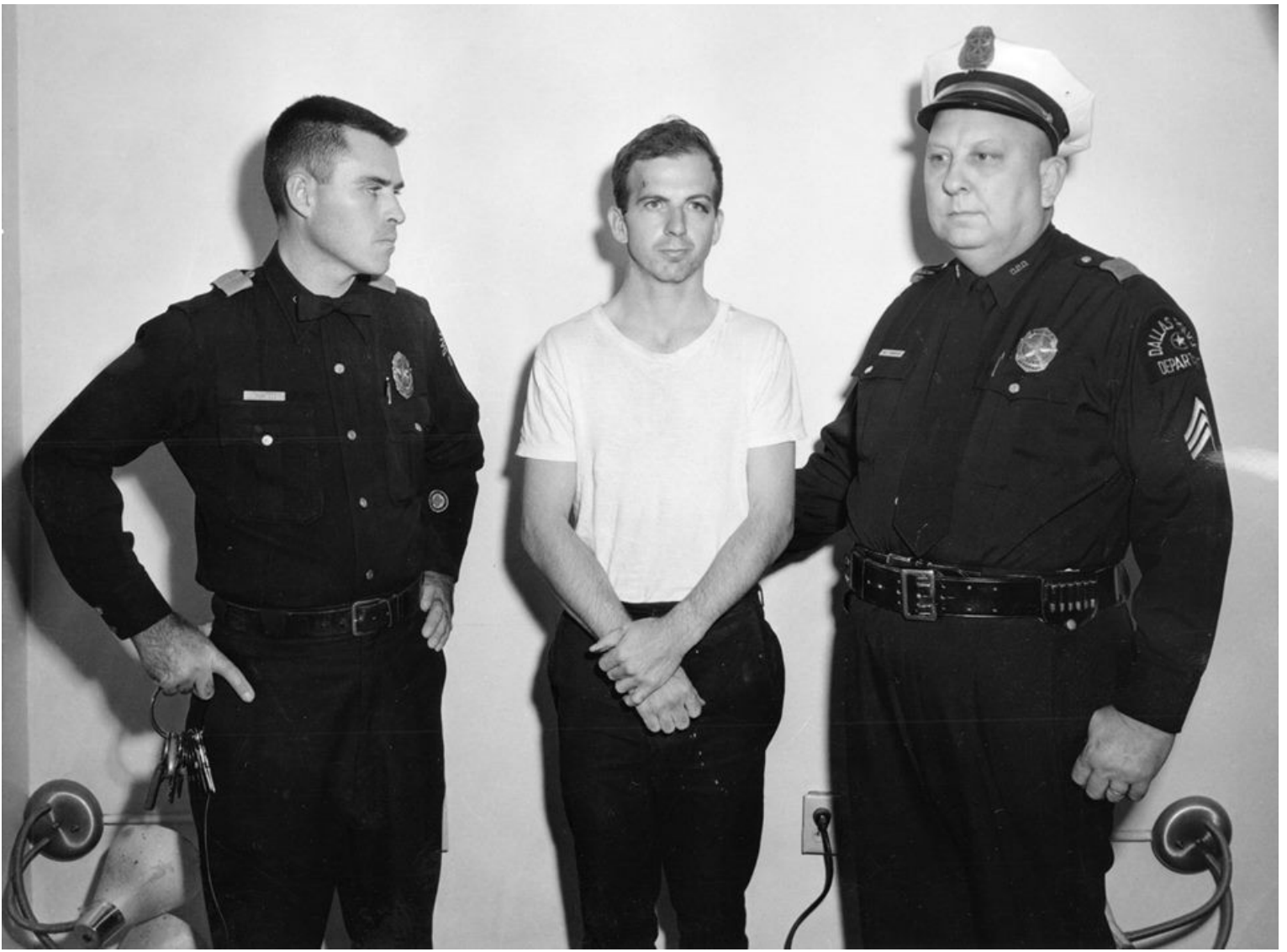


Lee Harvey Oswald is arrested and taken out of the Texas Theater in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. (Reuters)

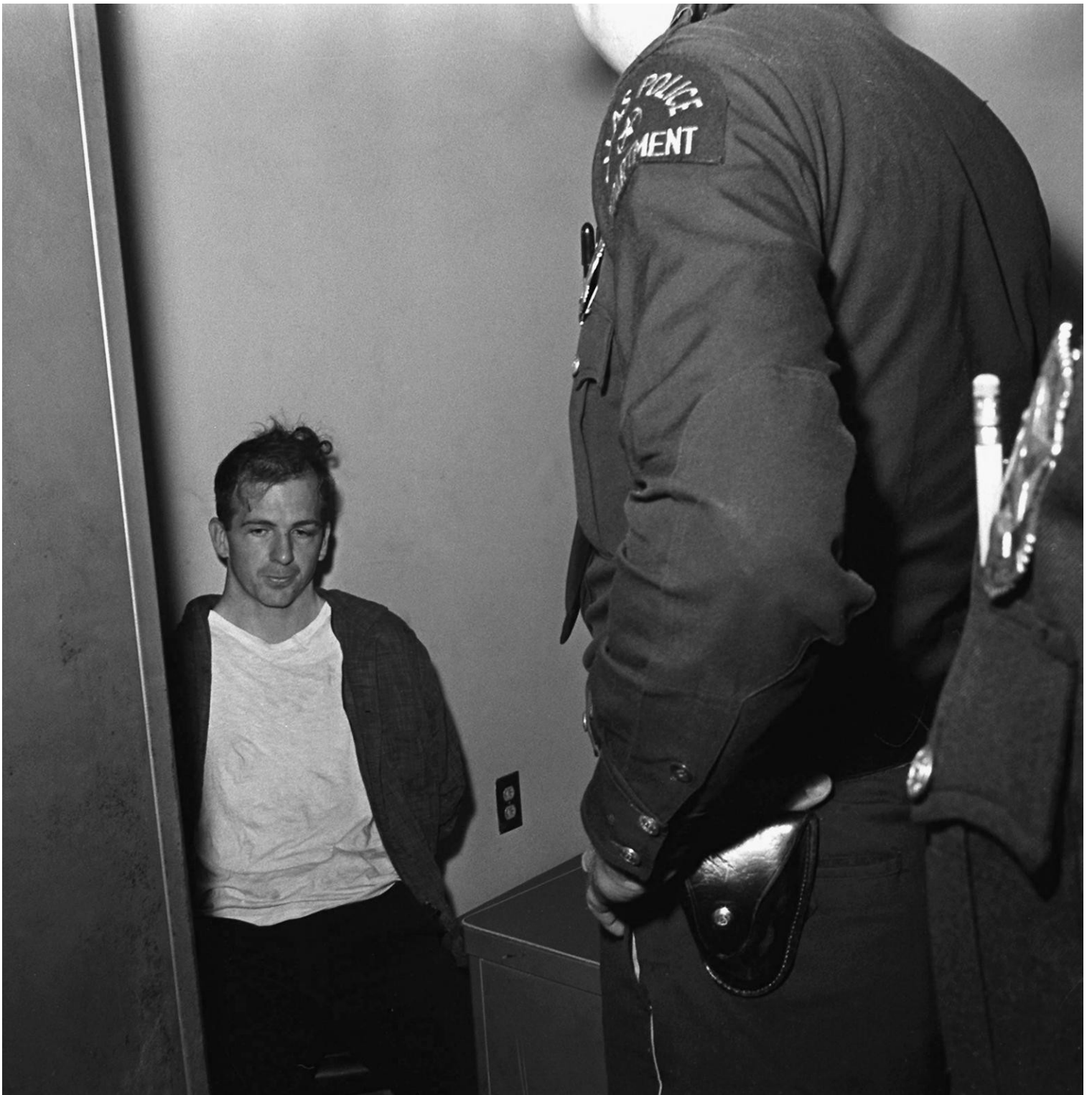


Lee Harvey Oswald is seen being shoved into a police car after being seized in the Texas Theater at approximately 1:50 PM on November 22, 1963, about 35 minutes after Oswald had allegedly gunned down police officer J.D. Tippit on Tenth Street. (Photo: [http://www.onthisveryspot.com/find/spot.php?spot\\_web\\_name=Texas\\_Theatre](http://www.onthisveryspot.com/find/spot.php?spot_web_name=Texas_Theatre))





Lee Harvey Oswald (center) appears in police custody after he was arrested in Oak Cliff and charged with the murder of Dallas police patrolman J.D. Tippit. (Photo: [Dallas Municipal Archives](#))



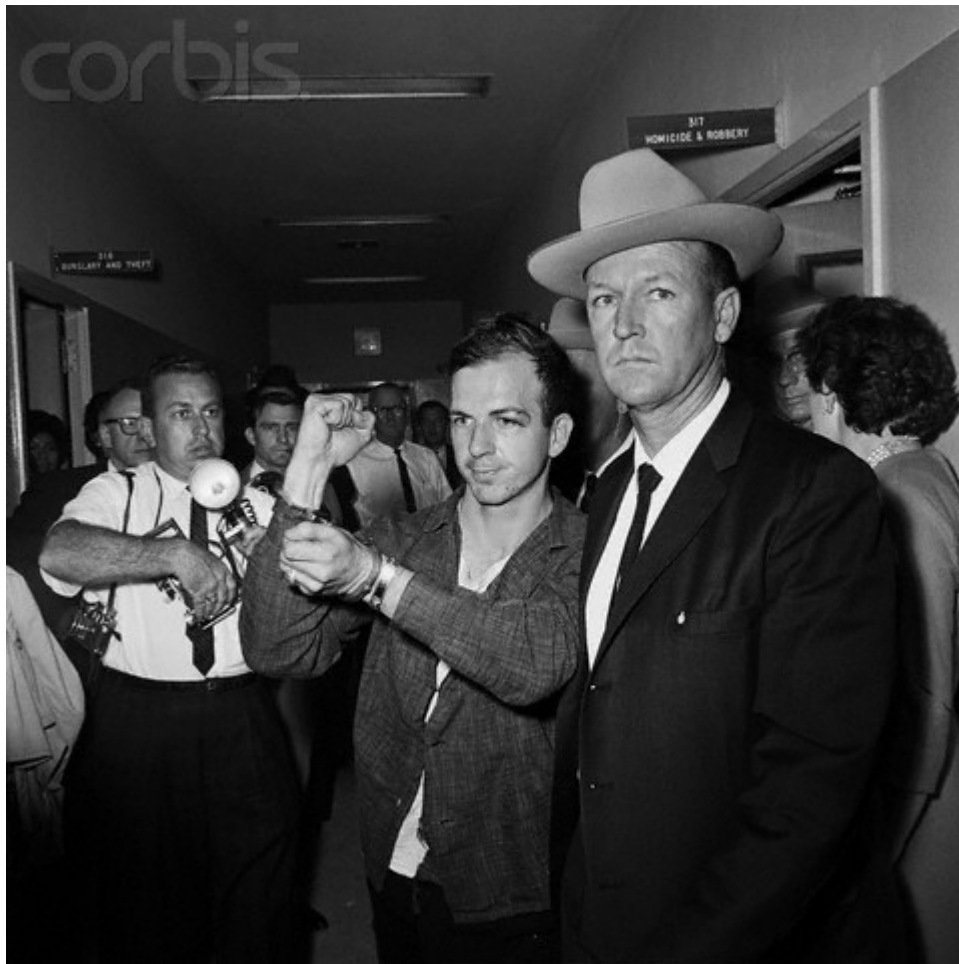
Lee Harvey Oswald sits in police custody shortly after being arrested for assassinating U.S. President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, Nov. 22, 1963. Oswald was shot and killed two days later by Jack Ruby, a local club owner, as he was being transferred to a city jail. (AP Photo)





Lee Harvey Oswald speaks to journalists inside the Dallas police station on November 22, 1963. (AP Photo)

“I don’t know what kind of facts you people have been given, but I emphatically deny these charges!... They’ve taken me in because of the fact that I lived in the Soviet Union. **I’m just a patsy.**” – Lee Harvey Oswald, on November 22, 1963



Accused John F. Kennedy assassin Lee Harvey Oswald shows his handcuffs while being escorted in the Dallas Police Department headquarters hallway in Dallas, Texas on November 24, 1963. (© Tom Dillard/Dallas Morning News/Corbis)



A television news conference captures guards and secret service agents escorting Lee Harvey Oswald at the Dallas police headquarters two days after his arrest in conjunction with the assassination of President Kennedy on November 24, 1963. Oswald was shot by local night club owner Jack Ruby shortly after this photograph was taken. (© CORBIS)





Lee Harvey Oswald speaks to reporters at the Dallas police headquarters on November 22, 1963. Oswald replies: "I'm just a patsy." (Photo: <http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/oswald.htm>)

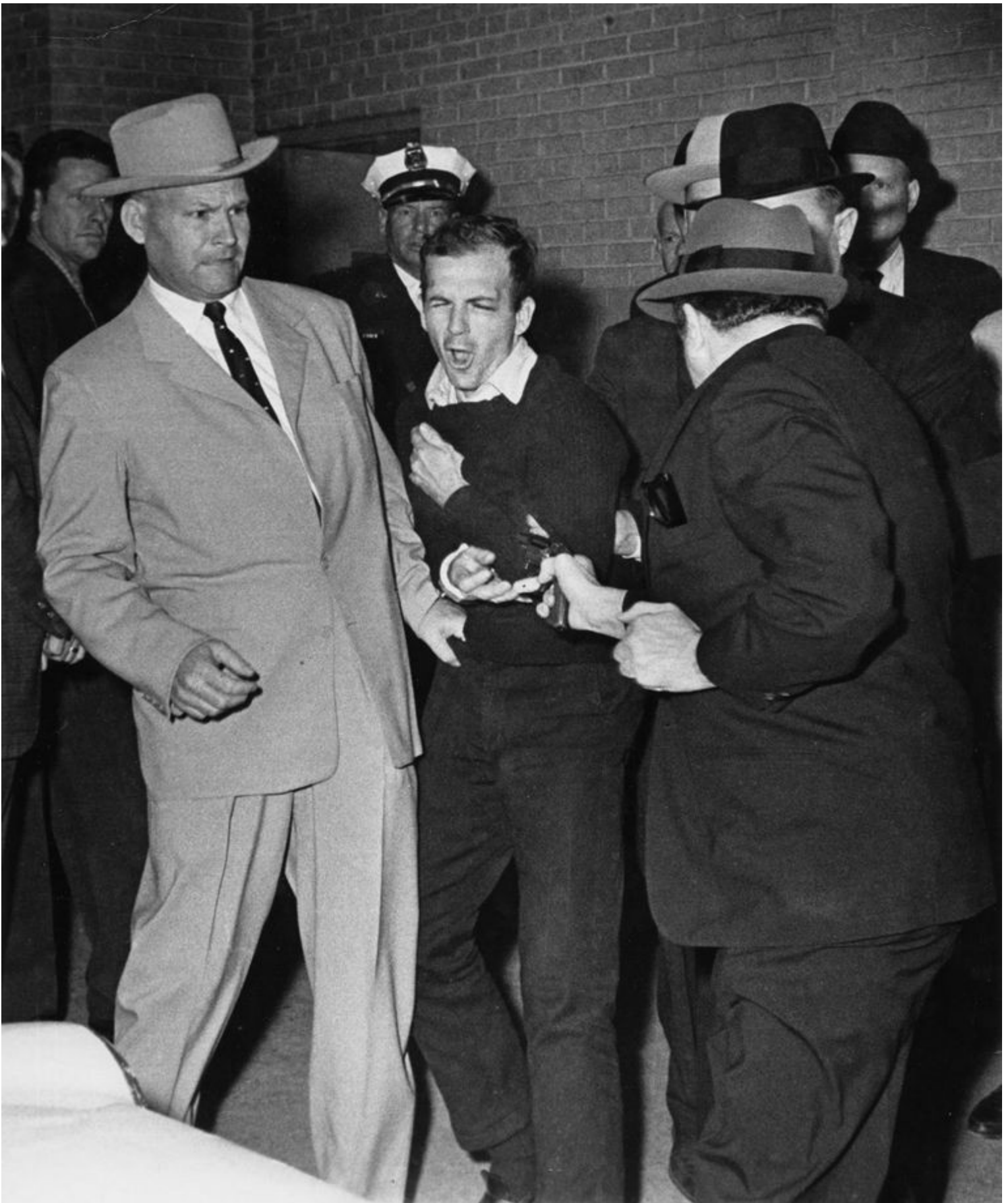


Jack Ruby prepares to shoot Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas on November 24, 1963.



Just one second before Bob Jackson snapped his famous picture, Jack Beers took the above photo, which provides yet another incredible view of a murder in progress. (Photo: <http://kennedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-1.html>)





Jack Ruby (right) assassinates Lee Harvey Oswald at the Dallas Police Station in Dallas, Texas, U.S.A. on November 24, 1963. **Lee Harvey Oswald never lived to receive a fair and impartial trial.**





Robert Jackson of the *Dallas Times Herald* won a Pulitzer Prize for this famous photo showing Jack Ruby murdering Lee Harvey Oswald in the basement of Dallas City Hall at 11:21 AM (CST) on Sunday, November 24, 1963. Oswald died at Parkland Hospital at 1:07 PM that day. (Photo: <http://kennedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-1.html>)



A mortally wounded Lee Harvey Oswald arrives at Parkland Hospital. He was taken into the hospital via the exact same emergency entrance that President Kennedy entered two days earlier. (Photo: <http://kennedy-photos.blogspot.com/2013/02/page-1.html>)



# Transcript of Lee Harvey Oswald's Interview with the Press



"I'm just a patsy." – Lee Harvey Oswald

**ANNOUNCER:** Dallas Police headquarters, November 22nd, 1963.

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD:** I don't know what this is all about.

**1st REPORTER:** Did you kill the President?

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD:** No, sir, I didn't. People keep -- [crosstalk] Sir?

**1st REPORTER:** Did you shoot the President?

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD:** I work in that building.

**1st REPORTER:** Were you in the building at the time?

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD:** Naturally, if I work in that building, yes, sir.

**2nd REPORTER:** Back up, man!

**3rd REPORTER:** Come on, man!

**4th REPORTER:** Did you shoot the President?

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD:** No. They've taken me in because of the fact that I lived in the Soviet Union. **I'm just a patsy.**

Sources:

Transcript: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/programs/transcripts/1205.html>

Video clip of Lee Harvey Oswald's "patsy" remarks: [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_ZYAliErTNg](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_ZYAliErTNg)





**Dallas, Nov. 24--President Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was fatally shot by a Dallas night-club operator today as the police started to move him from the city jail to the county jail.**

## RELATED HEADLINES

World's Leaders to Attend Requiem Today in Capital: Mrs. Kennedy Will Walk Behind the Caisson to Mass at Cathedral: Officials of Nearly 100 Lands in U.S. -- They Will Meet Johnson

Crowd Is Hushed: Mourners at Capitol File Past the Coffin Far Into the Night

Millions of Viewers See Oswald Killing on 2 TV Networks

Johnson Spurs Oswald Inquiry: President Orders F.B.I. to Check Death -- Handling of Case Worries Capital

Mrs. Kennedy Leads Public Mourning

Business of City Will Halt Today: Mayor Says Only Essential Services Will Be Provided

## OTHER HEADLINES

Johnson Affirms Aims in Vietnam: Retains Kennedy's Policy of Aiding War on Reds -- Lodge Briefs President

Johnson Scored by Chinese Reds: Views Called 'Reactionary' -- Taiwan Aid Attacked

Pope Paul Warns That Hate and Evil Imperil Civil Order

**The shooting occurred in the basement of the municipal building at about 11:20 A.M. central standard time (12:20 P.M. New York time).**

**The assailant, Jack Rubenstein, known as Jack Ruby, lunged from a cluster of newsmen observing the transfer of Oswald from the jail to an armored truck.**

**Millions of viewers saw the shooting on television.**

**As the shot rang out, a police detective suddenly recognized Ruby and exclaimed: "Jack, you son of a bitch!"**

**A murder charge was filed against Ruby by Assistant District Attorney William F. Alexander, Justice of the Peace Pierce McBride ordered him held without bail.**

## **Detectives Flank Him**

Oswald was arrested Friday after Mr. Kennedy was shot dead while riding through Dallas in an open car. He was charged with murdering the President and a policeman who was shot a short time later while trying to question Oswald.

As the 24-year-old prisoner, flanked by two detectives, stepped onto a basement garage ramp, Ruby thrust a .38-caliber, snub-nose revolver into Oswald's left side and fired a single shot.

The 52-year-old night-club operator, an ardent admirer of President Kennedy and his family, was described as having been distraught.

[District Attorney Henry Wade said he understood that the police were looking into the possibility that Oswald had been slain to prevent him from talking, The Associated Press reported. Mr. Wade said that so far no connection between Oswald and Ruby had been established.]

Oswald slumped to the concrete paving, wordlessly clutching his side and writhing with pain.

Oswald apparently lost consciousness very quickly after the shooting. Whether he was at any point able to speak, if he wanted to, was not known.

The politically eccentric warehouse clerk was taken in a police ambulance to the Parkland Hospital, where President Kennedy died Friday. He died in surgery at 1:07 P.M., less than two hours after the shooting. The exact time Oswald was shot was not definitely established.

Four plainclothes men, from a detail of about 50 police officers carrying out the transfer, pounced on Ruby as he fired the shot and overpowered him.

Ruby, who came to Dallas from Chicago 15 years ago, had a police record here listing six allegations of minor offenses. The disposition of five was not noted. A charge of liquor law violation was dismissed. Two of the entries, in July, 1953, and May, 1954, involved carrying concealed weapons.

The city police, working with the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said last night that they had the case against Oswald "cinched."

After some 30 hours of intermittent interrogations and confrontations with scores of witnesses, Oswald was ordered transferred to the custody of the Dallas County sheriff.

This was preliminary to the planned presentation of the case, next Wednesday or the following Monday, to the county grand jury by District Attorney Wade.

The transfer involved a trip of about a mile from the uptown municipal building, where the Police Department and jail are. The route went down Main Street to the county jail, overlooking the spot where President Kennedy was killed and Gov. John B. Connally was wounded by shots from the book warehouse where Oswald worked.

## **A Change in Plans**

The original plan had been for the sheriff to assume custody of Oswald at the city jail and handle the transfer. Late last night, for unspecified reasons, it was decided that the city police would move the prisoner.

Police Chief Jesse Curry declined to comment on suggestions that he had scheduled the transfer of Oswald at an unpropitious time because of pressure from news media.

Chief Curry announced about 9 o'clock last night that the investigation had reached a point where Oswald's presence was no longer needed. He said that Oswald would be turned over to the county sheriff today.

Asked when this would take place, the chief said: "If you fellows are here by 10 A.M., you'll be early enough."

When newsmen assembled at the police administrative offices at 10 o'clock, Chief Curry commented: "We could have done this earlier if I hadn't given you fellows that 10 o'clock time."



## **Armored Van Used**

This was generally construed as meaning that preparations for the transfer had been in readiness for some hours, rather than implying a complaint from the chief that the press had had any part in setting the time.

Chief Curry disclosed this morning that to thwart an attempt against Oswald, the trip was to be made in an armored van of the kind used to transfer money.

"We're not going to take any chances," he said. "Our squad cars are not bullet-proof. If somebody's going to try to do something, they wouldn't stop him."

A ramp dips through the basement garage of the municipal building, running from Main Street to Commerce Street. Patrol wagons drive down this ramp and discharge prisoners at a basement booking office. The garage ceiling was too low for the armored car, so the van was backed up in the Commerce Street portal of the ramp.

The plan was to lead Oswald out the doorway in the center of the basement and about 75 feet up the ramp to the back of the armored car.

## **Prisoner on Fourth Floor**

At about 11 o'clock, Chief Curry left his third-floor office, followed by plainclothes detectives and newsmen, to go to the basement. Oswald was still in a fourth-floor jail cell.

As the group with the chief walked through a short corridor past the basement booking office and out the door onto the guarded ramp, uniformed policemen checked the reporters' credentials. But they passed familiar faces, such as those of policemen and collaborating Secret Service and F.B.I. agents.

Ruby's face was familiar to many policemen who had encountered him at his two night clubs and in his frequent visits to the municipal building.

## **Inconspicuous in Group**

Neatly dressed in a dark suit and wearing a fedora, he was inconspicuous in a group of perhaps 50 men who for the next 20 minutes waited in a 12-foot-wide vestibule and adjacent portions of the ramp.

Television cameras, facing the vestibule, were set up against a metal railing separating the 15-foot-wide ramp from the rest of the garage. Some newsmen clustered along this railing.

Across Commerce Street, in front of a row of bail bonds-men's offices, a crowd of several hundred persons was held back by a police line.

Soon Oswald was taken in an elevator to the basement. He was led through the booking office to the open vestibule between two lines of detectives.

## **Walks Behind Captain**

Captain Fritz, chief of the police homicide division, walked just ahead of him. Oswald was handcuffed, with a detective holding each arm and another following. On Oswald's right, in a light suit, was J. R. Leavelle and on his left, in a dark suit, L. C. Graves.

As they turned right from the vestibule to start up the ramp, Ruby jumped forward from against the railing. There was a sudden loud noise that sounded like the explosion of a photographer's flashbulb. It was Ruby's revolver firing.

A momentary furor set in as Ruby was seized and hustled into the building. Policemen ran up the ramp in both directions to the street, followed by others with orders to seal off the building.

About five minutes elapsed before an ambulance could be rolled down the ramp to Oswald.

The ambulance, its siren sounding, was followed by police and press cars on the four-mile drive to the hospital.

The hospital's emergency department had been on the alert for possible injuries arising out of the projected transfer.

Oswald was moved almost immediately into an operating room, at the other end of the building from the one where President Kennedy was treated.

The bullet had entered Oswald's body just below his heart and had torn into most of the vital organs.

Dr. Tom Shires, the hospital's chief of surgery, who operated on Governor Connally Friday, took over the case. The gamut of emergency procedures--blood transfusion, fluid transfusion, breathing tube and chest drainage tube--was instituted immediately.

But Dr. Shires quickly reported through a hospital official that Oswald was in "extremely critical condition" and that surgery would take several hours.

#### **Family Put in Custody**

Oswald's brother, George, a factory worker from Denton, Tex., got to the hospital before the assassin died.

The police took Oswald's mother, wife and two infant daughters into protective custody. They were escorted to the hospital to view the body, then were taken to an undisclosed lodging place in Dallas.

Governor Connally is still a patient at the Parkland Hospital. The excitement of the Oswald case swirled around the temporary office the Governor had set up there.

Back at the jail, Ruby was taken to the same fourth-floor cellblock where his victim had been the focus of attention the last two days.

Reports that filtered out about his preliminary remarks said that he had been impelled to kill President Kennedy's assassin by sympathy for Mrs. Kennedy. It was reported he did not want her to go through the ordeal of returning to Dallas for the trial of Oswald.

District Attorney Wade said yesterday he was sure the prosecution of Oswald could be carried out without the personal involvement of any members of the Kennedy family.

A half-dozen lawyers who have worked for Ruby converged on police headquarters in the next hour or two. They said they had been directed there by relatives and friends of Ruby and had not been called by Ruby himself.

One lawyer said that he had arranged for a hearing before a justice of the peace tomorrow morning to ask for Ruby's release on bail.

"He's a respectable citizen who's been here for years and certainly is entitled to bail," the lawyer said. "We'll make any amount of bail."

"He is a great admirer of President Kennedy," the lawyer said, "and police officers."

The last remark was an allusion to the fact that Oswald was accused of fatally shooting the Dallas patrolman after the President's assassination.

Ruby, the lawyer said, "is a very emotional man."

Chief Curry called the second formal news conference of the last three days in the police headquarters basement assembly room at 1:30 P.M.

His face drawn, he said in a husky voice:

"My statement will be very brief. Oswald expired at 1:07 P.M.

"We have arrested the man. He will be charged with murder. The suspect is Jack Rubenstein. He also goes by the name of Jack Ruby. That's all I have to say."

Sheriff Bill Decker commented that the police "did everything humanly possible" to protect Oswald, as he said they had in the case of President Kennedy.

"I don't think it would have made a bit of difference if Oswald had been transferred at night," he said. "If someone is determined to commit murder, it's almost impossible to stop him."



**Ironically, it appeared that Ruby might have had a number of far easier opportunities for killing Oswald than the method he finally used.**

**He was reported to have circulated repeatedly the last two days among the throng of people that was constantly in the third-floor corridor near the homicide bureau. Oswald was led along this corridor a number of times as he was taken down from the fourth-floor jail for interrogation.**

<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/big/1124.html>

# Lee Harvey Oswald: CIA Agent Extraordinaire?

**"The thing I am concerned about, and so is Mr. [Deputy Attorney General Nicholas] Katzenbach, is having something issued so we can convince the public that Oswald is the real assassin."** -- FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, speaking on the telephone to Johnson aide Walter Jenkins two hours after Oswald was murdered by Jack Ruby, HSCA Report, vol. III, pp. 471-73. (The Warren Commission -- charged with determining the truth in the JFK assassination -- relied upon Hoover's FBI as its primary investigative arm.)

**"At the first meeting of the newly constituted Warren Commission, [former CIA Director] Allen Dulles handed out copies of a book to help define the ideological parameters he proposed for the Commission's forthcoming work. American assassinations were different from European ones, he told the Commission. European assassinations were the work of conspiracies, whereas American assassins acted alone."** -- Peter Dale Scott, *Deep Politics and the Death of JFK*

**"We have not been told the truth about Oswald."** -- U.S. Senator Richard Russell, former Warren Commission member, conversation with researcher Harold Weisberg in 1970, *Whitewash IV*

**"Lee Harvey Oswald is a question mark to history. The debate is often raised: 'Was Lee Harvey Oswald alone as the assassin, or was he part of a conspiracy?' The question is never raised: 'Is it possible he didn't do it at all?'"** -- Robert Groden, assassination researcher, interviewed by Nigel Turner for the documentary, *The Men Who Killed Kennedy: Part 4*

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Oswald is interviewed by the news media after his arrest. Oswald declared, "I'm just a patsy."

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The following transcribed text is from the documentary, *The Men Who Killed Kennedy: Part 4*.

NARRATOR: One person with no illusions about Oswald's role [as a patsy for JFK's real killers] launched his own investigation into the Kennedy assassination in 1967, the former District Attorney of New Orleans, Judge Jim Garrison.

GARRISON: [Oswald] was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency and was obviously drawn into a scapegoat situation and made to believe ultimately that he was penetrating the assassination. And then when the time came, they took the scapegoat -- the man who thought he was working for the United States government -- and killed him real quick. And then the machinery, disinformation machinery, started turning and they started making a villain out of a man who genuinely was probably a hero.

NARRATOR: Six months before the assassination, Oswald had taken a mundane job [in New Orleans] with the Reily Coffee Company. But it seems his real activities were centered a few blocks away. From a small office on the corner of Lafayette and Camp Street, Oswald managed a local chapter of the pro-Castro Fair Play For Cuba Committee. Operating from an adjoining office was a sinister figure named Guy Banister.





**Guy Banister -- Former FBI Agent and Naval Intelligence Operative. Also a Member of the Minutemen, the John Birch Society, the Louisiana Committee on Un-American Activities, and Publisher of the Racist *Louisiana Intelligence Digest***

GARRISON: Guy Banister -- it's difficult to say much about him, because he always stood in the shadows and pushed someone else to the front. He was a strongly disciplined man, perhaps the outgrowth of his many years as a special agent in charge of the Chicago office of the FBI. But he was a key man in the assassination, and that's clear from the fact that Oswald's "sheep-dipping" -- his being portrayed as a Communist -- was done out of Guy Banister's office. So he was sheep-dipped for months as a Communist by giving literature: "Lee, hand this out today. This is your assignment."

I came across the fact that Oswald, a private in the Marines, had taken a Russian examination. And I knew that privates did not take Russian examinations unless they were connected with intelligence. So that caused me to be curious about 544 Camp, which was the address stamped on one circular that he gave out one time before, obviously, Banister told him, "Lee, no more addresses." It turned out that was a side address of Guy Banister's private detective agency.



**Oswald distributing pro-Castro literature in front of Clay Shaw's International Trade Mart at 124 Camp Street, a stone's throw away from Guy Banister's 544 Camp Street office, August 16, 1963.**

Well I went down there to look at it, and I found myself not merely outside of Guy Banister's office, but across the street from Naval Intelligence, across the street from Secret Service, around the corner was the Crescent City Garage, the garage for the intelligence community and then, two doors away, the Reilly Coffee Company. I used to be in the FBI. I knew people in Naval Intelligence and they were either across the street, around the corner -- the whole intelligence community was there, and right in the middle of it was Guy Banister having Oswald sheep-dipped as a Communist....

When the President ends up being assassinated and the scapegoat grabbed by the federal government, and killed before anything can be done to help him, turns out to be the man that Guy Banister had been the tutor of all the time, you have to conclude that Guy Banister was a key man in the assassination, and possibly the most important man that we encountered in our whole investigation. But he's been dead so many years it's a little hard to question him.

Was Oswald a spy? After reviewing all available evidence, the answer to the question seems to be a resounding "yes." The following is a quick look at some of the evidence pointing to Oswald's involvement with spy work:

- His childhood -- a bright loner who read a wide range of books and was drawn to unpopular ideas, attracted by spy stories (the TV show "I Led Three Lives" and Ian Fleming's James Bond novels were among his favorites) -- perfectly fits the profile of persons most desired for intelligence work.
- Oswald's Marine career is checkered with inconsistencies and unexplained events that suggest secret intelligence training.
- His assignment to Atsugi base in Japan, which housed a large CIA facility.
- Oswald's incredible ability with the Russian language. Several Russians, including his wife, said he spoke like a native, yet this high-school dropout reportedly taught himself Russian from books.
- The fact that several persons -- including a former CIA paymaster, Oswald's Marine roommate, and fellow Marine Gerry Patrick Hemming -- have suggested that Oswald worked for U.S. intelligence.
- The manner in which Oswald traveled so easily in and out of Russia as well as the unaccounted-for funds he used suggests intelligence guidance.
- The ability of this American "defector" to leave the Soviet Union with his Russian-born wife at a time when most Russians were being denied exit permits.
- The ease with which this would-be defector obtained passports both in 1959 and 1963.



- The fact that Oswald wrote a lengthy report on his activities in Russia and, later, made a detailed report to the FBI concerning his Fair Play For Cuba activities in New Orleans.
- Oswald's notebook contained the word "microdots," a common spy technique of photographically reducing information to a small dot.
- Oswald's nonbinding "defection" to Russia fits perfectly the profile of an Office of Naval Intelligence program to infiltrate American servicemen into the Soviet Union during the late 1950's.
- One of Oswald's closest contacts, George DeMohrenschildt, was himself an intelligence operative, first for the Nazis and later for the CIA.
- One of the strongest pieces of evidence for Oswald's involvement in spy work concerns a small Minox camera found among his effects by Dallas Police. Information developed by the *Dallas Morning News* in 1978 revealed the camera was not available to the public in 1963. It may have been spy equipment issued to Oswald. This evidence was so explosive that the FBI tried to get Dallas detectives to change their reports regarding the camera and also kept photos taken by Oswald hidden for nearly fifteen years.... Detective Rose told the *Dallas Morning News*: "[FBI agents] were calling it a light meter, I know that. But I know a camera when I see it.... The thing we got at Irving out of Oswald's seabag was a Minox camera. No question about it. They tried to get me to change the records because it wasn't a light meter. I don't know why they wanted it changed, but they must have had some motive for it." The motive may have been that the existence of the camera pointed to Oswald's intelligence connections.... The three-inch-long German-made camera was famous for being used by spies on both sides during World War II.

Note: The above text is excerpted from the book, *Crossfire: The Plot that Killed Kennedy* by Jim Marrs



**Minox Spy Camera**

**"The Report of the Warren Commission infers that Oswald somehow must have learned Russian on his own, ostensibly in preparation for his forthcoming defection. Actually, Oswald was taught Russian by the United States government, as is indicated by Lieutenant Colonel Folsom's testimony during which he happened to refer to one of Oswald's grades in a U.S. Armed Forces Russian examination (Volume VIII, p. 307). The formal designation for this Russian examination was "Department of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, PRT-157. Oswald took the Russian examination on February 25, 1959, while stationed at El Toro Marine Base in California." --Jim Garrison, District Attorney of New Orleans, *Press Release*, February 21, 1968**

**"On at least two separate occasions, Banister employees saw Oswald handing out pro-Castro literature and reported it to their boss. In one instance Banister simply laughed, and on the other, he told his secretary Delphine Roberts: 'Don't worry about him.... He's with us. He's associated with the office.' Roberts also said she saw Oswald at 544 Camp Street, and that he filled out one of Banister's 'agent' application forms. She later told author Anthony Summers: 'Oswald came back a number of times. He seemed to be on familiar terms with Banister and with the office.'" --Jim Marrs, *Crossfire: The Plot that Killed Kennedy***

**"They are the most ruthless motherf---ers there are and if they want to get somebody, they will. They will do their own people up."** --David Sanchez Morales, talking about the CIA, (Morales was the Chief of Operations at the CIA station in Miami -- JM/WAVE -- and a consultant to the Deputy Director of the Joint Chiefs), Gaeton Fonzi, *The Last Investigation*

**"We do know Oswald had intelligence connections. Everywhere you look with him, there're fingerprints of intelligence."** --Republican Senator Richard Schweiker, member of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, *Village Voice*, December 15, 1975

**"The question of whether Oswald had any relationship with the FBI or the CIA is not frivolous. The agencies, of course, are silent. Although the Warren Commission had full power to conduct its own independent investigation, it permitted the FBI and the CIA to investigate themselves -- and so cast a permanent shadow on the answers."** --Walter Cronkite, CBS News anchor, June 28, 1967

**"If he had it to do over again, he would begin his investigation of the Kennedy assassination by probing 'Oswald's ties to the Central Intelligence Agency.'"** --Richard Sprague, first staff director and chief counsel to the U.S. House Select Committee on Assassinations, statement to Sam Anson of *New Times* magazine, Gaeton Fonzi, *The Last Investigation*

**"[Lee Oswald's mother] Mrs. Marguerite Oswald frequently expressed the opinion that her son was recruited by an agency of the U.S. Government and sent to Russia in 1959, but she stated before the Commission that 'I cannot prove Lee is an agent.'"** --Warren Commission Report, Appendix XII: Speculations and Rumors, Oswald and U.S. Government Agencies, p. 660

**"[Former CIA Director Richard] Helms told reporters during a break that no one would ever know who or what Lee Harvey Oswald ... represented. Asked whether the CIA knew of any ties Oswald had with either the KGB or the CIA, Helms paused and with a laugh said, 'I don't remember.'"** --Helms, chatting with the *Washington Post's* George Lardner and other reporters in 1978, during a recess of the U.S. House Select Committee on Assassinations, Gaeton Fonzi, *The Last Investigation*

**"After the assassination the public was burdened with no quandary. Wherever the guilt really lay, the man identified as killing President Kennedy was stamped as a disciple of the extreme left. Rightly or wrongly, the political left was implicitly convicted along with Oswald. Was that verdict just, or were Oswald and his apparent heroes victims of a vicious double-cross by forces of the extreme right?"** --Anthony Summers, *Not in Your Lifetime*

**"I no longer believe that we were able to conduct an appropriate investigation of the [Central Intelligence] Agency and its relationship to Oswald.... I do not believe any denial offered by the Agency on any point. The law has long followed the rule that if a person lies to you on one point, you may reject all of his testimony.... We now know that the Agency withheld from the Warren Commission the CIA-Mafia plots to kill Castro. Had the commission known of the plots, it would have followed a different path in its investigation.... We also now know that the Agency set up a process that could only have been designed to frustrate the ability of the committee in 1976-79 to obtain any information that might adversely affect the Agency. Many have told me that the culture of the Agency is one of prevarication and dissimulation and that you cannot trust it or its people. Period. End of story. I am now in that camp."** --Robert Blakey, staff director and chief counsel for the U.S. House Select Committee on Assassinations, statement from 2003

**"I have felt, I always felt, a sympathy for Oswald, and I just don't feel it's right that he would be, or his children should be, stuck with that stigma, that's all."** --Chauncey Holt, CIA contract agent and Mafia associate (also identified as one of the "three tramps" photographed in Dealey Plaza), video interview, 20 June 1997

**"Lee Oswald was totally, unequivocally, completely innocent of the assassination. And the fact that history ... has been made a villain of this young man, who wanted nothing more than to be a fine Marine, is in some ways the greatest injustice of all."** --Jim Garrison, interviewed by Nigel Turner for the documentary, *The Men Who Killed Kennedy: Part 4*



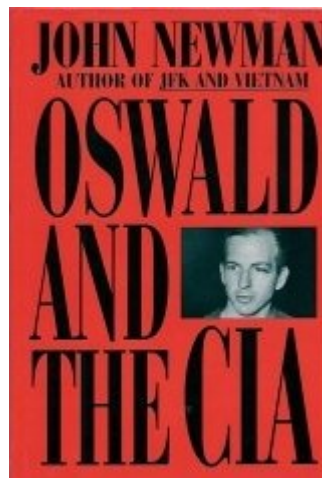


**Guy Banister's 544 Camp Street address. The building also housed the Cuban Revolutionary Council -- a militant anti-Castro organization created by the CIA.**

For more information on Guy Banister's 544 Camp Street office click below:

[The Garrison Investigation](#)

[Let Justice Be Done: The Return of Lee Harvey Oswald](#)



Source: <http://www.geocities.com/oswaldpatsy/>

## TESTIMONY OF NELSON DELGADO (April 16, 1964)

The testimony of Nelson Delgado was taken on April 16, 1964, at the U.S. Courthouse, Foley Square, New York, N.Y., by Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler, assistant counsel of the President's Commission.

Nelson Delgado, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

Mr. LIEBELER. My name is Wesley J. Liebeler. I am a member of the legal staff of the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. Staff members have been authorized to take the testimony of witnesses by the Commission pursuant to authority granted to the Commission Executive Order. No. 11130, dated November 29, 1963, and Joint Resolution of Congress No. 137.

Under the Commission's rules for the taking of testimony, each witness is to be provided with a copy of the Executive order and of the joint resolution, and a copy of the rules that the Commission has adopted governing the taking of testimony from witnesses.

The Commission will provide you copies of those documents. I cannot do it at this point because I do not have them with me, but we will provide you with copies of the documents to which I have referred.

Under the Commission's rules for the taking of testimony, each witness is entitled to 3 days' notice, before he is required to come in and give testimony. I don't think you had 3 days' notice.

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. But each witness can waive that notice requirement if he wishes, and I assume that you would be willing to waive that notice requirement since you are here; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. We want to inquire of you this morning concerning the association that the Commission understands you had with Lee Harvey Oswald during the time that he was a member of the United States Marine Corps. The Commission has been advised that you also were a member of the United States Marine Corps and were stationed with Oswald in Santa Ana, Calif., for a period of time.

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Before we get into the details of that, would you state your full name for the record, please?

Mr. DELGADO. Nelson Delgado.

Mr. LIEBELER. You are now in the United States Army; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. That is correct.

Mr. LIEBELER. What is your rank?

Mr. DELGADO. Specialist 4.

Mr. LIEBELER. What is your serial number?

Mr. DELGADO. RA282 53 799.

Mr. LIEBELER. Where are you stationed?

Mr. DELGADO. I am stationed at Delta Battery, 4th Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery, in Hazlet, N.J.

Mr. LIEBELER. How long have you been in the Army?

Mr. DELGADO. I joined the Army on November 1, 1960.

Mr. LIEBELER. What kind of work do you do in the Army?

Mr. DELGADO. I am a 94116, which means that I am a cook, with a linguist digit, which means I can speak and write Spanish fluently. That is what that last 6 in that digit means.

Mr. LIEBELER. Where did you go into the Army?

Mr. DELGADO. I went into the Army at Fort Ord, Calif.

Mr. LIEBELER. And would you briefly tell us the training that you received after you went into the Army and the places at which you were stationed from the time you went into the Army up to the present time?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, in 1960, November 1960, I reported at Fort Ord. Approximately 15 days after I reported there I received orders for Germany. I had no basic training because of my Marine Corps basic training took care of that.

December the 15th, 14th, around there, I left for Germany. And I arrived in Germany, and I served with Headquarters Battery, 5th Missile Battalion, 6th Artillery, APO 34, at Baumholder, Germany.

Mr. LIEBELER. How long were you stationed in Germany?

Mr. DELGADO. I was stationed there approximately 2 years and a day.

Mr. LIEBELER. Were you stationed with the same outfit all that time?

Mr. DELGADO. No. Six months of the time I was with them; then I was transferred to a line battery, C Battery, same missile battalion, same artillery, and I was for a while the old man's driver, the captain's driver; and then I was--I asked for a transfer to the messhall so I could get advanced in my rating, and I was put in the messhall, then promoted there also, and I have been a cook since then.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you stay with the C Battery until you left Germany?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Approximately when did you leave Germany?

Mr. DELGADO. December the 8th. December the 8th.

Mr. LIEBELER. 1962?

Mr. DELGADO. 1962, right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Where were you stationed after that?

Mr. DELGADO. Fort Hancock, N.J.; and from there I was put in the line battery, Delta Battery.

Mr. LIEBELER. And that is where you are assigned at the present time?

Mr. DELGADO. That is right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Are you working now as a cook?

Mr. DELGADO. That is right.



Mr. LIEBELER. You are also the mess steward of your messhall; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. No, not mess steward; first cook.

Mr. LIEBELER. First cook?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. So you are not in charge of the messhall?

Mr. DELGADO. No; I am in charge of the personnel that work the day I am working.

Mr. LIEBELER. You mentioned that your MOS, I believe it is called, your military occupation specialty, has an indication that you are qualified to speak Spanish or another language; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you take tests while you were in the Army to establish your proficiency in the Spanish language?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes, I took the language proficiency test, and also the OCS test, the regular test they give you when you first go into the service, and I passed them all. It's in my 201 files, my military records.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you pass the Spanish proficiency test?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes. In fact I was offered to be sent to Monterey language school.

Mr. LIEBELER. To continue your studies in connection with the Spanish language?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. You took the Spanish proficiency test when you came into the Army at Fort Ord; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Where were you born?

Mr. DELGADO. I was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1939.

Mr. LIEBELER. At what address? Where?

Mr. DELGADO. I believe it was Kings County Hospital.

Mr. LIEBELER. Your parents still reside in Brooklyn?

Mr. DELGADO. 303 47th Street. That's what my address was during the Marine Corps, but right now the neighborhood is tore down, so there's no record of it now.

Mr. LIEBELER. Your parents reside in Brooklyn?

Mr. DELGADO. No. My parents are divorced. One lives in Puerto Rico, and my mother lives in California.

Mr. LIEBELER. You lived at the address in Brooklyn that you just gave me from the time you were born until the time you went into the Marine Corps; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. That's correct.

Mr. LIEBELER. Tell us briefly where you went to school.

Mr. DELGADO. That's pretty hard to keep track of, because I was like a yo-yo, back and forth from one parent to the other. But I went to school in P.S- No. 2.

Mr. LIEBELER. In Brooklyn?

Mr. DELGADO. In Brooklyn, until the third grade, and I was transferred. I went to California with my mother. I was there in the Park Avenue Grammar School from the third grade to the fifth.

Mr. LIEBELER. What city in California?

Mr. DELGADO. Wilmington, Calif. And then I went back to New York, back to P.S. No. 2 for the 5th grade to the 6th, graduated from there, went to public school, Dewey Junior High School--I don't know what P.S. it is--from the 7th grade to the 8th and then went back to California and went to Wilmington Junior High School from the 7th to the about the 11th grade, and the 11th grade I went back to Brooklyn into Manual Training High School and dropped out after the 11th grade.

Mr. LIEBELER. You have not graduated from high school?

Mr. DELGADO. No. I have my high school graduation through USAFL.

Mr. LIEBELER. That is the United States Armed Forces Institute; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. That's correct.

Mr. LIEBELER. When you dropped out of school here in Brooklyn, did you then join the Marine Corps?

Mr. DELGADO. No. I held a job for a while at Van Dyk & Reeves, on 42d Street and 2d Avenue, in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. LIEBELER. What kind of a job was that?

Mr. DELGADO. It was just a regular laborer at an olive factory, making Maraschino cherries and olives and so forth. And it lasted about 2 1/2 months, and I joined the Marine Corps.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do both of your parents speak Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Are they both from Puerto Rico originally?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Approximately when did they come from Puerto Rico?

Mr. DELGADO. My father came when he was roughly 20 years of age. My mother came when she was about 13.

Mr. LIEBELER. Approximately how old are your parents now?

Mr. DELGADO. My father is around 48. My mother is about 42.

Mr. LIEBELER. Where did you join the Marine Corps?

Mr. DELGADO. Down at Whitehall Street, in New York City.

Mr. LIEBELER. What training did you receive? Where were you sent?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, when we left New York I was sent to Parris Island, S.C., for basic training. Upon completion of that, I was sent to Camp Le Jeune, N.C., for intensive training. Then I received schooling in electronics school at Jacksonville Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. LIEBELER. Can you remember when you were there at Jacksonville?

Mr. DELGADO. I was there in 19--the the beginning of 1957.

Mr. LIEBELER. What is the exact title of the school that you went to? Do you remember?

Mr. DELGADO. Electronics school is all I can remember. From there, upon graduation from there, I received my choice of training, which was aircraft control and warning, and I was sent to school at Biloxi Air Force Base. Miss., and there I went to aircraft control and warning school there, and it lasted about 7 weeks. Upon completion there and graduation, I received my orders for Marine Air Control Squadron 9, Santa Ana, Calif.

Mr. LIEBELER. Approximately when did you arrive at Santa Ana?

Mr. DELGADO. The beginning of 1958.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you make the acquaintance of Lee Harvey Oswald at any time prior to the time that you arrived at Santa Aria?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You didn't know Oswald while you were in school at Biloxi or Jacksonville?

Mr. DELGADO. No. He was past that already.

Mr. LIEBELER. Oswald had been to these schools?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you learn subsequently that Oswald had been in school in Jacksonville and Biloxi?

Mr. DELGADO. All of us in MOS 6741 knew that he had been there.

Mr. LIEBELER. For the benefit of the record, MOS stands for Military Occupation Specialty. Is that right?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. And the MOS number that you have just referred to was what?

Mr. DELGADO. Airborne electronics operators is about the equivalent, I guess.

Mr. LIEBELER. Airborne electronics operator?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; our job was the surveillance of aircraft in distress, control of intercepts and approaches, and mostly air surveillance and help of aircraft running into problems.

Mr. LIEBELER. How long were you stationed at Santa Ana?

Mr. DELGADO. From 1958, I would say, until November 2, 1959, when I got discharged.

Mr. LIEBELER. So you were at Santa Ana after you completed your training, throughout your entire Marine Corps career?

Mr. DELGADO. That's right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Until the time you were discharged?

Mr. DELGADO. That's right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you have access to classified information of any sort in the course of your work at Santa Aria?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; we all had access to information, classified information. I believe it was classified secret. We all had secret clearances. There was some information there as to different codes and challenges that we had to give to aircraft and challenges and so on.

Mr. LIEBELER. In other words, if I can understand correctly the nature of your work, you actually worked in a control room?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Observing radar screens?

Mr. DELGADO. That's right.

Mr. LIEBELER. And when the radar screen would pick up an aircraft, you would then challenge that aircraft?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. And it would have to identify itself?

Mr. DELGADO. That's true.

Mr. LIEBELER. And the code or signals that you sent to the aircraft requesting it to identify itself were classified information?

Mr. DELGADO. That's right, along with the range capabilities of the radar sets and their blindspots and so forth and so on. You know, each site has blind-spots, and we know the degrees where our blindspots are and who covers us and that information. That's considered secret, what outfit covers us and things like that.

Mr. LIEBELER. And what was the latter---

Mr. DELGADO. What outfit covers us, that we can see. And as I say, the capabilities of the radars, as I said before.

Mr. LIEBELER. How far out they can reach?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. And pick up an aircraft?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; and how high---

Mr. LIEBELER. And how high---

Mr. DELGADO. And how low we can catch them and where we can't catch them.

Mr. LIEBELER. And I suppose all the men who worked, with the radar sets knew these things?

Mr. DELGADO. They all knew. What do they call it now--authentication charts, which is also a secret.

Mr. LIEBELER. What is the nature of these charts?

Mr. DELGADO. Authorization chart is, if we receive an order over the phone, over the headsets--authentication. Pardon me. That's the word. Let's say this order, we can question it. What it actually amounts to, he has to authenticate it for us. Now, he should have the same table or code in front of him that I have. He gives me a code. I would look it up in my authentication chart, decipher it, and I could tell whether or not this man has the same thing I am using. And this changes from hour to hour, see. There's no chance of it--and day to day, also.

Mr. LIEBELER. So that the information, the code itself would not be of any particular value to the enemy, since it is changed?

Mr. DELGADO. It's changed from day to day; no.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did there come a time when you were stationed at Santa Ana that you met Lee Harvey Oswald?



Mr. DELGADO. Yes; in the beginning of 1959. He arrived at our outfit. I didn't take no particular notice of him at the time, but later on we had--we started talking, and we got to know each other quite well. This is all before Christmas, before I took my leave.

Mr. LIEBELER. This was in 1957 or 1958?

Mr. DELGADO. 1958. And we had basic interests. He liked Spanish, and he talked to me for a while in Spanish or tried to, and since nobody bothered, you know--I was kind of a loner, myself, you know. I didn't associate with too many people.

Mr. LIEBELER. How old were you at that time?

Mr. DELGADO. I was 17--18 years of age; 17 or 18.

Mr. LIEBELER. About the same age as Oswald?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. He was the same age as I was. And nothing really developed until I went on leave oh, yes. At the time he was--he was commenting on the fight that Castro was having at Sierra Madres at the beginning, just about the turn of 1959. When I went on leave, it just so happened that my leave coincided with the first of January, when Castro took over. So when I got back, he was the first one to see me, and he said, "Well, you took a leave and went there and helped them, and they all took over." It was a big joke.

So we got along pretty well. He had trouble in one of the huts, and he got transferred to mine.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know what trouble he had in the other hut?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, the way I understand it, he wouldn't hold his own. Came time for cleanup, and general cleanliness of the barracks, he didn't want to participate, and he would be griping all the time. So the sergeant that was in charge of that hut asked to have him put out, you know. So consequently, they put him into my hut.

Mr. LIEBELER. What were these huts? Were they quonset huts?

Mr. DELGADO. Quonset huts, right.

Mr. LIEBELER. And they served as barracks, right?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. How many men----

Mr. DELGADO. Each quonset hut was divided in half. Now, in each half lived six men, two to a room. They were divided into two rooms with a bath room each side, each half of the quonset hut. I was living in one room. Oswald in the other room. And then we had our barracks, we had quite a bit of turnovers, because guys kept coming in and being transferred. Him and I seemed to be the only ones staying in there. And we would meet during working hours and talk. He was a complete believer that our way of government was not quite right, that--I don't know how to say it; it's been so long. He was for, not the Communist way of life, the Castro way of life, the way he was going to lead his people. He didn't think our Government had too much to offer.

**He never said any subversive things or tried to take any classified information that I know of out or see anybody about it.**

**As I said to the men that interviewed me before, we went to the range at one time, and he didn't show no particular aspects of being a sharpshooter at all.**

Mr. LIEBELER. He didn't seem to be particularly proficient with the rifle; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. That's right.

Mr. LIEBELER. What kind of rifle did you use?

Mr. DELGADO. He had an M-1. We all had M-1's.

Mr. LIEBELER. Carbine or rifle?

Mr. DELGADO. The M-1 rifle.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you have them in your quonset hut at all times?

Mr. DELGADO. No, sir; we had them in the armory, in the quonset hut designated as the armory. And we went there periodically to clean them up. And at the time in Santa Ana, he was with me at one time.

Mr. LIEBELER. Each man was assigned a particular rifle; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you have to use the rifles to stand inspection?

Mr. DELGADO. That's right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember whether or not Oswald kept his rifle in good shape, clean?

Mr. DELGADO. He kept it mediocre. He always got gigged for his rifle.

Mr. LIEBELER. He did?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; very seldom did he pass an inspection without getting gigged for one thing or another.

Mr. LIEBELER. With respect to his rifle?

Mr. DELGADO. With respect to his rifle. He didn't spend as much time as the rest of us did in the armory cleaning it up. He would, when he was told to. Otherwise, he wouldn't come out by himself to clean it. He was basically a man that complained quite frequently.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you think he complained more than the other Marines?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, yes; a little bit more. Anything, anything that they told him to do, he found a way to argue it to a point where both him and the man giving him the order both got disgusted and mad at each other, and while the rest of us were working, he's arguing with the man in charge. For him there was always another way of doing things, an easier way for him to get something done.

Mr. LIEBELER. He didn't take too well to orders that were given to him?

Mr. DELGADO. No; he didn't.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever notice that he responded better if he were asked to do something instead of ordered to do something?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Would you say that?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; well, that's what I worked with him. I never called him Lee or Harvey or Oswald. It was always Oz.

Mr. LIEBELER. Oz.

Mr. DELGADO. Ozzie. I would say, "Oz, how about taking care of the bathroom today?" Fine, he would do it. But as far as somebody from the outside saying, "All right, Oswald, I want you to take and police up that area"--"Why? Why do I have to do it? Why are you always telling me to do it?" Well, it was an order, he actually had to do it, but he didn't understand it like that.

Mr. LIEBELER. How long were you and Oswald stationed together at Santa Ana?

Mr. DELGADO. Basically there were 11 months, from January to the date of my discharge or the date that he took off. He got discharged before I did.

Mr. LIEBELER. August or September 1959, approximately?

Mr. DELGADO. 1959, right.

Mr. LIEBELER. And when were you discharged?

Mr. DELGADO. I was discharged November 2, 1960--1959.

**Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald tell you that he had been overseas prior to the time he came to Santa Aria?**

**Mr. DELGADO. No; he didn't tell me has was overseas. I got that from the fellows who knew him overseas, Atsugi, Japan, and he was with the Marine Air Control Squadron, I believe it was, at Atsugi. There was a couple of guys stationed with him.**

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember their names?

Mr. DELGADO. No; I don't. I think one of them was Dijonovich. There was two of them stationed with him overseas.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever learn whether Oswald had been any place else overseas other than Atsugi?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You never heard that he was stationed in the Philippines for a while?

Mr. DELGADO. No; not that.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you know whether any of these other men that had been stationed overseas with Oswald had been to the Philippines?

Mr. DELGADO. No; if they went on a problem from there and got aboard a small carrier, they probably may have taken him, say, to Hawaii or the Philippines or Guam, something like that, for maneuvers, or Okinawa.

Mr. LIEBELER. But you had no knowledge of it at the time?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You were about to tell us, before I went into this question of how long you and Oswald were together, about the rifle practice that you engaged in. Would you tell us about that in as much detail as you can remember?

Mr. DELGADO. We went out to the field, to the rifle range, and before we set out we had set up a pot. High score would get this money; second highest, and so forth down to about the fifth man that was high.

Mr. LIEBELER. How many men were there?

Mr. DELGADO. Oh, in our company there was about roughly 80 men, 80 to 100 men, and I would say about 40 of us were in the pot. All low ranking EM's, though. By that I mean corporal or below. None of the sergeants were asked to join. Nine times out of ten they weren't firing, just watching you. They mostly watched to see who was the best firer on the line.

Mr. LIEBELER. You say there were about 40 men involved in this pot?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. And you say that Oswald finished fifth from the highest?

Mr. DELGADO. No; he didn't even place there. He didn't get no money at all. He just barely got his score, which I think was about 170, I think it was, just barely sharpshooter.

Mr. LIEBELER. Sharpshooter is the minimum.

Mr. DELGADO. Minimum.

Mr. LIEBELER. Rank?

**Mr. DELGADO. It's broken down into three categories: sharpshooters--no; pardon me, take that back; it's marksman is the lowest, sharpshooters, and experts. And then Oswald had a marksman's badge, which was just a plain, little thing here which stated "Marksman" on it.**

Mr. LIEBELER. And that was the lowest one?

Mr. DELGADO. That was the lowest. Well, that was qualifying; then there was nothing, which meant you didn't qualify.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you fire with Oswald?

Mr. DELGADO. Right; I was in the same line. By that I mean we were on line together, the same time, but not firing at the same position, but at the same time, and I remember seeing his. It was a pretty big joke, because he got a lot of "Maggie's drawers," you know, a lot of misses, but he didn't give a darn.

Mr. LIEBELER. Missed the target completely?

Mr. DELGADO. He just qualified, that's it. He wasn't as enthusiastic as the rest of us. We all loved--liked, you know, going to the range.

Mr. LIEBELER. My recollection of how the rifle ranges worked is that the troops divided up into two different groups, one of which operates the targets.

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. And the other one fires?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. When you said before that you were in the same line as Oswald, you meant that you fired at the same time that he did?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. And then all of us went to the pits, our particular lines; then we went to the pits, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Oswald worked the pits with you, the same time you did?



**Mr. DELGADO. Right. And he was a couple of targets down. It was very comical to see, because he had the other guy pulling the target down, you know, and he will take and maybe gum it once in a while or run the disk up; but he had the other guy pulling it up and bringing it down, you know. He wasn't hardly going to exert himself.**

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember approximately how far away Oswald was in the line from you when you fired?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; he was just one over from me.

Mr. LIEBELER. The next one, the very next one?

Mr. DELGADO. Not the next one, but the one over from that.

Mr. LIEBELER. There was one man between you and Oswald?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you talk to him about his performance with the rifle at that time?

Mr. DELGADO. Not during that day, because I was mostly interested in my picking up the money, you know, and I wasn't worrying about what he was doing; in fact if he wasn't bringing it in, I didn't care, you know. I didn't want no competition.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you win any of the money?

Mr. DELGADO. Oh, yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. How many of the Marines won?

Mr. DELGADO. Just five of us.

Mr. LIEBELER. Just five?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. And which one were you?

Mr. DELGADO. I was---I shot about 192. I came in about third.

Mr. LIEBELER. My recollection of the rifle range from the time I was in the is that sometimes the scores that were reported---

Mr. DELGADO. Were erroneous.

Mr. LIEBELER. Were erroneous. Has that been your experience also?

Mr. DELGADO. Oh, yes; if there is not close supervision. By this, that you have your buddy in back of you, he could be penciling in your score; if you get a 4, he will put a 5 in there. It doesn't work that way if you go to fire for record, like we did, because they have an NCO line and they got a pit NCO. Now they have a man at that target down there keeping score, and they also have a man back here keeping score, and when both those score cards are turned into the line officer, they both better correspond, and you have no way of communicating with the man down the pit.

Mr. LIEBELER. Was that the way it was handled when you fired this time?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. So there was very little, if any, chance that Oswald's score could have been fixed up; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. The only time you could fix up the score, when you go down for just straight firing, what they call battery column firing, and there is nobody to supervise, you pencil yourself. The Marines is pretty strict about that when you go for line firing. They want both scorecards to correspond with each other.

Mr. LIEBELER. Is this the only time that you fired----

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. With Oswald during the time that you were stationed at Santa Ana?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. You mentioned before in your testimony that you had been interviewed prior to this time?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. By whom?

Mr. DELGADO. FBI agents.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember their names?

Mr. DELGADO. No; I don't.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember approximately when they talked to you?

Mr. DELGADO. They talked to me about five times.

Mr. LIEBELER. About five times?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Could it have been three times?

Mr. DELGADO. One is at home, twice in the battery--no, four times, because they visited me once at home, twice at the battery. the same fellow; then he brought another man in. Yes; four times. Two different fellows. And one time one was a Spanish--I don't know, I guess he was a Spanish interpreter.

Mr. LIEBELER. He spoke Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. He spoke Castilian Spanish.

Mr. LIEBELER. Castilian Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. That is a different kind of Spanish from the kind you speak?

Mr. DELGADO. All right. He could go out here in New York City and go down in Spanish Harlem and he would be lost. I mean it would be all right if 90 percent of the Spanish people down there were college graduates, they could understand him. They don't speak that type of Spanish there, nor do they speak it in a lot of other Spanish countries. It's like speaking the English as spoken in England, you know. You can't expect a man from Georgia to try and understand a man from England the way he speaks pure English.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you have difficulty in understanding this agent when he spoke to you in Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. No. See, I took it in high school. But he had difficulty in interpreting my Spanish.

Mr. LIEBELER. So you think he was likely to have gotten the opinion that you weren't very proficient in Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. But I would be willing to challenge him if he and I go down to Spanish Harlem and see who gets across faster.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you form an impression of these FBI agents when they talked to you? Were they---

Mr. DELGADO. The one fellow, the older one, white-haired fellow, he was a nice guy. And the two other ones, I never seen them before, two different fellows.

Mr. LIEBELER. How many agents talked to you altogether?

Mr. DELGADO. I don't know if this Spanish guy was an agent or not. He never introduced himself. But there was this white-hatred fellow, and then two different men; three men altogether, not including this Spanish guy.

Mr. LIEBELER. So there would have been four men altogether?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. You are quite sure about that?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Can you tell me approximately when these people talked to you?

Mr. DELGADO. The first time I came in contact was, let's see, about January was the first time I was contacted by the white-haired fellow.

Mr. LIEBELER. Was he the fellow who spoke Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. No; he was the man from the Red Bank office, I believe he said he was, Red Bank, N.J. And then 2 weeks later he came to the battery to see me, about a month later he came back with this Spanish fellow, and about another month these other two fellows came in. They were all FBI agents though. They showed me their book.

Mr. LIEBELER. The first time that the white-haired agent talked to you was when?

Mr. DELGADO. About January, about a month or a month and a half after Kennedy's assassination.

Mr. LIEBELER. Could it have been in the middle of December?

Mr. DELGADO. No; I don't think it was that close. Let's see, November 22---I think it was more to the last part of December, not to the middle.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did this FBI agent talk to you about this rifle practice that you have just told us about?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; he did.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember what you told him?

Mr. DELGADO. Basically the same thing I told you, except he didn't ask for it like you did, about the possibility of forging the score, and I didn't explain to him about the NCOs in the lines and in the pits, also keeping the score.

Mr. LIEBELER. You told the FBI that in your opinion Oswald was not a good rifle shot; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. And that he did not show any unusual interest in his rifle, and in fact appeared less interested in weapons than the average marine?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes. He was mostly a thinker, a reader. He read quite a bit.

Mr. LIEBELER. You told us just a few minutes ago that you took third in the pool; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did the FBI agent ask you about that?

Mr. DELGADO. No. He asked me how I placed. I told him I placed pretty high; that's about all.

Mr. LIEBELER. In the report that I have in front of me of an interview that Special Agents Richard B. Murdoch and James A. Marley, Jr., took of you on January 15, 1964, at Holmdel, N.J., which would have been at the base---is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. It appears from the record here, from the report that I have, that the Spanish-speaking agent was Mr. Murdoch.

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. So that this would have been the time that the Spanish-speaking man was there?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. That was the third visit I had from him.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you discuss at that time the rifle practice, do you remember?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; I did. I discussed the rifle practice all the time they came up.

Mr. LIEBELER. They asked you the same questions?

Mr. DELGADO. Right; same thing over and over again.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now, the report that I have says that Oswald, like most marines, took an interest in the pool--they call it a pool instead of a pot, but that is the same thing?

Mr. DELGADO. Arm. Yes; pool.

Mr. LIEBELER. Oswald took an interest in the pool, which was started for the marine getting the highest score. It says, however, "Delgado said neither he nor Oswald came close to winning."

Mr. DELGADO. No, no; that is erroneous, because I won. He didn't win at all.

Mr. LIEBELER. You never told these FBI agents that you yourself did not come close to winning?

Mr. DELGADO. No; because I was--I was one of the highest ones there, I always had an expert badge on me.

Mr. LIEBELER. You were a good rifle shot?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; just like I got one now [indicating].

Mr. LIEBELER. That is an expert?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes. This is a sharpshooter.

Mr. LIEBELER. You have both a sharpshooter and an expert badge; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. One for the M-1 rifle and the other for the carbine rather, this is the M-14, the new one.

Mr. LIEBELER. The scores that you got on that practice would be reflected in your military records, would they not?



Mr. DELGADO. Right; in all our--well, I think they call them 201 flies also in the Marines Corps--I can't remember what they are now, but they are all there, especially that one particular day, because that goes into your records. That's why they are so strict.

Mr. LIEBELER. And there is no chance in connection with that qualification firing that you can pencil in your score?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You did not tell the FBI that in your opinion Oswald had penciled in his qualifying score, did you? Or did you tell them that?

Mr. DELGADO. He may have done, you know; but if you got away with it you were more than lucky.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you talk to the FBI about that possibility?

**Mr. DELGADO. Yes, I told him he may have, to qualify, because there was a lot of "Maggie's drawers" on his side. Now, he may have had some way of knowing who was pulling, that is another thing. You don't know who is out there in the pits, pulling it, see; and it could be a buddy of yours or somebody you know, and they will help you out. you know, get together, like before we all go and separate, you know, and I will say to my buddy, "Well, look, I want to try and get on line 22, you get on target 22 and I will try to be the first one on line"; so help each other like that. And when they go to the pits, they have their choice of getting on the lines, you know, so I will try to work it out with the fellow out there. But sometimes it doesn't work out that way. You just have to take your chances.**

Mr. LIEBELER. You told us that in this particular rifle practice, or firing, that the scores were kept by NCOs.

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Was it a common practice for the privates to make deals like this with the noncommissioned officers in connection with a thing like this?

Mr. DELGADO. They are making a deal with the other guys pulling the targets. See, the guy back there is also keeping a score.

Now, your NCO, particularly your NCO, may want to push you or make you qualify, because he doesn't want to spend another day out there on the rifle range, see; so it's not all that strict. Like if I was line NCO and I had five men in my section, and four of them qualified, that means that some other day, maybe on my day off, I will have to come in with this other fellow, so I will help him along and push each other along.

You don't try to mess nobody up, but you can't take a man that is shooting poorly and give him a 190 score, see; you could just give him the bare minimum, 170 or 171, to make it look good.

Mr. LIEBELER. Just to qualify him?

MR. DELGADO. Just to qualify him.

MR. LIEBELER. So it is a possibility that that might have happened even in this?

MR. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. You said that you came in about third in this pool?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember who the marines were that won it and took second place?

Mr. DELGADO. No. These men were mostly transients. Like I said, I didn't have too many close friends in the Marine Corps. I went to school with quite a few of them that were stationed with us, but I never got real close to any of them.

Mr. LIEBELER. This statement in this FBI report indicates that you said that neither you nor Oswald came close to winning the pool and that just must be a mistake; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes, Correct. I think in the first statement, too I said that I have won too, I believe, the first one he took. I won, but he didn't.

**Mr. LIEBELER. The first report indicates that you said that Oswald was a poor shot and didn't do well, but it doesn't say anything about how you did. Do you remember discussing how you did with the FBI in the first interview that you had?**

Mr. DELGADO. Yes, the first one was at home. We had more time to talk, and I was at ease there.

Mr. LIEBELER. And where would that have been?

Mr. DELGADO. The address?

Mr. LIEBELER. Yes.

Mr. DELGADO. 31 Oakwood Road---30 Oakwood Road, Leonardo, N.J.

Mr. LIEBELER. You say that this incident where you had to go out and qualify was some time in the spring of 1959?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Can you remember any closer than that?

Mr. DELGADO. No. I just knew it was the spring because that is the time everyone goes out to fire. It's either going to be warm or it's going to be very cold when they go out there; it's never in between. I could have said that, but that was the day I was upset, because this guy kept on badgering me.

Mr. LIEBELER. You are talking now about the interview when the Spanish-speaking agent was present?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Which one of them kept badgering you?

Mr. DELGADO. The Spanish agent.

Mr. LIEBELER. What was he badgering you about?

Mr. DELGADO. He kept on sitting--he'd been talking, he'd been looking at me, doing this [indicating], you know, and he was sitting just about where this gentleman is now, and I'd been looking out of the corner of my eye, because I couldn't concentrate on what he was saying because he kept staring at me, and he was giving me a case of jitters, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you have the impression that he didn't believe you?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes. But I told him, it's all right in the textbooks, that's fine, you know, but my theory, my way is you are not going to get anything--I mean the majority of the stuff out of books, you have got to apply yourself on the outside; and he may have gotten an A in Spanish, and may write in--be able to decipher anything in Spanish into English, which is fine, as long as he stays in the lower court, you know, where they are going to speak high Spanish, but when you go to mingle with the people and speak their language, you know, don't go in there with a college Spanish, because, to begin with, they are going to tell right off, you know, well, this guy is a highfalutin fellow, you know, They are not going to have anything to do with him.

You know, common Spanish is quite often overlooked, and that is where we make our mistake When we go---I think when we go abroad, because we try to speak Spanish the way El Camino Real tells you to speak Spanish, and that is not going to do.

If you come, a fellow comes and tries to be friends with you, and he is giving you all these thees and thous, first of all you are not going to hit it off right. Speak like they do. If they say damn; say damn, you know, get with them.

Mr. LIEBELER. You and this agent did not strike it off too well?

Mr. DELGADO. No, I am afraid not. We just spent hours arguing back and forth.

Mr. LIEBELER. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. LIEBELER. We just referred to the El Camino Real that you mentioned, and you mentioned that that was a Spanish textbook; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. One in which the Castilian Spanish is taught?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Can you tell us some more about your discussions with Oswald concerning the Castro movement or the situation in Cuba?

Mr. DELGADO. We had quite many discussions regarding Castro. At the time I was in favor of Castro, I wholeheartedly supported him, and made it known that I thought he was a pretty good fellow, and that was one of the main things Oswald and I always hit off so well, we were along the same lines of thought. Castro at the time showed all possibilities of being a freedom-loving man, a democratic sort of person, that was going to do away with all tyranny and finally give the Cuban people a break. But then he turned around and started to purge the Russian purge, started executing all these pro-Batistas or anybody associated with a pro-Batista, just word of mouth. I would say he is a Batista, and right away they would grab him, give him a kangaroo court and shoot him. He and I had discussed about that, and right and wrong way that he should have gone about doing it.

Castro at the time, his brother Raoul was the only known Communist, and I mentioned the fact that he was a Communist, but that although Castro was the leader, I doubt if he would follow the Communist line of life, you know. At the time I don't remember Che Guevara being there. He came in after that. And we talked how we would like to go to Cuba and----

Mr. LIEBELER. You and Oswald did?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. We were going to become officers, you know, enlisted men. We are dreaming now, right? So we were going to become officers. So we had a head start, you see. We were getting honorable discharges, while Morgan--there was a fellow in Cuba at the time, he got a dishonorable discharge from, the Army, and he went to Castro and fought with Castro in the Escambres.

Mr. LIEBELER. A fellow named Morgan?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; Henry Morgan--not Henry, but it was Morgan, though; and at the end of the revolution he came out with the rank of major, you know.

So we were all thinking, well, honorable discharge, and I speak Spanish and he's got his ideas of how a government should be run, you know, the same line as Castro did at that time.

Mr. LIEBELER. Oswald?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. So we could go over there and become officers and lead an expedition to some of these other islands and free them too, you know, from--this was really weird, you know, but----

Mr. LIEBELER. That is what you and Oswald talked about?

Mr. DELGADO. Right, things like that; and how we would go to take over, to make a republic, you know, because that was another form of Batista, American-supported government, you know. And one of his main, pet peeves was that he thought that Batista was being supported by the United States, and that is why we were so against him in the beginning of Castro.

Mr. LIEBELER. So against Castro?

Mr. DELGADO. Right, because of the fact that we had lost so much and were about to lose so much money in Cuba, because now that our man was out. And we would talk about how we would do away with Trujillo, and things like that, but never got no farther than the speaking stage. But then when he started, you know, going along with this, he started actually making plans, he wanted to know, you know, how to get to Cuba and things like that. I was shying away from him. He kept on asking me questions like "how can a person in his category, an English person, get with a Cuban, you know, people, be part of that revolution movement?"

I told him, to begin with, you have got to be trusted--right--in any country you go to you have got to be trusted, so the best way to be trusted is to know their language, know their customs, you know; so he started applying himself to Spanish, he started studying. He bought himself a dictionary, a Spanish-American dictionary. He would come to me and we would speak in Spanish. You know, not great sentences but enough. After a while he got to talk to me, you know, in Spanish.

Mr. LIEBELER. How much of a fluency did Oswald develop in Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. He didn't acquire too much. He could, speak a common Spanish, like "How are you? I am doing fine. Where are you going? Which way is this? Common stuff, you know, everyday stuff.

As far as getting in involved political argument, say, or like debate of some sort, he couldn't hold his own.

Mr. LIEBELER. He couldn't speak Spanish well enough to do something like that?



Mr. DELGADO. No. But as far as meeting the people out in public and asking for things and telling them something. And, let's see, what else? Oh, yes, then he kept on asking me about how about--how he could go about helping the Castro government. I didn't know what to tell him, so I told him the best thing that I know was to get in touch with a Cuban Embassy, you know. But at that time that I told him this we were on friendly terms with Cuba, you know, so this wasn't no subversive or malintent, you know. I didn't know what to answer him. I told him go see them.

After a while he told me he was in contact with them.

Mr. LIEBELER. With the Cuban Embassy?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. And I took it to be just a---one of his, you know, lies, you know, saying he was in contact with them, until one time I had the opportunity to go into his room, I was looking for--I was going out for the weekend, I needed a tie, he lent me the tie, and I seen this envelope in his footlocker, wall-locker, and it was addressed to him, and they had an official seal on it, and as far as I could recollect that was mail from Los Angeles, and he was telling me there was a Cuban Consul. And just after he started receiving these letters--you see, he would never go out, he'd stay near the post all the time. He always had money. That's why.

Mr. LIEBELER. What did you just say?

Mr. DELGADO. He always had money, you know, he never spent it. He was pretty tight.

So then one particular instance, I was in the train station in Santa Aria, Calif., and Oswald comes in, on a Friday night. I usually make it every Friday night to Los Angeles and spend the weekend. And he is on the same platform, so we talked, and he told me he had to see some people in Los Angeles. didn't bother questioning him.

We rode into Los Angeles, nothing eventful happened, just small chatter, and once we got to Los Angeles I went my way and he went his.

I came to find out later on he had come back Saturday. He didn't stay like we did, you know, come back Sunday night, the last train. Very seldom did he go out. At one time he went with us down to Tijuana, Mexico.

Mr. LIEBELER. Before we get into that, tell me all that you can remember about Oswald's contact with the Cuban Consulate.

Mr. DELGADO. Well, like I stated to these FBI men, he had one visitor; after he started receiving letters he had one visitor. It was a man, because I got the call from the MP guard shack, and they gave me a call that Oswald had a visitor at the front gate. This man had to be a civilian, otherwise they would have let him in. So I had to find somebody to relieve Oswald, who was on guard, to go down there to visit with this fellow, and they spent about an hour and a half, 2 hours talking, I guess, and he came back. I don't know who the man was or what they talked about, but he looked nonchalant about the whole thing when he came back. He never mentioned who he was, nothing.

Mr. LIEBELER. How long did he talk to him, do you remember?

Mr. DELGADO. About an hour and a half, 2 hours.

Mr. LIEBELER. Was he supposed to be on duty that time?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. And he had the guy relieve him, calling me about every 15 minutes, where is his, the relief, where is the relief, you know, because he had already pulled his tour of duty and Oswald was posted to walk 4 hours and he only walked about an hour and a half before he received this visitor, you know, which was an odd time to visit, because it was after 6, and it must have been close to 10 o'clock when he had that visitor, because anybody, civilian or otherwise, could get on post up to 9 o'clock at night.. After 9 o'clock, if you are not military you can't get on that post. So it was after 9 o'clock at night that he had the visitor, it was late at night.

I don't think it could be his brother or father because I never knew that he had one, you know; in fact the only one I knew was a sick mother, and then later on, towards the end of our friendship there, he was telling me he was trying to get a hardship discharge because his mother was sick.

Mr. LIEBELER. You never asked Oswald who this fellow was that he talked to?

Mr. DELGADO. No, no.

Mr. LIEBELER. What time did the shifts of duty run? This was a guard duty that he was on; is that right?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. How did those shifts run?

Mr. DELGADO. They ran, let's see, from 12 to 4, 4 to 8, 8 to 12, 12 to 4, 4 to 8, like that; and he was roughly on 8-to-10 shift, you know. Must have been about 9 o'clock when the guy called.

Mr. LIEBELER. The 8-to-12 shift?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; and I had to relieve another guard and put him on.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you connect this visit that Oswald had at that time with the Cuban Consulate?

Mr. DELGADO. Personally; I did; because I thought it funny for him to be receiving a caller at such a late date time. Also, up to this time he hardly ever received mail; in fact he very seldom received mail from home, because I made it a policy, I used to pick up the mail for our hut and distribute it to the guys in there, and very seldom did I see one for him. But every so often, after he started to get in contact with these Cuban people, he started getting little pamphlets and newspapers, and he always got a Russian paper, and I asked him if it was, you know, a Commie paper--they let you get away with this in the Marine Corps in a site like this--and he said, "No, it's not Communist; it's a White Russian. To me that was Greek, you know, White Russian, so I guess he is not a Communist; but he was steady getting that periodical. It was a newspaper.

Mr. LIEBELER. In the Russian language?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. And he received that prior to the time he contacted the Cuban consulate; did he not?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. And he also started receiving letters, you know, and no books, maybe pamphlets, you know, little like church, things we get from church, you know, but it wasn't a church.

Mr. LIEBELER. Were they written in Spanish, any of them, do you know?

Mr. DELGADO. Not that I can recall; no.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you have any reason to believe that these things came to Oswald from the Cuban consulate?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, I took it for granted that they did after I seen the envelope, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. What was on this envelope that made you think that?

Mr. DELGADO. Something like a Mexican eagle, with a big, impressive seal, you know. They had different colors on it, red and white; almost looked like our colors, you know. But I can't recall the seal. I just knew it was in Latin, United, something like that. I couldn't understand. It was Latin.

Mr. LIEBELER. You don't know for sure whether it was from the Cuban consulate?

Mr. DELGADO. No. But he had told me prior, just before I found that envelope in his wall locker, that he was receiving mail from them, and one time he offered to show it to me, but I wasn't much interested because at the time we had work to do, and I never did ask to see that paper again, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he tell you what his correspondence with the Cuban consulate was about?

Mr. DELGADO. No; he didn't.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he ever indicate to you that it had to do with the conversation that you had about going over to Cuba?

Mr. DELGADO. No. The only thing he told me was that right after he had this conversation with the Cuban people was that he was going to---once he got out of the service he was going to Switzerland, he was going to a school, and this school in Switzerland was supposed to teach him in 2 years--in 6 months what it had taken him to learn in psychology over here in 2 years, something like that.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he tell you the name of the school?

Mr. DELGADO. No; but he applied for it while in the service, and as far as I knew, that's where he was going once he got discharged.

Mr. LIEBELER. This conversation that you and Oswald had about going over in Cuba and helping Castro was just barracks talk?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. You didn't seriously consider----

Mr. DELGADO. No; but that's when I started getting scared. He started actually making plans, and how we would go about going to Cuba, you know, and where we would apply to go to Cuba and the people to contact if we wanted to go, you know, but----

Mr. LIEBELER. So you got the impression that he started to get serious about going to Cuba?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes. And about this time Castro started changing colors, so I wasn't too keen on that idea, myself.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you talk to Oswald about this change in Castro's attitude and his approach?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. He said that was all due to mal--bad newspaper reporting, that we were distorting the true facts, and for the same reason I told you that, because we were mad, because now we wasn't getting the money from Cuba that we were before.

Mr. LIEBELER. So Oswald basically took the position that you were getting a distorted view of Cuba?

Mr. DELGADO. Right; and we weren't getting the true facts of what was happening in Cuba. We were getting the distorted facts.

Mr. LIEBELER. You have no definite way of knowing how much correspondence Oswald received from the Cuban consulate, do you?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. He told you that he had received some correspondence?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. You don't know whether the Russian newspaper that he got came from the Cuban consulate?

Mr. DELGADO. No. He was getting that way before he even started corresponding with them.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know whether Oswald ever received any books or pamphlets or materials in any language other than Russian---aside from English, of course?

Mr. DELGADO. No. He had one book that was English, Das Kapital. I think it was Russian, a book, like I said. I go-by Russian when it's big block letters.

And he had one book like that. He spoke Russian pretty good, so I understand.

Mr. LIEBELER. How do you understand that?

Mr. DELGADO. He tried to teach me some Russian. He would put out a whole phrase, you know. In return for my teaching him Spanish, he would try to teach me Russian. But it's a tongue twister.

Mr. LIEBELER. You didn't have any understanding of the Russian language?

Mr. DELGADO. No. Basically I wasn't interested in it. In order to learn a language, I think you have to be motivated. You have to have a desire to use this language, you know, and I had no need to learn Russian. And just the reverse of him. He wanted to learn Spanish. He had some idea of using Spanish later on. I'm sure if this hadn't happened, he probably would be over there now, if he hadn't been already.

Mr. LIEBELER. In Cuba, you mean?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you have any reason to believe that he has been in Cuba?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, a guy like him would find--would have no difficulty in getting into Cuba. They would accept him real fast. The fact that he was in Russia. Now, all these years in Russia, he could have come over to Cuba and learned some doctrine. That's where he got his ideas to start this Fair Play for Cuba Committee down in Louisiana. That must have been supported by Castro.

Mr. LIEBELER. How do you know that he was involved in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in Louisiana?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, this was brought out in the newscast at the time of his arrest.

Mr. LIEBELER. You have no direct knowledge of that, though?

Mr. DELGADO. No. In one of the news pictures I seen him distributing pamphlets out in the street.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever see Oswald after----

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. After you were discharged from the Marine Corps?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You said before that you were in Germany until approximately the end of 1962; is that correct? December of 1962?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.



Mr. LIEBELER. You never met Oswald at any time while you were in Germany?

Mr. DELGADO. No. I wanted to---I knew that he was over there going to school, and I can't for the life of me recall where I got the scoop that I thought he was going to some school in Berlin, and I was thinking of going over there, to see if I could find him, but I never did follow through. There was too much redtape.

Mr. LIEBELER. You say that you thought he was in Berlin going to school?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes. For some reason or other. I can't say right now why, but it just seemed to me that I thought he was going to school there.

Mr. LIEBELER. After you were discharged from the Marine Corps, you learned that Oswald had gone to the Soviet Union, did you not?

Mr. DELGADO. I knew he had gone to the Soviet Union before I got discharged.

Mr. LIEBELER. When were you discharged?

Mr. DELGADO. In November. As--when I got back, I saw the pictures all over the papers as him having defected. and then we had the investigation there.

Mr. LIEBELER. But even though you had heard before you had gotten out of the Marine Corps that Oswald had gone to the Soviet Union, while you were the Army in Germany you gained the impression that somehow that he was in Berlin, going to school?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; in the university there.

Mr. LIEBELER. But you don't have any recollection of where you got this idea?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You were under the impression, then, that he had left the Soviet Union?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes. I couldn't--Oswald loved to travel, right, but if he couldn't take military life, where everything was told to him, I'm sure he couldn't take no life in Russia, where he was subjected to strict, you know, watching. I couldn't picture him living over there. I thought he had gone to, you know, like I said, the university in Berlin, to study there. He wanted to study psychology.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you think that he was perhaps at the same university that you spoke of before, that he had applied for when he was in the Marines?

Mr. DELGADO. No; because I--the way I understand it, it's--there's two big psychologists institutes in Europe. One is in Switzerland. If he was a devout Communist or pro-Russian, as they say he was---one was in East Berlin, and one was in Switzerland--he couldn't have gone to Switzerland. I knew he applied for Switzerland.

Mr. LIEBELER. So you figured that because he had this interest in psychology, and .since he was interested in communism, he probably wouldn't have gone to the university in Switzerland, but he might very well have gone to the one in Berlin?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, actually it was on their own level. They would train him their way.

(Short recess.)

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you think that Oswald was an agent of the Soviet Union or was acting as an agent for the Soviet Union at that time?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Whom did you mean to refer to when you said that they would train him their way?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, after he was defecting, I assumed he would take the Communist way of life, and I would imagine that they would put him to use to the best of their advantage. But this was later brought out to be false, because they came out and said that all he did was work in a factory. Whether or not that's so, I can't say. That's what they said.

Mr. LIEBELER. But at the time you were in Europe, you were speculating to yourself that he might have been in the Berlin school?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. You received no particular information? You just figured this out for yourself?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Just how well do you think Oswald learned to speak Spanish during the time that he was associated with you in the Marine Corps?

Mr. DELGADO. He could meet the average people from the streets and hold a conversation with them. He could make himself understood and be understood. That's not too clear, is it?

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you think Oswald was an intelligent person?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; I did. More intelligent than I am, and I have a 117, supposedly, IQ, and he could comprehend things faster and was interested in things that I wasn't interested in: politics, music, things like that, so much so like an intellectual. He didn't read poetry or anything like that, but as far as books and concert music and things like that, he was a great fan.

Mr. LIEBELER. You said before that Oswald was not sufficiently proficient in Spanish so that he could carry on a political argument or anything like that.

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now, did you talk to the FBI about this question of how well Oswald could speak Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; I did.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember what you told him?

Mr. DELGADO. I told him basically the same thing I told you, only then this fellow came out, this other agent came out with this test he gave me.

Mr. LIEBELER. He gave you a test?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. In Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Just in speaking to you, you mean?

Mr. DELGADO. No; a written thing.

Mr. LIEBELER. He gave you a written test?

Mr. DELGADO. I told him off the bat, I can't--my spelling is bad, you know. I told him right then. But outside of the spelling, I could read it and write it, you know. So he gave me a test, and he didn't tell me what the outcome was, but I gathered it wasn't too favorable.

Mr. LIEBELER. What made you gather that?

Mr. DELGADO. The sarcasm in his voice when he said, "What makes you think you speak Spanish so good?"--after he gave me the test, you know. Well, I told him, "Your Spanish is all right in its place, you know, college or something like that, but people have a hard time understanding you," which is true. If you have any Spanish-speaking fellows working here, let's say, a clerk or something, well, ask him what the word "peloloso" means, and I would bet you 9 out of 10 times he would not know. That's the Castilian word for "lazy". We got words for "lazy," three or four of them, "bago," "lento," things like that. That's one of the things I brought up to him. But he just laughed it off.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you tell the FBI that Oswald was so proficient in Spanish that he would discuss his ideas on socialism in Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You didn't tell them that?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You are absolutely sure of that?

Mr. DELGADO. No; he wouldn't argue with me. All those arguments on socialism and communism and our way of life and their way of life were held in English. He talked, but he couldn't hold his own. He would speak three or four words and then bring it out in English. But as far as basic conversation and debate; no.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you tell the FBI agent that Oswald would speak about socialism and things like that in Spanish and that it seemed to give him a feeling of superiority to talk about things like that in Spanish in front of the officers so that the officers couldn't understand him?

Mr. DELGADO. We were speaking Spanish. That gave him a sense of superiority, because they didn't know what we were talking about. In fact, more than once we were reprimanded for speaking Spanish, because we were not supposed to do it, and they didn't forbid us to speak Spanish--now, no political discussions were talked about. This was small talk when we were talking Spanish.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now, the FBI report that I have of an interview with you on December 10, according to this report, 1963, at Leonardo----

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; that's my home.

Mr. LIEBELER. This FBI agent says that you told him that Oswald became so proficient in Spanish that Oswald would discuss his ideas on socialism in Spanish.

Mr. DELGADO. He would discuss his ideas, but not anything against our Government or--nothing Socialist, mind you.

Mr. LIEBELER. In Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. He would speak to me in Spanish in front of the people, in front of the officers in the ward, what we call the wardroom. Basically the fact that they could be standing over us and we would be talking, and they wouldn't understand what we were saying. But no ideas were exchanged, political ideas were exchanged during those times. Whenever we talked about the Communist or Socialist way of life, we would do it either in our hut or, you know, in low whispers doing the wardroom----

Mr. LIEBELER. That was in in English?

Mr. DELGADO. In English.

Mr. LIEBELER. He never spoke of these things in Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. No; he couldn't.

Mr. LIEBELER. He didn't know Spanish that well?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You mentioned one time that you and Oswald and a couple of other fellows went to Tijuana.

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Had Oswald learned the Spanish language at that time?

Mr. DELGADO. He knew the Spanish language at that time, because when we went to the bar, the girls would come along, and I was Spanish---they knew that right off the bat, and they would tell me something in Spanish that was funny, and him and I would laugh, and he would laugh understandingly, and he would be talking small talk with the girls, you know, which was in my--you know, I had taught him just what he knew, and he was very fast learning. Just like I told the FBI agent that there's a couple of fellows in my outfit now that wanted to learn, you know, Spanish, and would walk up to me, and I tried to teach them the best I can. One of them wanted to learn it, because he was going to Juarez for a problem we had down there, and he used it down there, what he learned. He learned off of books and also because he asked me for help for some phrases, and when he went down there he had no trouble. And the same thing with Oswald.

Mr. LIEBELER. This is a fellow that you just referred to now, in your outfit?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. In Jersey?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. What is his name?

Mr. DELGADO. Jones.

Mr. LIEBELER. Jones?

Mr. DELGADO. Willie Jones.

Mr. LIEBELER. What is his rating?

Mr. DELGADO. Specialist 4.

Mr. LIEBELER. Is he in C Battery?

Mr. DELGADO. No. Delta Battery.



Mr. LIEBELER. What does he do?

Mr. DELGADO. He's a radar operator also. And there's another fellow, George Bradford, specialist 5. He's asked for it, and I've reached--taught him to speak Spanish. In fact, I'll ask him for some money, you know, and he'll come out and say, "I'm broke right now. I haven't got it with me." Or, "Have you got a cigarette, George?" in Spanish, you know. "No, but I'll get you one," or things like that. Now, I met this fellow in Germany, and there I started teaching him a little bit. Not an awful lot, but smalltalk.

Mr. LIEBELER. Would you say that Bradford and Jones knew about the same amount of Spanish as Oswald knew?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Not as much?

Mr. DELGADO. They don't know as much as Oswald. Oswald knew more than they did," because he applied himself more. These guys would pick up a book once or twice a week and learn a phrase here and there. But Oswald was continuously trying to learn something, and more often as not he would come in to me any time we were off, and he would be asking me for this phrase. Spanish is very tricky. There's some sentences you can use, and if you use them, let's see how can I--well, the pants and present, you know, past and present tense of a sentence. He would get a misinterpretation and say, "I can't say this in a conversation?", and I would say "No. You don't say this this particular time. You use it some place else." Like, "Yo voy al teatro"--"I'm going to the theatre"--you know. And there's a correct way of saying that and there's a wrong way of saying it. The best way--let me see if I can get you a good phrase. I can't fight offhand think of a phrase that would fit. But some of these things when he picked up the language, some things he couldn't put into a sentence right away, and he would want to know why. That's the type of guy he was. "Why can't these things be used? Why is it that you use it now and not later?" Things like that.

Mr. LIEBELER. He would learn some of the words and then he would try to put them in a sentence logically?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. And the language just wasn't constructed that way?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. And he had difficulty in understanding that?

Mr. DELGADO. You see, in English you say things straight out; right? In Spanish, 9 times out of 10 it is just the reverse. I am going to the show. But if I was to translate it into Spanish, it would come, out the show I will go, or to the show I will go. So you have got to turn it around, you know, for him. That is what I was trying to explain.

Mr. LIEBELER. He tried to construct Spanish sentences in pretty much the same way English sentences would be constructed after he learned the Spanish words?

Mr. DELGADO. Right; and that is where he got his help from me, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. But as far as ordinary, simple ideas, you think that Oswald could make himself understood in Spanish.

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. But you wouldn't, would you, say that he was highly proficient in the Spanish language, but at least he knew some Spanish phrases and he could speak some sentences and make his basic ideas known?

Mr. DELGADO. If there is a word, you know, like semiproficient, he wasn't necessarily low, or was he as high Spanish like I speak, you know; he was right in the middle. Of course, there would be words, if you taught him, he may not understand, but basically he understood and made himself understood.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember what kind of Spanish dictionary he had?

Mr. DELGADO. No; I don't. It was just regular pocketbook edition, the kind you buy out there for about \$2.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you know whether Oswald spoke any other language. You mentioned before he spoke Russian.

Mr. DELGADO. Russian.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you think that he was proficient in Russian at that time or highly proficient?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; I imagine he would be, because he was reading the paper, and basically if he can read it, you know, I imagine he could speak it also.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you hear him speak Russian?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, like I say, he tried to teach me Russian, but then another time I had some thought that what he was speaking to me was German; but according to the agent, he messed me all up, and I couldn't figure whether it was Hebrew or German. I tried to tell him that some of the words he had mentioned to me at the time I didn't recognize them, but when I came back from Germany some of those words I do remember, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. It seemed to you like it was German?

Mr. DELGADO. Like German; yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. But you only came to that conclusion after you had been to Germany?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. At the time it could have been Yiddish or German, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Could it have been Russian?

Mr. DELGADO. No; different guttural sounds altogether.

Mr. LIEBELER. But you did not know whether Oswald spoke this other language to any extent; he just used a few words?

Mr. DELGADO. No; I just remember his particular language, which I am in doubt about, had a "ch" guttural sound to it [indicating], you know; and I could only assume it was Jewish or German, and later on when I was in Germany, I think, I am pretty sure it was German that he was speaking.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he speak it well or did he just use a few words?

Mr. DELGADO. He speaks it like I speak it now, you know, like, just phrases, you know. Where he picked them up, I don't know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you teach anybody else Spanish while you were in the Marines?

Mr. DELGADO. Just one fellow, but he denied that I taught him any Spanish.

Mr. LIEBELER. Who was that?

Mr. DELGADO. Don Murray. He took Spanish in college, and we were stationed in Biloxi, Miss., together, and he would ask me for the same thing. He tried to construct a sentence in Spanish like you do in English, and it came out all backwards, and I tried to explain it to him.

Mr. LIEBELER. Was he stationed with you at Santa Ana too?

Mr. DELGADO. That's right.

Mr. LIEBELER. What makes you say he denied that you taught him any Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. That is what the agent interviewing me told me.

Mr. LIEBELER. The FBI agent told you that?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. What did you say then?

Mr. DELGADO. I told him that was his prerogative, but I had taught him--I mean I had talked to him in Spanish, and he had asked for my help. I assumed that he wanted to know my association with this thing that is happening now.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you get the impression that the agent was trying to get you to change your story?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. He was trying to get you to back away from the proposition that Oswald understood Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, am I allowed to say what I want to say?

Mr. LIEBELER. Yes; I want you to say exactly what you want to say.

Mr. DELGADO. I had the impression now, wholeheartedly, I want to believe that Oswald did what he was supposed to have done, but I had the impression they weren't satisfied with my testimony of him not being an expert shot. His Spanish wasn't proficient where he would be at a tie with the Cuban government.

Mr. LIEBELER. First of all, you say you got the impression that the FBI agents that talked to you didn't like the statement that you made about Oswald's inability to use the rifle well; is that right?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. What about this Spanish thing, what impression did you get about the agents?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, they tried to make me out that I didn't have no authority to consider myself so fluent in Spanish where I could teach somebody else. That is their opinion and they can have it as far as I am concerned.

If a man comes up to me without knowing a bit of Spanish, if within 6 months--and I told these FBI men--he could hold a conversation with me, I consider myself as being some sort of an authority on teaching, my ability to teach somebody to speak Spanish, which I told him I could take any man with a sincere desire to learn Spanish and I could teach him my Spanish, the Spanish the people speak, you know, I could teach him in, I could have him hold a conversation, I would say, in 3 months' time he could hold a conversation.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now, the FBI tried to indicate to you that you yourself were not good at Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. And did you have any feeling about the FBI agents' attitude toward Oswald's ability with the Spanish language?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; they didn't think he was too well versed, you know, he didn't know too much Spanish, as much as I wanted them to think he did, you know. In other words, they felt he could say "I have a dog. My dog is black." And "I have an automobile," and things like that, you know, basic Spanish, but I don't teach--I mean I am not a teacher. I don't go with that, you know. If a guy wants to learn Spanish, I don't tell him, "Well, let's start off with 'I have a dog,' "you know. That is no practical use for him, you know.

I tell him, "How do I get to such-and-such a street?" You go to a Spanish fellow--you are in Juarez---and be prepared to receive an answer from him, and he is going to shoot it to you fast, see, so that's what I teach these guys, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. And Oswald was able to ask questions like this and understand them; is that right?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. Now, we had Mexican fellows in our outfit, and Oswald could understand their Spanish, and made it known to me that he could understand their Spanish, but in return those Mexicans could not understand my Spanish because the Puerto Ricans, Cubans, the Dominican Republics, they all speak real fast. Your Mexican is your Southern equivalent to your Southern drawl, you know, "You all," and real slow. Well, that is the Mexicans, you know. And when we speak Spanish to them, Puerto Rican, rather, or Spanish, they have a hard time understanding you. But he could understand what was going on, and sometimes he would tell me, "Well, these guys here are planning a beer bust tonight," he said. "Are you going?" He'd overhear and tell me, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. When did the FBI agents tell you that Murray had denied that you had taught him Spanish? Was that when the Spanish-speaking agent was there?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. The Spanish-speaking agent only talked to you once; is that right?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you find that you have to mix English words with your Spanish to express yourself completely?

Mr. DELGADO. No; what I meant to tell the fellow there--I think is what that sentence you have in front of you is--that, say-- how can I say it?--you speak to me in English, and I could say it in Spanish just about as fast as you could tell me in English, you know, like he is working there, you know, all coming to his fingertips, like the other fellow was telling me. I could translate that fast, you know, and deciphering is the only proper way of saying it, you know. And I made another statement at home, you know, my family was speaking, and the majority of the words being Spanish, and English just come out, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you speak Spanish around the home?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Is your wife Puerto Rican?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Does she speak Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Was your wife born in Puerto Rico?



Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. When did she come to the United States?

Mr. DELGADO. About 1944, 1945.

Mr. LIEBELER. How old was she then?

Mr. DELGADO. She was about 13.

Mr. LIEBELER. You mentioned that Oswald used to go into Los Angeles with you from time to time. Can you tell me approximately how many times Oswald went to Los Angeles?

Mr. DELGADO. Once he went with me.

Mr. LIEBELER. Just once?

Mr. DELGADO. Just once. That was, you know, he just stayed a night, as far as I can remember.

Mr. LIEBELER. So that Oswald only went into Los Angeles with you on one occasion?

Mr. DELGADO. That I know; yes. Right after he corresponded with these people.

Mr. LIEBELER. With the Cuban Consulate?

Mr. DELGADO. I assumed he was going there to see somebody. I never asked him. It wasn't my business, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he later tell you that he had been to the Cuban Consulate?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; but I thought it was just his, you know, bragging of some sort.

Mr. LIEBELER. You didn't really believe that he had?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, no; I didn't have no interest in it, whether or not.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you learn that Oswald had gone into Los Angeles on weekends at other times?

Mr. DELGADO. No; not that I knew of.

Mr. LIEBELER. The only thing that you know----

Mr. DELGADO. That I am sure of was that one particular incident, one particular time, it struck me as being odd that he had gone out, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. So that Oswald only went into Los Angeles with you on one occasion that you can remember; is that right?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; that I can recall.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did the FBI agent ask you about this?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; he asked me that, and I believe I gave him the same answer I have given you now, because the other time they had two men, that other fellow was asking me questions too, you know, this is back and forth, trying to answer you, and he is asking me something else, you know. I was sitting in the old man's office, the commanding officer's office, you know, and I wasn't too at ease there either.

Mr. LIEBELER. Oswald did not go with you to Los Angeles on every other week or anything like that?

Mr. DELGADO. No, no. I went every week to Los Angeles.

Mr. LIEBELER. Every week?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; every weekend that I was off, you know, roughly three weekends a month.

Mr. LIEBELER. But Oswald only accompanied you on one occasion?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. You don't know of your own knowledge of any other times that he went into Los Angeles?

Mr. DELGADO. No. The only outstanding thing I can remember was that Oswald was a casual dresser. By that I mean he would go with a sport shirt, something like that, and this particular instance he was suited up; white shirt, dark suit, dark tie.

Mr. LIEBELER. You told the FBI that Oswald enjoyed classical music; is that right?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. And that he would often talk at length about the opera; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. I tried to be a listener, but I wasn't too interested.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald seem to be interested in girls?

Mr. DELGADO. No; not to my knowledge. He didn't have a girl friend write him, I know that for a fact; he didn't have no girl writing; never went to a dance down at the service club; always by himself. And when we had no duty, him and I used to go to the show, you know, 9 times out of 10 I ended up paying for it.

Mr. LIEBELER. How about sports, did he ever show any interest in sports?

Mr. DELGADO. No. That is something I would like to bring up.

Mr. LIEBELER. Go ahead.

Mr. DELGADO. May I go on the record, because there was a statement I read in Life Magazine?

Mr. LIEBELER. Go ahead.

Mr. DELGADO. And it's erroneous.

Mr. LIEBELER. What did it say?

Mr. DELGADO. It is quoting a Lieutenant Cupenack, and he made a statement there in Life, last month, I believe it was. He made a statement saying he was Oswald's commanding officer, Oswald was on the football team. He was on the football team, that is the only true fact in the whole statement that he made. Also that he had a run-in with a captain that was on the football team, and because of this argument he went off the team.

To begin with, our company commander was a light colonel, lieutenant colonel. Lieutenant Cupenack was a supply officer. He seldom came in contact with Oswald, and when he did, it was only when Oswald was on details or when Lieutenant Cupenack had duty that particular night in the war room when Oswald was on. And as far as a captain being on the football team, the only captain we had was in the S-3 section where we worked, and he was too old to play football.

Lieutenant Cupenack played football. He was good. He was tackle. I remember I played against him plenty of times myself. And why Oswald left, I don't know. I don't think he went out, he just bugged out, it's what he wanted, and he had it for a while, and he just quit.

Mr. LIEBELER. He did come out for football though?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you tell the FBI agents about this?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did they ask about it?

Mr. DELGADO. No; I didn't tell them. I just couldn't see why a big agency like Life would not check into the story and let something like this, you know, get out. I mean it's all well, you know, to go along and believe what the fellow did, but bring out the truth.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember which article in Life Magazine this was? Was this the issue----

Mr. DELGADO. The big writeup on him, the latest one, where he had the picture of him in the Philippines, and things like that.

Mr. LIEBELER. The one that they had Oswald's picture on the cover, holding the rifle?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. And right now he is an instructor of philosophy or psychology in Columbia University, I think it is, something like that.

Mr. LIEBELER. This lieutenant?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. I just thought it funny, him saying that he was commanding officer over Oswald; that he had a lot of trouble with Oswald. And you have been in the Army, a supply officer hardly ever comes in contact with the troops, and to say that a lieutenant is going to override a lieutenant colonel is ridiculous.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you tell the FBI that Oswald did not show any interest in sports?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; I told them he didn't show any interest in sports.

Mr. LIEBELER. In spite of the fact that he had actually gone on the football team?

Mr. DELGADO. That is just one example, the football. But he never went out for basketball, baseball, or handball, like the rest of us did, you know. And myself, I didn't go out for sports either, just football and handball; and that was it.

Mr. LIEBELER. Was Oswald a good football player?

Mr. DELGADO. Mediocre, he was so-so.

Mr. LIEBELER. What position did he play?

Mr. DELGADO. He played tackle or end, you know, never fullback, quarterback or anything like that, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. What kind of football teams were these?

Mr. DELGADO. Flag. Flag football.

Mr. LIEBELER. That is, the different companies or batteries?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, when Oswald went out for the team, it was in the battery, getting the lines set up, but he quit before we went for competition.

Mr. LIEBELER. Was this regular football or just touch football.

Mr. DELGADO. Flag football.

Mr. LIEBELER. Touch football?

Mr. DELGADO. Touch football.

Mr. LIEBELER. Go back and tell us all that you can remember about this trip to Tijuana?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, it happened on one of our weekends off.

Mr. LIEBELER. When was it, approximately?

Mr. DELGADO. Oh, you got me there. I would say about May, something like that.

Mr. LIEBELER. In 1959.

Mr. DELGADO. 1959; right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Can you remember whether your trip to Tijuana was before the rifle qualification or after?

Mr. DELGADO. After.

Mr. LIEBELER. How much after?

Mr. DELGADO. Oh, about 3 to 4 weeks. Within the same month period, because we were about just gotten paid, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Go ahead.

Mr. DELGADO. And these two colored fellows we had in our outfit, I can't remember their names, like I told the agents, I don't know why because they worked in a different department than I did there, never had no trouble with them, they wanted to go down to Tijuana; so I had the car, and they asked me if I would take them down there. So I told them yeah, they are going to pay for the gas, so why not, I will go for a free trip. So in the process of getting ready I asked Oswald if he wanted to go there, you know, and I have asked him to go to L.A. with me plenty of times and he never bothered going--I said, "Oswald, let's go to Tijuana."

He said, "Okay, fine." Like a casual dresser, he went like the rest of us were, in casual clothes.

We went down to Tijuana, hit the local spots, drinking and so on, and all of a sudden he says, "Let's go to the Flamingo." So it didn't register, and I didn't bother to ask him, "Where is this Flamingo? How did you know about this place?" I assumed he had been there before, because when we got on the highway he told me which turns to take to get to this place, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. To the Flamingo?

Mr. DELGADO. Flamingo, right. And as far as I know it's still there.

Mr. LIEBELER. Is this outside of Tijuana?

Mr. DELGADO. It's outside of Tijuana. Have you been over there?

Mr. LIEBELER. No.

Mr. DELGADO. No. Well, it's the street before the bullring. You have got to make a right-hand turn and you go out for about 1 mile, 2 miles out into the boondocks, the country. It's out in the country, about 2 miles away from the center of the town.

When we arrived in there, the way the agents tried to ask me if he had known anybody, I told them no; the way it looked, he just had been there before, but nobody recognized him. The only things I can remember, like I told these agents, were the two contrasting bartenders, you know, a real good-looking woman, amazon; she must have been at least 6-foot tall; and then there was this fragile-looking fellow behind



the bar, one of those funny men, you know, and outside of being a very nice and exclusive club, you know--it wasn't one of these clip joints they had downtown, it was far different from that; it was really nice, a nice place.

Mr. LIEBELER. The bartender was a homosexual?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Was that apparent to you?

Mr. DELGADO. Oh, yes; it was apparent to us sitting on the bar stool, he looked like a little kitten; and the other bartender was this big girl. She was a good-looking doll. And that's about all.

Nothing eventful happened there. There is where the girls were telling stories, you know. They got these girls, you pick them up there, you know, and they started telling us stories, and he'd laugh just about the same time I laughed, and he understood what they were saying.

Mr. LIEBELER. They spoke Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now, did anything else happen at the Flamingo that you can remember?

Mr. DELGADO. No; during the night though I had lost my wallet. That was when I went to the provost marshal--not the provost marshal--the M.P. gate, and reported it, but that is neither here nor there. I had to put in for a new I.D. card and what have you.

Mr. LIEBELER. This was in Tijuana?

Mr. DELGADO. In Tijuana.

Mr. LIEBELER. The shore patrol had an office across----

Mr. DELGADO. Right at the border.

Mr. LIEBELER. Right at the border?

Mr. DELGADO. Right at the border they have an M.P. shack, right in the customs office, but they couldn't do nothing, what money I had was gone.

Like I said, these two Negro fellows, they paid for the way back, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. You did have to put in for a new I.D. card; is that right?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you stay in Tijuana itself or did you stay across the border?

Mr. DELGADO. No; we stayed in downtown Tijuana.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember where?

Mr. DELGADO. Right across the street from the jai-alai games, there are some hotels, these houses, you know; and as far as I knew, Oswald had a girl. I wasn't paying too much attention, you know, but it seemed to me like he had one.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he show any interest in the jai-alai games?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You stayed over only one night; is that right?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Saturday night?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. On Sunday you drove back to the base?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald say anything about his trip down there, his experiences, that you can remember?

Mr. DELGADO. No; it was--nothing extraordinary was said. The way of life down there was so poor, you know. They shouldn't allow a town like that to exist, things like that.

Mr. LIEBELER. Oswald said that?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you mention to the FBI the fact that Oswald had a copy of Das Kapital?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. You mentioned that in your testimony previously too?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald have any other books that you can remember?

Mr. DELGADO. He had Mein Kampf, Hitler's bible, but that was circulating throughout the battery, everybody got a hold of that one time or another, you know, and he asked me, how did I know he was reading Das Kapital. I said, well, the man had the book, and he said that doesn't necessarily mean that he was reading it.

So I told him in one instance I walked into the room and he was laying the book down, you know, as he got up to greet me, you know.

He says that still doesn't prove that he was reading it.

Well, if you are sitting, reading a book, and somebody walks into the room, you are not going to keep on reading the book; you are going to put it down and greet whoever it is; and then I assume he is going to assume you have been reading the book, if it is open. It's the only logical explanation.

They didn't want to go for that; they wanted to know did I actually see him reading the book, which I couldn't unless I sneaked up on the guy, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. This is the FBI agent you are talking about?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. But you do remember that when you would walk into the room Oswald would be sitting there with this book and it would be open?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; and then he had this other book. I am still trying to find out what it is. It's about a farm, and about how all the animals take over and make the farmer work for them. It's really a weird book, the way he was explaining it to me, and that struck me kind of funny. But he told me that the farmer represented the imperialistic world, and the animals were the workers, symbolizing that they are the socialist people, you know, and that eventually it will come about that the socialists will have the imperialists working for them, and things like that, like these animals, these pigs took over and they were running the whole farm and the farmer was working for them.

Mr. LIEBELER. Is that what Oswald explained to you?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you tell the FBI about this?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did they know the name of the book?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. The FBI did not know the name of the book?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you want to know the name of the book?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. It is called the Animal Farm. It is by George Orwell.

Mr. DELGADO. He didn't tell me. I asked him for the thing, but he wouldn't tell me. I guess he didn't know. The Animal Farm. Did you read it?

Mr. LIEBELER. Yes.

Mr. DELGADO. Is it really like that?

Mr. LIEBELER. Yes; there is only one thing that Oswald did not mention apparently and that is that the pigs took over the farm, and then they got to be just like the capitalists were before, they got fighting among themselves, and there was one big pig who did just the same thing that the capitalist had done before. Didn't Oswald tell you about that?

Mr. DELGADO. No; just that the pigs and animals had revolted and made the farmer work for them. The Animal Farm. Is that a socialist book?

Mr. LIEBELER. No.

Mr. DELGADO. That is just the way you interpret it; right?

Mr. LIEBELER. Yes; I think so. It is actually supposed to be quite an anti-Communist book.

Mr. DELGADO. Is it really?

Mr. LIEBELER. Yes. You and Oswald finally began to cool off toward each other a little bit; is that right?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. How did that come about?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, like I said, his ideas about Castro kept on persisting in the same way as at the beginning, when evidence was being shown that Castro was reverting to a Communist way of government, you know, and secret state, secret police state, and the turning point came about when there was this one corporal Batista had in his army, very thin, small fellow, and he had no significant job whatsoever, he was just a corporal in the army, and because of the fact that a lady stepped forward at the tribunal and said that this corporal was in charge of mass murdering all these people, that Batista was supposed to have done away with, they executed him on the pure fact of one lady's statement with no proof whatsoever.

So I brought that to his attention and he said, "Well, in all new governments some errors have to occur, but you can be sure that something like this was investigated prior to his execution but you will never know about it because they won't publicize that hearing," you know.

I couldn't see that, what was happening over there then, when they started executing these people on just mere word of mouth.

Batista executed them when he had them, a regular blood bath going on there. But that's when I started cooling off, and he started getting more reverent toward Castro, he started thinking higher----

Mr. LIEBELER. More highly?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; more highly of Castro than I did, and about a month later I was on leave, and when I came back he was gone. And it must have been a fast processing, because I wasn't gone over 15 days; when I come back he was already gone.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you and Oswald stay in the same hut together until he actually got out of the Marines?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever put in for a transfer to another hut to get away from Oswald before you went on leave?

Mr. DELGADO. I did, but it never went through. I was the hut NCO, and all the other huts had NCO's, and if I went into another hut I would be under another guy.

Mr. LIEBELER. And you didn't want to do that?

Mr. DELGADO. No; I had my rank.

Mr. LIEBELER. So you stayed there and remained NCO in charge of the hut?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; but he never got into arguments with me. He liked to talk politics with one fellow particularly, Call, and he would argue with him, and Oswald would get to a point where he would get utterly distrusted with the discussion and got out of the room. Whenever it got to the point where anger was going to show, he would stop cold and walk out and leave the conversation in the air.

Mr. LIEBELER. He never got mad at anybody?

Mr. DELGADO. Not physically mad, no.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever know him to get into a fight with anybody at Santa Ana?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You say you did put in for a transfer to another hut; is that right?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.



Mr. LIEBELER. Was that permission granted?

Mr. DELGADO. I was waiting for it to be granted. I turned it in to the section sergeant, and I never knew what the outcome was. I never found out. They never notified me as to why I wanted to get transferred to the other huts.

Mr. LIEBELER. You never did move from your hut to another hut?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You actually were discharged, from the Marines before this question of your transfer ever came up?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. When did you go into the Marines? You told us before. Let us review that for a moment.

Mr. DELGADO. I went into the Marines November 1, 1956.

Mr. LIEBELER. You were discharged 1 November, approximately----

Mr. DELGADO. 1959.

Mr. LIEBELER. 1959; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you go on leave prior to your discharge?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; I did.

Mr. LIEBELER. Terminal leave?

Mr. DELGADO. What?

Mr. LIEBELER. Was it a terminal leave, and you just took your leave and left, or did you go on leave and then come back?

Mr. DELGADO. No. I went on leave and then came back.

Mr. LIEBELER. Where did you go on leave?

Mr. DELGADO. About in August, I think--September to October, something like that. A 15-day leave, to go to California. August or September. I think it was in the latter part of the summer. I always take that part to come into New York, but when I came back, Oz was gone.

Mr. LIEBELER. Where did you go on leave: to California, or did you come back to New York?

Mr. DELGADO. To New York.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you talk to the FBI just about this series of events?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember what you told them?

Mr. DELGADO. I told them that I had gone on leave, and when I came back Oswald had been discharged and that then they came out with the story that he defected, I think, then, and that we all had gone under investigation.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you tell the FBI agents when you went on leave?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes. I gave them a specific date. I think I told them about August.

Mr. LIEBELER. You didn't tell them June or July?

Mr. DELGADO. No. I don't believe so.

Mr. LIEBELER. Could you have told them it was June or July?

Mr. DELGADO. I may have told them June or July. I'm not too sure. I know it was the midsummer; because I came into New York in the good weather.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you tell the FBI agents that you had actually transferred to another hut?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You didn't tell them that?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You are positive of that?

Mr. DELGADO. No; but I told them that Oswald was transferred. The only transfer that occurred was Oswald to my hut, and that I put in for a transfer, and transfer was waiting to be approved for an NCO to be bumped into my hut, but it never got approved. I guess things came up, and about 2 or 3 weeks later I went on leave.

Mr. LIEBELER. When you came back from leave, Oswald was gone?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes Prior to my leaving I knew he was putting in for a hardship discharge because he had gone to see the old man and so forth and so on, but, like I say, it usually took so long time to get a hardship discharge, too.

Mr. LIEBELER. So you and Oswald were actually quartered in the same quonset hut up to the time Oswald Was discharged?

Mr. DELGADO. Up to the time I went on leave.

Mr. LIEBELER. And when you came back Oswald was gone?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. You never saw him after that?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald say anything to you while you were in the Marines together about going to Russia?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. He never did?

Mr. DELGADO. No; I couldn't understand where he got the money to go.

Mr. LIEBELER. You said before he didn't spend very much money.

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; but I imagine the way it costs now, it costs at least \$800 to a \$1,000 to travel across Europe, plus the red tape you have to go through.

Mr. LIEBELER. When did you see this official-looking envelope that you mentioned before with the seal on it? Do you remember when that was?

Mr. DELGADO. Outside of being prior to one of my departures for Los Angeles--the month, you want?

Mr. LIEBELER. Yes; if you can remember it. I mean, was it---

Mr. DELGADO. It's hard to say, because we were together so long. It was one of the weekends I was going into Los Angeles.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember whether it was before or after your rifle practice?

Mr. DELGADO. No; It was after, because prior to our rifle practice I don't think we had any political discussions at all.

Mr. LIEBELER. Most of those were after the rifle qualifications?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; you see, this all happened,, oh, between when I say, May to September or May to August, of going on leave, all these incidents, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember how long you were back at Santa Ana after your leave before you were discharged?

Mr. DELGADO. About 2 months, I guess.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did the FBI agents ask you about that?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You mentioned this fellow by the name of Call.

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Richard Call?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Was he in your quonset hut?

Mr. DELGADO. No; he was in our company. He was in a different quonset hut.

Mr. LIEBELER. Was he a friend of Oswald?

Mr. DELGADO. Semifriendly. I know personally that he used to call Oswald Oswaldovich or Comrade. We all called him Comrade, which is German for friend. We didn't put no communistic influence whatsoever. But then he made the statement saying, no, he never called Oswald "Comrade," or anything like that, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Who said that?

Mr. DELGADO. Call.

Mr. LIEBELER. How do you know?

Mr. DELGADO. The FBI agent told me.

Mr. LIEBELER. The FBI agent told you that?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. You just mentioned the term "Oswaldovich"; is that right?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; he asked me if anyone had called him Oswaldovich. No. Comrade commissar; yes. We all used to kid around that language. He used to like it, and he would come out, we would call him "comrade," and he would go straight, jack up and give a big impression. But Call said he didn't. Well, that's his prerogative. He didn't want to get mixed up in it.

Mr. LIEBELER. But you are pretty sure you never heard him call Oswaldovich?

Mr. DELGADO. That's right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Who is Private, First Class Wald? Was he in your hut, too?

Mr. DELGADO. He was in our outfit.

Mr. LIEBELER. And was he a friend of Oswald?

Mr. DELGADO. Just speaking acquaintances. That's all. He didn't have too many close friends.

Mr. LIEBELER. Who didn't?

Mr. DELGADO. Oswald And these guys were all different, like Wald was a for sports. And Call was the closest you would come to Oswald, because he liked classical music and good books, now.

Mr. LIEBELER. But Wald and Osborne, they were more in sports and that sort of thing?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. What about Sergeant Funk? Did you mention him to the FBI?

Mr. DELGADO Yes; Sergeant Funk wasn't in our outfit too long to know Oswald. Oswald and him didn't hit it off at all.

Mr. LIEBELER. How did that come about?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, one instance was when we were all standing formation, waiting for work call. We were off this day. And Call and some other fellows were all around there, you know, making like they were, you know, shooting their guns off, you know, just playing around. So it just happens, when Funk came out Oswald was the only one doing it. So they grabbed Oswald and rode him march with a full field pack around the football field in the area. And he bitched when he pulled that tour of duty, and it stuck in my mind, because it's the first time since basic that I seen that happen. But it happened when Funk stepped out, Oswald the first one he seen.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald complain about Funk after that?

Mr. DELGADO. He had nothing to do with him. Always tried to find fault. The man had a lot of faults. He was very sloppy.

Mr. LIEBELER. Who?

Mr. DELGADO. Funk. And he had a tendency to---he was very--very bad leader, in my opinion, because NCO's in the Marine Corps, you carry a sword, and we loved to see him carry a sword, because when you salute him, he brings the sword up to here (indicating) like this, and one of these days it's going to happen, because the blade would be swinging next to his ear, and we're all waiting for that thing to happen. That's what I remember about Funk. He wasn't there too long.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know any of the other fellows in the outfit who might have known Oswald?

Mr. DELGADO. No. There was one sergeant I was trying to think of, but I couldn't think of his name. I think I gave a name to the FBI agents, Holbrook or--something like that.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember a Corporal Botelho?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes. Botelho. He was from upstate California, a potato rancher.

Mr. LIEBELER. What was his relationship with Oswald?



Mr. DELGADO. The same as the rest of the fellows: Not too close.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald ever have any arguments with any of these people?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes. Quite frequently' he had arguments, but Botelho usually would have arguments about, well, Botelho was pretty proud about his car, you know, and Oswald would find some fault in it, not the right make he had a Chevy, a 1956 Chevy, and one time I walked in on the discussion. I didn't know what it was about. And they were pretty mad at each other. And, as I said, Oswald just took off. But Botelho was a pretty quiet fellow.

Mr. LIEBELER. What about Private, First Class Roussel? Do you remember mentioning him to the FBI agents?

Mr. DELGADO. Roussel? Yes. He was a sports enthusiast. A little, short fellow from Louisiana. In fact, I took him home when I got discharged from the Marine Corps.

Mr. LIEBELER. What rank was call?

Mr. DELGADO. At the time at the time when Oswald was in the outfit, he was corporal. But then later on he got promoted to a sergeant.

Mr. LIEBELER. What was your rank when you were discharged?

Mr. DELGADO. Corporal.

Mr. LIEBELER. Oswald was what?

Mr. DELGADO. Private.

Mr. LIEBELER. Just a straight private?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald ever complain about the fact that he hadn't been promoted?

Mr. DELGADO. No, never. Never. I don't guess he expected it. I knew he was court-martialed.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he tell you that?

Mr. DELGADO. No. I got that from the scuttlebutt, one of the guys who knew him from overseas.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you hear what he was court-martialed for?

Mr. DELGADO. No. After all this came out later, I read about it.

Mr. LIEBELER. What is the silent area?

Mr. DELGADO. That's what I referred to. He put silent area. That's the war room.

Mr. LIEBELER. He, you mean the FBI agent?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. This is where you actually worked in watching----

Mr. DELGADO. Watching the scopes.

Mr. LIEBELER. According to the FBI agent's notes, you and Oswald were passing notes back and forth.

Mr. DELGADO. We worked in a room similar to this, and there would be a big plotting board there with the aircraft in flight, and radar sets would be back there, with the officers back there, and he and I, when we weren't watching the scopes, we would be writing down what aircraft were up, and we had a small lamp on our table. So when we wanted to talk, he would hand a note to me.

Mr. LIEBELER. You were not permitted to talk during this time?

Mr. DELGADO. The enlisted men.

Mr. LIEBELER. The enlisted men?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, the enlisted men were permitted to talk, but not at this ones permitted to talk were the controllers who had the aircraft on their scopes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Your job was to watch one of the scopes?

Mr. DELGADO. Watch one of the scopes, and when we were relieved from doing that, we sat on the front table and kept track of the aircraft on the plotting board.

Mr. LIEBELER. So while you were actually watching the scope, you were permitted to speak? You had to talk at that time?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes, to the aircraft.

Mr. LIEBELER. To keep track of the aircraft?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes. That's why they didn't want too much noise in there. Just enough for the controller to understand the pilot and vice versa.

Mr. LIEBELER. There are two of these FBI reports here that tell me that you told the FBI that Oswald used to go to Los Angeles every 2 weeks.

Mr. DELGADO. I used to go to Los Angeles every other week.

Mr. LIEBELER. But not Oswald?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. And you are sure that you told that to the FBI?

Mr. DELGADO. Positive.

Mr. LIEBELER. You have no question about that at all?

Mr. DELGADO. No question about that at all. Otherwise I wouldn't have made the statement that he had been with me one time. It would have been common to see him in the train station. But it wasn't.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember Lieutenant Depadro?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. What was he?

Mr. DELGADO. He was a first lieutenant. He was from Florida. His Parents were boatbuilders. He owned--his family owned a big boatbuilding place in Florida. I couldn't tell the agents what town. I wouldn't remember that. I thought it was a town, I gave them----

Mr. LIEBELER. Who was he?

Mr. DELGADO. He was just a section officer. He worked as a controller, and he was also our platoon officer.

Mr. LIEBELER. The FBI report indicates that you have told Lieutenant Depadro that Oswald was receiving Russian language newspapers; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes. I mentioned that to him on the way from the guard shack at one time, and he just brushed it off. He didn't seem to care.

Mr. LIEBELER. Who is Sergeant Lusk?

Mr. DELGADO. Our sergeant major.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember talking to the FBI agents about Sergeant Lusk?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. What did you tell them?

Mr. DELGADO. I told them that in one instance Sergeant Lusk had the misfortune of waking us up in the morning. Nobody bothered waking us up, and the formation had gathered, and we were all sleeping away.

Mr. LIEBELER. The men in your quonset hut?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. And I'm the one in charge of them, and about 8 o'clock in the morning I hear the door open up, and I see this guy walking into my room. The first thing I wake up and see was the diamond, the stripes, and he says, "I want to see you men in the old man's office, in class A's." So I knew it was a bad step. We went up there, and he chewed us out for sleeping. And on the way back he said, "You're getting as bad as Oz."

But it wasn't our fault. It wasn't Oswald's fault. He slept away with the rest of us. It was too far for the CQ. And he just didn't feel like walking that far. So I told the agents that I was the only corporal on restriction at the same time.

Mr. LIEBELER. They restricted your barracks for that?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. Well, it's better to be restricted than to be court-martialed for it.

Mr. LIEBELER. It is. Do you remember discussing extradition treaties with Oswald?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. What was that discussion?

Mr. DELGADO. Any crime perpetrated in the States, say somebody was to do something wrong in the United States, and they wanted to get him. We talked about countries he could go to. I said, well, not including Cuba, which at that time would take anybody, and Russia, he could go to Argentina, which I understand is extradition-free. But the other countries all have treaties with the United States. They would get you back.

Mr. LIEBELER. In that discussion what did Oswald say?

Mr. DELGADO. Nothing that I remember.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he say he would go to Argentina if he ever got in trouble like that?

Mr. DELGADO. If he ever got in trouble; yes. But this is the period of time we are talking about, of taking over the Dominican Republic. And this is what I don't understand: Oswald brought out a fact about a route to take to go to Russia, bypassing all U.S. censorship, like if you wanted to get out without being worried about being picked up. And he definitely said Mexico to Cuba to Russia, and whether or not I'm bringing into the fact these two guys that defected. But that was the same route. And he told me about the two guys, the same way these two guys defected.

Now, I can't imagine who he meant. I thought he was referring to this later case. But the FBI agent confused me all to heck. He told me it was a year

later that these two guys from the United States, working for the mathematicians, something like that, defected, taking the Same route that Oswald had told me about. I remember him explaining to me, and he had drawn out a regular little map on a scratch paper showing just how you go about doing it.

Mr. LIEBELER. Oswald did this?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Your recollection is that he mentioned two men who also defected to Russia at that time?

Mr. DELGADO. The same route; yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. But the FBI man said that didn't happen until a year afterwards?

Mr. DELGADO. A year later.

Mr. LIEBELER. Have you checked up on this to find out when these men did defect?

Mr. DELGADO. No. I took it for granted they had the scoop, you know. I assume that I may have been interpreting these events and running the two together. But in my estimation I don't think it was possible. I remember him at the time mentioning two men that had defected, and we were wondering how they got there, and he said this is how he would get there, now.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he say these two men had gone from the United States into Mexico into Cuba?

Mr. DELGADO. He said, "This is the route they took. This is the way I would go about it. This is the way they apparently did it." Something to that effect.

Mr. LIEBELER. Your recollection isn't too clear on that?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. But you do recall that Oswald mentioned that if he were going to go to Russia, that he would go to Mexico and then to Cuba?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now, you read in the newspapers after the assassination that Mexico?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; that he was in Mexico for a while on vacation or something like that.

Mr. LIEBELER. Yes.

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you read in the newspaper that Oswald had gone to Mexico with the idea in mind of going on to Cuba?

Mr. DELGADO. No.



Mr. LIEBELER. You had never read that in the newspaper?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You didn't know that before now?

Mr. DELGADO. No; outside of him being in Russia, and he went to Mexico on his own. From Texas I think he went to Mexico. And I didn't know him to cross over into Cuba.

Mr. LIEBELER. Well, now, I am not saying that he actually went to Cuba.

Mr. DELGADO. Or had any----

Mr. LIEBELER. I am saying he went to Mexico with the intention of going to Cuba.

Mr. DELGADO. I didn't read that far.

Mr. LIEBELER. You didn't read that?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. So there is no chance that you read this later and are confusing this as something that Oswald said before?

Mr. DELGADO. No. This was definitely said then, in 1959, and according to the FBI records this supposed same route or near to the same route was done in 1960 or 1961.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you and Oswald ever talk about religion?

Mr. DELGADO. He was--he didn't believe in God. He's a devout atheist. That's the only thing he and I didn't discuss, because he knew I was religious.

Mr. LIEBELER. He knew that you are religious?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. You are religious?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, to the effect that I believe there is a God or a Maker.

Mr. LIEBELER. You attend church regularly?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; and in one instance he told me that God was a myth or a legend, that basically our whole life is built around this one falsehood, and things like that. I didn't like that kind of talk.

Mr. LIEBELER. Can you remember anything else that he said about religion?

Mr. DELGADO. No; outside of condemning anything that had to do with religion, you know. He laughed. He used to laugh at Sunday school, you know, mimic the guys that fell out to go to church on Sundays. He himself never went.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he ever quote from the Bible or anything like that?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he ever make fun of the Bible?

Mr. DELGADO. No. It was just being a good book, written by a few men, you know, that had gotten together and wrote up a novel. That's all. Outside of being a well-written book, there's no fact to it.

Mr. LIEBELER. But he didn't quote sections from the Bible just to show how wrong it was?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you talk to the FBI men about this question?

Mr. DELGADO. No. I don't think I did. They asked me about religion, and I told them he was an atheist. That's all.

Mr. LIEBELER. You don't remember telling them that Oswald used to quote from the Bible and show you how wrong it was and tried to make it look silly?

Mr. DELGADO. No. That was typical of him.

Mr. LIEBELER. But you have no recollection of him doing that?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you have any recollection of telling the FBI men he did that?

Mr. DELGADO. No; I don't.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now, this question of socialism, discussions of socialism that you had with Oswald: Did he compare that with the military life?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. What did he say about that?

Mr. DELGADO. Well, this is--military life is the closest to the Socialist way of life, where you had--let's see. How did he phrase it---everything was common or something like that.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald seem to think that socialism would be a good thing?

Mr. DELGADO. That's right, for people. If they worked for the military, they could work for everybody, instead of everybody being an individualist and just a few of them having--if they all got together in one common denominator, if everybody worked with the state owning everything, and everybody worked for the state.

Mr. LIEBELER. Oswald didn't really like the Marine Corps, did he?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. How could he say that socialism was like the military, and like socialism, and still hate the military?

Mr. DELGADO. He liked the life but hated the military. Some people love to be bossed around, you know, and told what to do. Yet, the same people may not like for certain individuals, let's say like Sergeant Funk, for instance, to tell them what to do.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever have the feeling that Oswald disliked discipline as a general proposition, or just individual people that told him what to do?

Mr. DELGADO. I would say discipline by certain individuals, you know. He used to take orders from a few people there without no trouble at all. Just a few people that didn't like him or he didn't like them, or he thought to be---he thought Funk to be too stupid to give him any kind of order. That was beyond his level. That was fact. This man was a complete moron, according to Oswald. Why should he, because

he's been longer, have the authority to give him orders, you know? So he had no respect for him. If he had respect, he would follow, go along with you. But if he thought you to be inferior to him or mentally--mental idiot, he wouldn't like anything you told him to do.

Mr. LIEBELER. Can you remember any other discussions about this comparison of socialism with the Marine Corps or the military?

(Short recess.)

(Question read.)

Mr. DELGADO. Well, according to the point where he would bring out that the military, there was always one boss, and if he tells everybody to do something, they all do it with no question, and everything runs along smoothly. But in our government, no one person could give that order where the whole populace would obey or act to it. There were a whole bunch of individualists. Some may, some won't, and some would argue about it. That's not the same exact word he used, but that's---

Mr. LIEBELER. He indicated that he thought it was a good thing that somebody should give orders like this and---

Mr. DELGADO. That everybody would obey without question.

Mr. LIEBELER. Were you surprised when you learned that Oswald had gone to the Soviet Union?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; I was.

Mr. LIEBELER. You had no reason to believe----

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. From your association with him that he was intending to do any such thing?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. While he was in the Marine Corps; is that correct?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. He never spoke to you or indicated to you in any way that he planned to go to Russia?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You thought he was going, as you mentioned before----

Mr. DELGADO. To Switzerland.

Mr. LIEBELER. To school in Switzerland?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. You are absolutely certain that you did not indicate to the FBI that Oswald accompanied you to Los Angeles as a regular matter?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. You just told them he went with you once?

Mr. DELGADO. Once.

Mr. LIEBELER. In connection with this discussion of extradition treaties, did Oswald say that he would go to Russia if he ever got into any trouble? Do you remember that?

Mr. DELGADO. He had mentioned Russia as a place of refuge if he ever got into any trouble, but the answers went around to the other countries, well, I would say, "excluding Russia or Cuba, Argentina would be the next best."

Mr. LIEBELER. But you didn't get any impression from him that he intended to go to Russia?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. This was just a general discussion of extradition treaties?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Just general conversation?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. This Pfc. Roussel----

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Henry R. Roussel, Jr.?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. He was from New Orleans, right?

Mr. DELGADO. No. Baton Rouge, Louisiana, right outside of LSU.

Mr. LIEBELER. Roussel was from Baton Rouge?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember discussing Roussel with the FBI?

Mr. DELGADO. Right.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember telling them where he was from?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. What did you tell them?

Mr. DELGADO. Baton Rouge. On account of he had taken us to the LSU, you know, university--campus.

Mr. LIEBELER. This is when you were at Biloxi?

Mr. DELGADO. No; this is at the terminal when we got discharged. Roussel was on leave. I was discharged. I took Call--Call was discharged also, and Call and myself and Roussel and another two or three two other guys, we made a trip to the east coast, but we went down to the South to take Roussel home. And I remember it well, because it was the year Billy Cannon was famous down there at the LSU.

Mr. LIEBELER. You didn't tell the FBI that Roussel was from New Orleans?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember this Pfc. Murray? What is his first name?

Mr. DELGADO. Don.

Mr. LIEBELER. Don?



Mr. DELGADO. Don.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember him as knowing Spanish to about the same extent that Oswald knew Spanish, or more or less? What is your recollection on that?

Mr. DELGADO. He knew less than Oswald did when Oswald--the last time I seen Oswald.

Mr. LIEBELER. How would you describe Murray's command of Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. Not too good. In his particular instance it was phrases, you know, that kind of talk.

Mr. LIEBELER. So that you weren't as successful in your attempts to teach----

Mr. DELGADO. I didn't have the time. See, when we were in Biloxi, we were both together, going to school there. But we didn't have the time once we got to California. He was living off post. His wife was there, so we didn't have that much time together.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Murray move off post right away, or did he live on the post for a while after he came to----

Mr. DELGADO. He lived about--after I got there, about 2 months, and then his wife he went to Florida and got married and brought his wife in to California. I would say he moved off post about February of 1959.

Mr. LIEBELER. What did most of the marines call Oswald? Did they call him Lee or----

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Oswald, just by his last name?

Mr. DELGADO. Just Os or Oswald. Very seldom do you find in the military, at least I haven't come in contact with, where one fellow referred to another fellow by the first name. It's always by the last name, mainly because the name is written on his jacket, you know. I didn't even know his name was Lee.

Mr. LIEBELER. You didn't know that his first name was Lee?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Would you say that you, concerning your contact with Murray, just taught him a few phrases or answered questions when he asked you questions about Spanish, or would you say that you engaged in any kind of real program to teach him Spanish?

Mr. DELGADO. No; just answer some questions he had or phrases that he wanted interpreted, that's it.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember a fellow by the name of Charley Brown in your outfit?

Mr. DELGADO. Charley Brown?

Mr. LIEBELER. Yes.

Mr. DELGADO. No; that is a name I gave him. I believe it was one of the fellows that was in the barracks with us at one time or another, Charley Brown, but I can't recall.

Mr. LIEBELER. That doesn't ring a bell?

Mr. DELGADO. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you mention the name of Charley Brown to the FBI?

Mr. DELGADO. I may have. We got a Charley Brown in our outfit now.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; but I may have, may not have mentioned Charley Brown. I gave them the name of who I thought---felt who the one or two colored fellows were, but I couldn't think of it, and just made a stab in the dark.

Mr. LIEBELER. You don't remember what the name was that you told the FBI now?

Mr. DELGADO. No; Walt, Walt--Watts, that is the name I gave him, not Brown.

Mr. LIEBELER. Can you think of anything else about Oswald that you think might be of some help to the Commission in its investigation?

Mr. DELGADO. He didn't like the immediate people over him in this particular outfit. All of them weren't as intelligent as he was in his estimation.

Mr. LIEBELER. What about your estimation, did you think that they were as smart as Oswald was?

Mr. DELGADO. Oswald, I remember, for instance, that Oswald used to get in heated discussions with a couple of the officers there.

Mr. LIEBELER. The officers?

Mr. DELGADO. Right. And they'd be talking about let's say, politics, which came up quite frequently during a break, let's say, and I would say out of the conversation Oswald had them stumped about four out of five times. They just ran out of words, they couldn't come back, you know. And every time this happened, it made him feel twice as good, you know. He thought himself quite proficient with current events and politics.

Mr. LIEBELER. He used to enjoy doing this to the officers, I could imagine.

Mr. DELGADO. He used to cut up anybody that was high ranking, he used to cut up-and make himself come out top dog. That's why whenever he got in a conversation that wasn't going his way he would get mad, he'd just walk off, you know, and leave.

Mr. LIEBELER. Can you think of anything else about him?

Mr. DELGADO. He didn't drink. He didn't drink too much. Occasional beer. I never seen him drunk.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you have any reason to think that he had any homosexual tendencies?

Mr. DELGADO. No; never once. It was odd that he wouldn't go out with girls, but never once did he show any indications of being that. In fact we had two fellows in our outfit that were caught at it, and he thought it was kind of disgusting that they were in the same outfit with us, and that is also in the records of the outfit, these two fellows they caught.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did he ever tell you why he wasn't interested in girls or did you ever discuss that with him?

Mr. DELGADO. No; I figured this fellow here looked to me like he was studying and applying himself for a goal, he wanted to become somebody, you know what I mean; later on, after he reached that goal, he will go and get married, or something like that; but the time I knew him he was more or less interested in reading and finding out different ideas here and there. That is, he'd ask what we thought of a current crisis, you know, and he'd argue that point.

Mr. LIEBELER. He was a pretty serious-minded fellow?

Mr. DELGADO. Yes; he was. Very seldom clowning around, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you think he had much of a sense of humor?

Mr. DELGADO. No; he didn't appreciate it. You couldn't pull a practical joke on him, very sarcastic sneer all the time, you know. He had only one bad characteristic, one thing that can really identify him was a quirk he had. I don't know what it was, when he spoke, the side of his face would sink in and cause a hollow and he'd kind of speak through open lips like that, you know, and that's the only thing you could remember about Oswald when he spoke, you know, something like that, you know [indicating].

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever think that he was mentally unbalanced?

Mr. DELGADO. He never got real mad where he'd show any ravings of any sort, you know. He controlled himself pretty good.

Mr. LIEBELER. If you can't remember anything else about Oswald, I have no more questions. On behalf of the Commission I want to thank you very much.

Source: <http://www.wf.net/~biles/jfk/delgado.htm>



# Marine Buddies

*The Affidavits presented in this article are all from Volume VIII of the WC Hearings & Exhibits, pp. 318-323.*

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## ***Affidavit of John Rene Heindel***

*The following affidavit was executed by John Rene Heindel on May 19, 1964.*

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

State of Louisiana,  
*Parish of New Orleans, ss:*

I, John Rene Heindel, 812 Belleville Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

That I served in the United States Marine Corps from July 15, 1957, until July 15, 1961. I was stationed at Atsugi, Japan, with Lee Harvey Oswald.

I recall that Oswald was often in trouble for failure to adhere to rules and regulations and gave the impression of disliking any kind of authority.

While in the Marine Corps, I was often referred to as "Hidell"---pronounced to rhyme with "Rydell" rather than "Fidel." This was a nickname and not merely an inadvertent mispronunciation. It is possible that Oswald might have heard me being called by this name; indeed he may himself have called me "Hidell." However, I have no specific recollection of his either using or hearing this name.

Although I generally regarded Oswald as an intelligent person, I did not observe him to be particularly interested in politics or international affairs.

While in Japan, Oswald drank a good deal, at times becoming intoxicated. He was willing to do so because he did not greatly care whether or not he got back to the post on time.

Oswald did not often talk back to his superiors, but he was likely to complain about their orders when he was alone with his fellow Marines.

Oswald generally went on liberty by himself; I therefore do not know what his activities off post were.

I do not recall Oswald's being called by any nicknames.

Although our Marine Air Group was sent to Formosa for a period of time, I am unable to remember Oswald's being there.

Signed this 19th day of May, 1964, New Orleans, La.

*John Rene Heindel*

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## ***Affidavit of David Christie Murray, Jr.***

*The following affidavit was executed by David Christie Murray, Jr. on May 15, 1964.*

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

State of Florida  
*County of Duval, ss:*

I, David Christie Murray, Jr., 1419 Pinewood Road North, Jacksonville Beach, Florida, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

That I served in the United States Marine Corps from approximately October, 1956, to October, 1959. I served with Lee Harvey Oswald in MACS-9 at the Lighter Than Air Station at Santa Anna, California. Part of the time I was stationed at Santa Anna, I was married and therefore during that time lived off the base. While at Santa Anna, I served also with a Marine named Nelson Delgado, whom I had previously known while I was stationed at Parris Island, South Carolina. My impression is that at this time Delgado was an immature person with few original thoughts.

Oswald did not often associate with his fellow Marines. Although I know of no general explanation for this, I personally stayed away from Oswald because I had heard a rumor to the effect that he was homosexual. I personally observed nothing to support this rumor, and am not sure that I heard it from more than one person. Oswald seldom, if ever, went out with women; this may have been one of the reasons I came to the conclusion that he might have been homosexual.

Oswald complained about orders given him more than the average Marine did. He was a person who was never satisfied with any event or situation. He was quietly sarcastic. Though he tried to be witty, in my opinion his attempts at humor failed. However, he--unlike Delgado--was not a show-off; he did not seem to want to be the center of attention.

I regarded Oswald as quite intelligent, and, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, was of the opinion that he had received a college education. I am under the impression that he told me that he was a college graduate, but I may have come to this conclusion because he once spoke to me of going to Officer Candidate School.

Oswald was not personally neat, but he performed his job well. When I knew him, he was studying Russian. He often made remarks in Russian; the less intelligent members of the unit admired him for this.

I do not recall Oswald's making any remarks on the subject of religion. Nor do I recall his drinking. Although I do not remember his getting into any fights, he had a "chip on the shoulder" personality which would be likely to involve him in fights. I do not remember his studying either Spanish or German.

Although I recall that Oswald read a great deal, I do not remember what sort of books he read. He played chess a good deal, particularly with Richard Call. I have no recollection of his enjoying music. Nor do I remember his making any trips off post, or his subscribing to a Russian newspaper.

Most of his fellow Marines called Oswald "Lee." I do not remember his being called "Oz."

Signed this 15th day of May, 1964, at Duval County, Fla.

*David Christie Murray, Jr.*

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### ***Affidavit of Paul Edward Murphy***

*The following affidavit was executed by Paul Edward Murphy on May 16, 1964.*

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

State of California,  
County of Orange, ss:

I, Paul Edward Murphy, 1706 South Evergreen Street, Apartment C, Santa Ana, California, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

That I served in the United States Marine Corps from June, 1956, to September, 1959. I was stationed at Atsugi, Japan, and thereafter at Santa Ana, California, with Lee Harvey Oswald.



The unit which was stationed at Atsugi spent four to six weeks in Okinawa late in 1957. It also spent some time in the Philippines, where it was at times at bases at Subic Bay and Cubi Point. Another trip took it to Corregidor.

Oswald was self-contained and withdrawn. He complained about orders he had received from superiors, but followed them.

Although Oswald did not normally expound to me his political or ideological views, I am of the opinion that he was generally in sympathy with Castro.

One night in the barracks in Japan, I heard a shot in an adjoining cubicle. I rushed into the cubicle to find Oswald sitting on a foot locker looking at a wound in his arm. When I asked what had happened, Oswald very unemotionally replied, "I believe I shot myself." Oswald was at that time in possession of a small calibre pistol which he was not authorized to possess.

While at Santa Ana, Oswald had a subscription to a newspaper printed in English which I believe was titled either "The Worker" or "The Socialist Worker." Members of the unit saw copies of this paper as they passed through the mailroom; when the paper was identified as being directed to Oswald, few were surprised. I do not recall Oswald's receiving other literature of a Socialist nature.

I remember that Oswald could speak a little Russian, even when he was overseas. I have no recollection of his studying either Spanish or German.

Oswald was proficient at his assigned job, but he was below average in the areas of discipline and military courtesy. He was, however, personally quite neat.

Although Oswald drank, he did not drink excessively. His temperament was such that he would push companions to the verge of fighting with him, but seldom, if ever, actually took the step of engaging in a fight.

It is my opinion that Oswald was average in intelligence. He read a great deal at the library at Atsugi. I do not recall what sort of books he read. He also went to the movies a great deal. I have no specific recollection of his appreciation of classical music, although I remember that Oswald--like everyone else--watched Dick Clark's American Bandstand on television. Oswald also played chess.

I have no recollection concerning Oswald's religious beliefs.

I can recall Oswald having no dates while stationed at Santa Ana. While overseas, however, Oswald had an active social life as most other Marines. Oswald seldom left the post at Santa Ana; I do not know where he went on those occasions when he did leave.

Oswald was nicknamed "Harvey" after "Harvey the Rabbit," a movie which was then circulating. So far as I know, Oswald acquired this nickname for no reason other than that it was his middle name.

I do not recall Oswald's receiving any visitors.

Signed this 16th day of May, 1964, at Santa Ana, Calif.

Paul Edward Murphy

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### ***Affidavit of Henry J. Roussel, Jr.***

*The following affidavit was executed by Henry J. Roussel, Jr., on May 25, 1964.*

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

State of Louisiana,  
*Parish of Baton Rouge, ss:*

I, Henry J. Roussel, Jr., 2172 Elissalde Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

That while in the United States Marine Corps I served for approximately three or four months with Lee Harvey Oswald in MACS-9 in Santa Ana, California.

On one occasion I arranged a date for Oswald with my aunt, Rosaleen Quinn, an airline stewardess who, because she was interested in working for the American Embassy in Russia, had taken a leave from her job in order to study Russian. I arranged the date because I knew of Oswald's study of the Russian language. I also arranged a date for my aunt with Lieutenant John E. Donovan. I am under the impression that prior to studying Russian, Oswald had studied German.

I recall no serious political remarks on the part of Oswald. On occasion, however, Oswald, when addressing other Marines, would refer to them as "Comrade." It seemed to me--and, as far as I know, to my fellow Marines--that Oswald used this term in fun. At times some of us responded by calling *him* "Comrade." Oswald also enjoyed listening to recordings of Russian songs.

My recollection of Oswald is to the effect that he was personally quite neat, and that he stayed to himself. Oswald complained about orders that he was given, but no more than did the average Marine. I regarded Oswald as quite intelligent, in view of the fact that he had taught himself two foreign languages. I do not recall Oswald's having any dates other than the one which I arranged for him with my aunt.

I do not remember Oswald's getting into any fights. I have no recollection concerning Oswald's reading habits, religious beliefs, or trips off the post. I do not remember his reading a Russian newspaper, and do not recall his having any nicknames. (I was nicknamed "Beezer.") I do not remember Oswald's having his name written in Russian on his jacket, and have no recollection of any visitors received by Oswald.

Signed this 25th day of May, 1964, at Baton Rouge, La.

*Henry J. Roussel, Jr.*

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### ***Affidavit of Mack Osborne***

*The following affidavit was executed by Mack Osborne on May 18, 1964.*

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

State of Texas,  
County of Lubbock, ss:

I, Mack Osborne, 2816 43rd Street, Lubbock, Texas, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

That while I was in the United States Marine Corps, I served in Marine Air Control Squadron 9 in Santa Ana, California, with Lee Harvey Oswald. Prior to his discharge, I shared a room with him.

Oswald was at that time studying Russian. He spent a great deal of his free time reading papers printed in Russian--which I believe he bought in Los Angeles--with the aid of a Russian-English dictionary. I believe he also had some books written in Russian, although I do not remember their names.

I once asked Oswald why he did not go out in the evening like the other men. He replied that he was saving his money, making some statement to the effect that one day he would do something which would make him famous. In retrospect, it is my belief--although he said nothing to this effect--that he had his trip to Russia in mind when he made this statement.



Although Oswald did not directly talk back to his superiors, he did the tasks assigned him poorly and complained about them to his fellow Marines.

My recollection is that Oswald was a radar operator of average ability. Although he was personally clean, he scored quite poorly on barracks inspections.

Although Oswald was not openly hostile to his fellow Marines, when they asked him to participate in their activities, he would refuse, stating that he had something else to do. He thereby encouraged others to leave him alone.

Oswald drank only in clubs located on the post. He explained to me that he did not drink off the post because while stationed in Japan, he had been court-martialed for hitting a sergeant with a beer bottle. I do not recall his having any fights while at Santa Ana. However, I remember Oswald's telling me of a fight with a brig guard, as well as of the fight with the sergeant, in Japan.

I do not recall Oswald's studying either Spanish or German. I do not recall any remarks on his part concerning Communism, Russia, or Cuba. Because of the fact that he was studying Russian, fellow Marines sometimes jokingly accused him of being a Russian spy. In my opinion he took such accusations in fun.

Although I did not regard Oswald as particularly intelligent, I got the idea that he thought he was intelligent and tried verbally to suggest to others that he was.

Oswald read a great deal, although I do not remember what sort of books he read. He also watched television and played chess. I have no recollection of any interest in music on his part. Although he would discuss religion with others, he was noncommittal as to his own opinions.

I do not recall Oswald's having any nicknames. He was simply called "Oswald" or--by those who knew him well--"Lee Harvey."

I have no recollection of Oswald's receiving any visitors.

Signed this 18th day of May, 1964, at Lubbock, Tex.

*Mack Osborne*

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### ***Affidavit of Richard Dennis Call***

*The following affidavit was executed by Richard Dennis Call on May 20, 1964.*

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

State of Pennsylvania  
County of Northampton, ss:

I, Richard Dennis Call, R.D. 1, Hellertown, Pennsylvania, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

That I served in the United States Marine Corps from September, 1956, to December, 1959. From December, 1958, to December, 1959, I was stationed with Marine Air Control Squadron #9, Lighter Than Air Station, Santa Ana, California. During this time I made the acquaintance of Lee Harvey Oswald. I lived in the ensign hut next to, and was on the same radar crew as, Oswald. I estimate that I talked to some extent with Oswald each day during the period that we were stationed together.

It was very difficult to evaluate Oswald's personality because he never talked about his life prior to joining the Marine Corps or about what he did while in the Marine Corps. Although by the usual standards I was just an acquaintance of Oswald, I probably was one of his best friends.

Oswald once dated an airline stewardess who was learning Russian.

Oswald spent a great deal of time reading. I do not remember what he read, because he never talked about it. He also spent a great deal of time playing chess. I played chess with him about once a week; we were of approximately the same ability.

Although members of the unit often had discussions on foreign affairs, Oswald seldom, if ever, participated.

During this time, Oswald was studying Russian. For this reason many members of the unit kidded him about being a Russian spy; Oswald seemed to enjoy this sort of remark. At that time I had a phonograph record of Russian classical pieces entitled "Russian Fireworks." When I would play this record, Oswald would come over to me and say "You called?" I had a chess set which contained red and white chessmen; Oswald always chose the red chessmen, making some remark to the effect that he preferred the "Red Army." In connection with this general joking about Oswald's interest in Russian, he was nicknamed "Oswaldskovich." However, I do not recall Oswald's making serious remarks with regard to the Soviet Union or Cuba.

On one occasion, Oswald remarked to me that he had been awarded a scholarship to Albert Schweitzer University and that he planned to attend, remarking that they taught English at Schweitzer.

I believe Oswald generally remained on the post; I do not remember anyone's going on liberty with him. Sometimes he and I went to the base movie theatre.

Oswald was not enthusiastic about his job, and performed about as well as the average radar operator.

Although I sometimes observed Oswald drinking in the Enlisted Men's Club, I do not remember his ever becoming intoxicated.

Oswald complained about the orders he was given, but no more than did the average Marine. However, it was my opinion that the Staff Non-Commissioned Officers did not think of Oswald as capable. In my opinion, this attitude was a result of the fact that Oswald did not try to hide his lack of enthusiasm.

I have no recollection of Oswald's studying either Spanish or German.

It was difficult to tell how intelligent Oswald was, because of his refusal to communicate. It was clear, however, that Oswald *wanted* to be thought of as intelligent.

Nelson Delgado was at this time devoutly religious. Another Marine from California, who at that time was interested in Zen Buddhism, had an idol of Buddha solely for the purpose of making Delgado angry. He succeeded in this attempt. Oswald enjoyed this successful attempt to anger Delgado.

Oswald's reactions to everything were subdued and Stoic.

Oswald's hardship discharge came as a surprise to the members of the unit; we had not known of it long in advance. I have no recollection of Oswald's receiving any visitors.

Signed this 20th day of May, 1964, at Helltown [sic], Pa.

*Richard Dennis Call*

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### ***Affidavit of Erwin Donald Lewis***

*The following affidavit was executed by Erwin Donald Lewis on June 6, 1964.*

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY



State of California  
*Orange County, ss:*

I, Erwin Donald Lewis, 9682 Mystic Lane, Anaheim, California, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

That while I was in the United States Marine Corps, I served in Marine Air Control Squadron #9 in Santa Ana, California, with Lee Harvey Oswald. I knew him only casually as a working acquaintance.

Oswald, a radar operator, was very quiet, kept to himself, and did not appear to have any close friends. To the best of my knowledge, he seldom left the base.

It was a matter of common knowledge among squadron members that he could read, write, and speak Russian.

I know from personal observation that he read the "Daily Worker." I heard--although of this I am not completely certain--that he had a subscription to that publication.

Signed this 6th day of June, 1964.

*Erwin Donald Lewis*

\* \* \*

Source: [http://spot.acorn.net/jfkplace../09/fp.back\\_issues/06th\\_Issue/buddies.html](http://spot.acorn.net/jfkplace../09/fp.back_issues/06th_Issue/buddies.html)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
WASHINGTON D.C.

8 Jun 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy  
200 Maryland Avenue NE  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in reply to your letter of 2 June 1964 relative to marksmanship capabilities of Lee Harvey OSWALD, former Private First Class, 1653230, U. S. Marine Corps. In view of the lapse of time since Mr. Oswald was separated from the Marine Corps, it would be impossible to ascertain precisely the number of hours in which he participated in weapons marksmanship practice or how many rounds of ammunition he fired. In addition, the service records of the Marine Corps are designed only to show what formalized marksmanship practice and marksmanship qualification courses a Marine has fired. As you will note from Mr. Oswald's service record book, a copy of which I believe the Commission has in its custody, the form marked NAVMC 118(6)-PD (Rev. 7-54) shows Mr. Oswald's weapons firing record.

During the time Oswald fired at the Weapons Training Battalion, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, he was attached to the Second Recruit Training Battalion, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California. At the time he completed familiarization firing at the range at the Naval Air Station Atsugi, Japan, he was attached to Marine Air Control Squadron Marine Aircraft Group 11, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing. At the times he fired the range at the Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, and Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California he was attached to Marine Air Control Squadron 9, Marine Wing Headquarters Group, 3d Marine Aircraft Wing.

The information provided to the right of the final qualification column is not contained in his service records but is based upon regulations in effect at the time. In addition, under course "A" you will notice the entry of 212MM. This final qualification score being designated as MM (marksman) is in error and should have read SS (sharpshooter).

RANGE	DATE	COURSE	WEAPON	FINAL QUAL	AUTHORIZED AMMO ALLOW	PERIOD
WpnsTrng Bn MCRD	21Dec56	#"A"	M-1	212MM	499 rds	2 Wks
WpnsTrng Bn MCRD	17Dec56	FAM	BAR	None	75 rds	
WpnsTrng Bn MCRD	11Dec56	FAM	Pistol	None	100 rds	
NAS Atsugi Jap	2May58	FAM	12 Guage RIOT GUN	None	10 rds	
NAS Atsugi Jap	7May58	FAM	45 Pistol	None	100 rds	
MCAF Santa Ana Calif	9Mar59	FAM	12 Guage RIOT GUN	None	10 rds	
MCAS EI	6MAY59	#"B"	M-1	191MM	200 rds	



Toro Calif						
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For Course "A", as shown above, qualification scores were as follows:

EXPERT - 220; SHARPSHOOTER - 210; MARKSMAN - 190

The Course marked "B", the qualification is:

EXPERT - 225; SHARPSHOOTER - 215; MARKSMAN - 191

Regarding a comparison of the Marine Corps requirements with those of other services, it is believed that the requirements of the other services can best be obtained by you directly from those services. Enclosed, however, are copies of Marine Corps regulations describing the several marksmanship courses. These were effective at the time Oswald was on active duty in the Marine Corps.

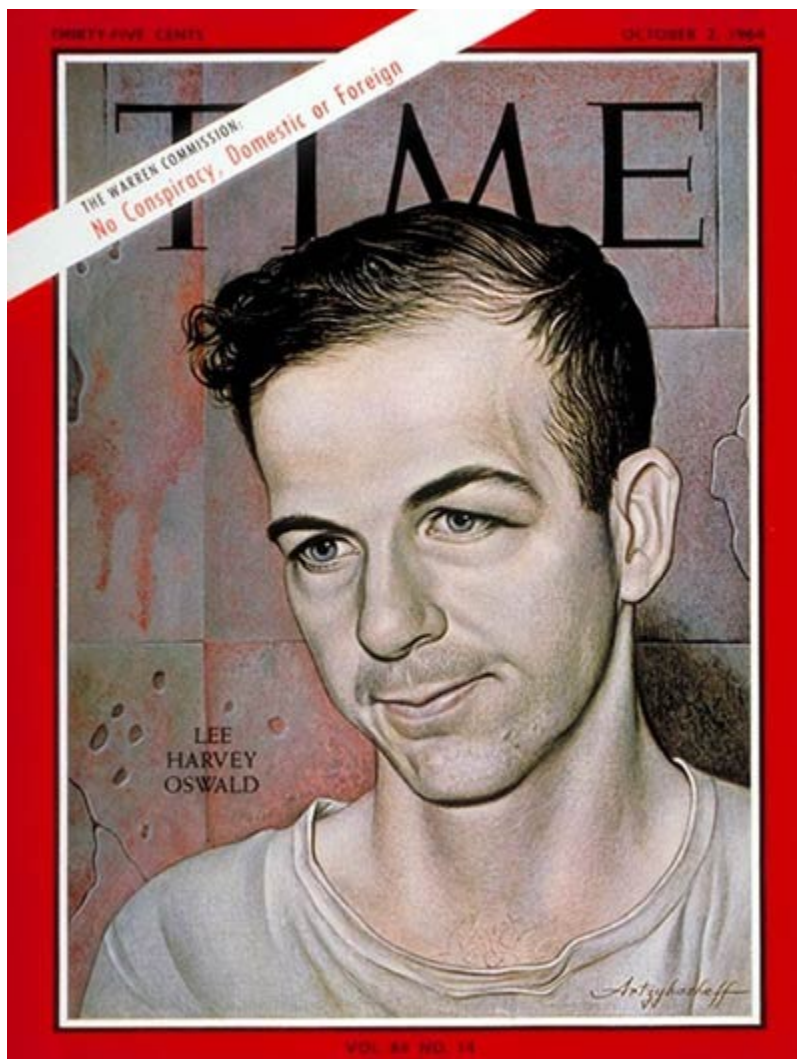
The Marine Corps considers that any reasonable application of the instructions given to Marines should permit them to become qualified at least as marksman. To become qualified as sharpshooter, the Marine Corps is of the opinion that most Marines with a reasonable amount of adaptability to weapons firing can become so qualified. Consequently a low marksman qualification indicates a rather poor "shot" and a sharpshooter qualification indicates a fairly good "shot". I trust the foregoing will serve the purpose of your inquiry.

[s] A.G. Folsom Jr.

A.G. FOLSOM, JR.  
Lieutenant Colonel U.S. Marine Corps  
Head, Records Branch, Personnel Department  
By direction of the Commandant of the Marine Corps

Encl:  
(1) Copies of MARCOR Regs  
describing marksmanship courses

Source: <http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/russ/jfkinfo3/exhibits/anderson1.htm>



The late Lee Harvey Oswald appears on the front cover of the October 2, 1964 edition of Time magazine. (Source: [Time Magazine](#))



## **Timeline of the Life of Lee Harvey Oswald**

By W. Tracy Parnell

### **Ancestry**

July 8, 1897: The maternal grandparents of Lee Harvey Oswald (hereafter LHO), John Claverie and Dorothea Stucke, are married in New Orleans, Louisiana.

July 19, 1907: LHO's mother, Marguerite Francis Claverie, is born in New Orleans.

1924: Marguerite finds work as a receptionist at the New Orleans law firm of Defour, Rosen, Wolff and Kammer.

August 8, 1929: Marguerite marries Edward John Pic, Jr. in Gulfport, Mississippi.

Summer, 1931: The Pics separate.

January 17, 1932: Marguerite gives birth to her first child, John Edward Pic.

1933: Marguerite divorces Pic.

July 20, 1933: Marguerite marries Robert Edward Lee Oswald (father of LHO). Oswald had divorced his previous wife, Margaret Keating, in January.

April 7, 1934: Marguerite gives birth to her second son, Robert, Jr.

1938: The Oswalds purchase a home on Alvar Street in New Orleans.

August 19, 1939: Robert Oswald, Sr. dies.

October 18, 1939: LHO is born.

### **Early Life**

September, 1940: Marguerite rents the Alvar Street house to Dr. Bruno Mancuso and moves to Congress Street.

March 5, 1941: Marguerite and sons move to Bartholomew Street in New Orleans where she operates a store called "Oswald's Notion Shop".

January 3, 1942: John and Robert are sent to the Bethlehem Children's Home. LHO is rejected admission because of his age.

January, 1942: Marguerite sells her house on Bartholomew Street and moves to Pauline Street and returns to work. LHO spends much of his time with his aunt Lillian.

Spring, 1942: LHO is taken care of by Mrs. Thomas Roach who lives in the same house as the Oswalds.

Summer, 1942: Marguerite moves to Sherwood Forest Drive near the Murrets, and Lillian Murret once again takes care of LHO.

December, 1942: Marguerite applies again to admit LHO, and he joins his brothers in the Bethlehem Children's Home on December 26.

July, 1943: Marguerite is hired to work at a Hosiery Shop on Canal Street. Marguerite meets Edwin A. Ekdahl.

January 29, 1944: Marguerite withdraws LHO from Bethlehem and moves to Dallas, where she and Ekdahl plan to locate after marrying. Marguerite sells the Alvar Street house and buys a house on Victor Street.

June, 1944: John and Robert leave Bethlehem and join the family on Victor Street.

February, 1945: Marguerite tries unsuccessfully to return John and Robert to Bethlehem.

May 7, 1945: Marguerite marries Edwin A. Ekdahl.

September, 1945: John and Robert are placed in the Chamberlain-Hunt Military Academy in Mississippi.

Fall, 1945: The Ekdahls move to Granbury Road in Benbrook, a Fort Worth suburb.

October 31, 1945: LHO enters his first school, Benbrook Elementary.

February 8, 1946: LHO enters Harris Hospital in Fort Worth for a Mastoidectomy.

Summer, 1946: Marguerite and Ekdahl separate and, after removing John and Robert from Chamberlain-Hunt, she moves to Covington, Louisiana.

September, 1946: John and Robert return to Chamberlain-Hunt, and LHO enters Covington Elementary.

January 23, 1947: The Ekdahls reunite and move to Eighth Street in Fort Worth.

January 27, 1947: LHO enters Lily B. Clayton Elementary School.

Summer, 1947: Marguerite discovers Ekdahl is having an affair and confronts him in Fort Worth.

January 10, 1948: Marguerite orders Ekdahl out of the house.

March 18, 1948: Marguerite moves to Willing Street.

March 19, 1948: LHO enters George C. Clark Elementary.

March 23, 1948: Ekdahl files for divorce.

May, 1948: John and Robert join the family on Willing Street.

June 24, 1948: The Ekdahls are divorced, and Marguerite retains the name Oswald. LHO completes the second grade.

July, 1948: Marguerite buys a small house on San Saba Street in Benbrook, where an incident occurs in which LHO threatens John with a knife.

August, 1948: At the end of the summer, Marguerite sells the house and buys a larger house in Fort Worth on Ewing Street.

September, 1948: LHO enters the third grade at Arlington Heights Elementary. John gets a job at Everybody's Department Store. Robert returns to school.

October, 1948: John enters the Marine Corps Reserve.

January, 1949: John returns to school, but continues to work part-time.

September, 1949: LHO enters Ridgelea West Elementary, where he will remain for 3 years.

December 25, 1949: Mrs. Clyde I. Livingston receives a puppy from LHO, who would stop by thereafter to visit the dog.

January, 1950: John Pic joins the Coast Guard. Robert quits school to work full-time.

September, 1951: Robert returns to school.

July, 1952: Robert joins the Marine Corps.

August, 1952: Marguerite and LHO go to New York City and move in with John, now married, and his family on E. 92nd Street.

August, 1952: LHO enrolls at Trinity Evangelical Lutheran School.

August, 1952: LHO threatens Mrs. Pic with a pocket knife, and the Oswalds are asked to leave.

September, 1952: The Oswalds move to Sheridan Avenue in the Bronx, and LHO enters P.S. 117, where he is frequently absent from classes. Marguerite is employed by Learner's Dress Shop.

January, 1953: The Oswalds move to East 179th Street. Truancy hearings are held regarding LHO's absences.

February, 1953: The Pics visit the Oswalds.

March 12, 1953: A petition is filed by LHO's attendance officer.

March 23, 1953: LHO registers at school.

April, 1953: Marguerite is working at Martin's Department Store.

April 16, 1953: LHO is declared a truant and remanded to Youth House where he receives a psychological evaluation.

May, 1953: Marguerite is working for a chain of hosiery shops.

May 7, 1953: After being released from Youth House, LHO returns to court and is placed on probation.

May 10, 1953 (presumed): LHO receives a handout about Julius and Ethel Rosenberg that begins his interest in Marxism.

July, 1953: Robert visits Marguerite and Lee.

September 14, 1953: LHO enters the eighth grade at P.S. 44.

September, 1953: Parole is extended in LHO's truancy case until October 29th.

October, 1953: Parole is extended until November 19th.

November 19, 1953: The Oswalds appear in court, and parole is continued until January 28th.

January 4, 1954: A Big Brothers' caseworker visits the Oswalds.

January 9, 1954 (app.): The Oswalds move to New Orleans and stay with the Murrets on French Street. The Oswalds would later live on Saint Mary Street in two different apartments.

January 13, 1954: LHO enrolls in the eighth grade at Beauregard Junior High.

March 11, 1954: The court case against LHO is dismissed.

September, 1954: LHO enters the ninth grade at Beauregard.

October, 1954: LHO takes a series of achievement tests in which he scores well in reading and vocabulary and poorly in math.

Spring, 1955: The Oswalds move to Exchange Place in the French Quarter.

June 2, 1955: LHO fills out a personal history on which he indicates his future career choices as "Military" and "Undecided".

July 14, 1955: Robert visits Marguerite and Lee.

July 27, 1955: LHO joins the Civil Air Patrol where he probably meets Captain David Ferrie.

September 8, 1955: LHO enters 10th grade at Warren Easton High School.

October 10, 1955: LHO drops out of school.

October, 1955: LHO tries to enlist in the Marines but is denied.

November 10, 1955: LHO starts work as a messenger boy at Gerald F. Tujague Inc.



January, 1956: LHO works as an office boy at J.R. Michels Inc.  
February, 1956: LHO begins work for Pfisterer Dental Laboratory, where he would be employed for several months.  
July, 1956: Marguerite, LHO, and Robert move to Collinswood Street in Fort Worth.  
September, 1956: LHO enrolls at Arlington Heights High School.  
September 28, 1956: LHO drops out.  
October 3, 1956: LHO contacts the Socialist Party of America.  
October 24, 1956: LHO enlists in the United States Marine Corps at the age of 17.

## Marine Corps

October 26, 1956: LHO reports for duty in San Diego.  
October 30, 1956: LHO takes a series of aptitude tests in which he scores 2 points below average overall.  
December 21, 1956: LHO scores a 212 (Sharpshooter) on a marksmanship test.  
January 18, 1957: LHO reports to Camp Pendleton, California, where he is assigned to the "A" Company of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Infantry Training Regiment.

February 27, 1957: LHO goes on leave for 2 weeks.  
March 18, 1957: LHO reports to the Naval Air Technical Training Center in Jacksonville, Florida.  
May 1, 1957: LHO is promoted to Private 1st Class.  
May 3, 1957: LHO is given a "Confidential" security clearance.  
May 3, 1957: LHO leaves for Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, Mississippi.  
June 17, 1957: LHO completes the Aircraft Control and Warning Operator Course in Biloxi.  
June 20, 1957: He goes on leave, possibly visiting Marguerite.  
June 25, 1957: LHO is given the occupational specialty of Aviation Electronics Operator.

July 9, 1957: LHO reports to the Marine Corps Air Station at El Toro, California, and is attached to the 4th Replacement Battalion.

## **August 22, 1957: LHO departs for Japan.**

September 12, 1957: He arrives in Japan at Yokosuka, where he is assigned to the Marine Air Control Squadron #1, Marine Air Group 11, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, based in Atsugi.

October 27, 1957: LHO accidentally shoots himself in the arm with a derringer.  
November 15, 1957: LHO is discharged from the hospital at Yokosuka.  
November 20, 1957: LHO's unit sails for the Philippine Islands.

March 7, 1958: LHO's unit sails for Atsugi.  
March 18, 1958: The unit reaches Atsugi.  
April 11, 1958: LHO is court-martialed for the first time for illegal possession of a firearm.  
June 27, 1958: LHO is court-martialed for the second time for assaulting a superior and sentenced to the brig.  
August 13, 1958: LHO is released from confinement.  
September 14, 1958: LHO and his unit sail for the South China Sea.  
September, 1958: LHO's unit arrives in Taiwan, where he suffers a nervous breakdown and is sent back to Japan.  
October 5, 1958: LHO arrives in Atsugi.  
October 6, 1958: LHO is put on general duty.  
October 31, 1958: LHO receives his last overseas rating, a 4.0.  
November 2, 1958: LHO departs Japan.  
November 15, 1958: He arrives in San Francisco.  
November 19, 1958: LHO takes 30 days leave.

December 22, 1958: LHO is assigned once again to El Toro, this time with MACS-9.

January, 1959: LHO is given his semi-annual ratings, which are average.  
February 25, 1959: LHO requests a foreign language test in Russian and scores "poor".  
March 9, 1959: LHO is promoted to Private 1st Class again.  
March 19, 1959: LHO applies to the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland.  
Spring, 1959: LHO meets Kerry Thornley, who often engaged him in political debate and years later would write a book based on him.  
June 19, 1959: LHO forwards a \$25 registration fee to the Albert Schweitzer College.  
July, 1959: LHO is given his semi-annual ratings, which are average.  
August 17, 1959: LHO requests a dependency discharge because of an injury sustained by his mother.  
August 28, 1959: His request is recommended for approval.  
September 4, 1959: LHO is transferred to H. & H. Squadron.  
September 4, 1959: LHO applies for a passport.

September 10, 1959: The passport is issued.  
September 11, 1959: LHO is released from active duty in the Marine Corps.  
September 14, 1959: LHO arrives in Fort Worth.  
September 15, 1959: LHO visits Robert and his family.  
September 17, 1959: LHO travels to New Orleans to make travel arrangements for his trip to Russia. That night, he stays at the Liberty Hotel.  
September 20, 1959: LHO departs the United States with the Soviet Union as his final destination.

#### Soviet Union

October 8, 1959: LHO disembarks at Le Havre. He leaves for England the same day.  
October 9, 1959: LHO arrives in England and the same day boards a plane to Helsinki, Finland.  
October 10, 1959: LHO arrives in Helsinki and registers at the Tornio Hotel.  
October 11, 1959: LHO moves to the Klaus Kurki Hotel.  
October 12, 1959: LHO applies for a visa at the Russian consulate.  
October 14, 1959: The visa is issued.  
October 15, 1959: LHO leaves Helsinki by train.  
October 16, 1959: LHO arrives in Moscow, registers at the Hotel Berlin, and meets his Intourist guide Rima Shirokova.  
October 17, 1959: Rima meets LHO for some sightseeing.  
October 18, 1959: On LHO's 20th birthday, Rima gives him a copy of Dostoevsky's *The Idiot*.  
October 19, 1959: LHO is interviewed by Lev Setyayev, who was probably acting for the KGB.  
October 20, 1959: Rima tells LHO that the Passport and Visa Dept. will see him.  
  
October 21, 1959: LHO is notified that his visa is about to expire, and he tries to commit suicide in his hotel room. He is rushed to the hospital.  
  
October 22, 1959: Rima visits LHO at the hospital, where he has been placed in the psychiatric ward. He complains about the food.  
  
October 23, 1959: LHO is transferred to a regular area of the hospital.  
October 24, 1959: Rima visits LHO.  
October 25, 1959: Rima visits again.  
October 26, 1959: LHO meets an "elderly American", who is "suspicious" of him.  
October 27, 1959: LHO's stitches are removed from his arm.  
October 28, 1959: LHO is released from the hospital and changes hotels from the Berlin to the Metropole. Later, he is summoned to a meeting at the Passport and Registration Office, where he requests Soviet citizenship. He is told to wait while they decide what to do with him.  
  
October 29-30, 1959: LHO waits at his hotel for word.  
  
October 31, 1959: LHO meets Second Secretary Richard E. Snyder and attempts to renounce his U.S. citizenship. Snyder puts him off for the time being.  
  
November 3, 1959: A letter from LHO arrives at the American Embassy requesting his citizenship be revoked.  
November 9, 1959: The Embassy tries unsuccessfully to deliver a letter from John Pic to LHO.  
November 13, 1959: LHO grants an interview to Aline Mosby, a reporter for UPI.  
  
November 16, 1959: He grants another interview to Priscilla Johnson, who in 1977 would write a book called *Marina and Lee*.  
December 17, 1959: Robert receives a letter from LHO asking for no further correspondence.  
  
January 4, 1960: LHO is told he is being sent to Minsk.  
January 7, 1960: LHO arrives in Minsk, where he checks in at the Hotel Minsk. He meets Roza Kuznetsova, who befriends him.  
January 11, 1960: LHO meets Alexander Zigler, a Polish Jew who befriends him.  
January 13, 1960: LHO begins work at the Belorussian Radio and Television Factory.  
March-April, 1960: LHO meets Pavel Goloachev, who befriends him.  
June 18, 1960: LHO obtains a hunting license and shortly afterward buys a shotgun.  
June, 1960: He meets Ella German, who would become his first love.  
September 13, 1960: LHO is given an "undesirable discharge" from the Marine Corps.  
October 18, 1960: LHO's 21st birthday finds him entertaining several friends at his apartment.  
  
January 1, 1961: LHO spends New Year's Day with Ella and her family and decides to propose to her.  
January 2, 1961: LHO proposes to Ella but is turned down.  
  
January 4, 1961: LHO rejects Soviet citizenship, but asks that his residence permit be extended. In his diary, he confides thoughts of leaving Russia for the first time.



February 13, 1961: The American Embassy in Moscow is notified by LHO that he wants to return to the United States.

February 28, 1961: The Embassy notifies LHO that he will have to come to Moscow to discuss his case.

March 5, 1961: LHO replies to the Embassy that he cannot leave Minsk and asks that "preliminary inquiries" be made regarding his requests.

March (second week), 1961: Katherine Mallory, an American, believes she sees LHO in Minsk.

March 17, 1961: LHO attends a trade dance where he meets Marina Prusakova.

March 24, 1961: The Embassy reiterates that LHO must come to Moscow.

March 30, 1961: LHO is hospitalized for an ear infection, and Marina is a frequent visitor. During a subsequent visit, LHO proposes.

April 11, 1961: LHO leaves the hospital.

April 20, 1961: Marina accepts LHO's marriage proposal.

April 30, 1961: LHO and Marina are married.

May 5, 1961: LHO reopens his correspondence with his family by writing his brother Robert.

May 25, 1961: LHO notifies the Embassy that he has married, and his wife would like to accompany him to the U.S.

July 8, 1961: LHO travels to Moscow to talk to Snyder concerning his efforts to return to the U.S.

July 9, 1961: After a call from LHO, Marina joins him in Moscow.

July 10, 1961: LHO returns to the Embassy to see Snyder, who agrees to return his passport.

July 11, 1961: LHO and Marina return to the Embassy to fill out papers for Marina.

July 14, 1961: LHO and Marina return to Minsk. In a letter to Robert, LHO reports on his efforts to leave Russia.

August 20, 1961: The Oswalds send the necessary papers to leave the country to Russian officials.

October, 1961: Marina spends 3 weeks with her aunt in Kharkov.

October 4, 1961: LHO writes the Embassy requesting the U.S. Government intervene in his case.

October 12, 1961: The Embassy replies to LHO offering little hope for a speedy exit from the country.

October 18, 1961: LHO spends his 22nd birthday at the opera.

November 1, 1961: LHO writes the Embassy saying that if his residence permit were renewed, it would be over his protest.

November 12, 1961: Marina returns from Kharkov.

November 13, 1961: The Embassy replies telling LHO that retention of his passport would not jeopardize his request to leave.

December, 1961: LHO writes Texas Senator John Tower, asking for his help with the exit visas.

December 25, 1961: Marina is called to the passport office and told that she and LHO will be granted exit visas.

December 27, 1961: LHO tells the Embassy that they will be given visas and asks to extend his passport.

January 1, 1962: LHO and Marina spend New Year's Day with their friends, the Zigers.

January 2, 1962: LHO writes his mother that he and Marina expect to arrive in the U.S. in March.

January 5, 1962: LHO writes to the Embassy asking for a loan from the U.S. Government.

January 13, 1962: LHO writes to the International Rescue Committee asking for \$800.

January 15, 1962: The Embassy tells LHO it needs proof that Marina will not become a ward of the state.

January 23, 1962: LHO replies to the Embassy, saying that his affidavit should be enough but contacts Marguerite the same day requesting that she file an affidavit.

January 24, 1962: The Embassy receives an affidavit from LHO for Marina, but tells LHO to obtain another one.

January 26, 1962: LHO writes to the International Rescue Committee again asking for \$1,000.

January 30, 1962: LHO learns of his "Undesirable" discharge, which is incorrectly reported by his mother to be "Dishonorable".

January 30, 1962: He writes John Connally, former Secretary of the Navy, asking for help reversing the discharge.

February 1, 1962: LHO writes his mother rejecting her suggestion regarding raising money through a newspaper appeal.

February 6, 1962: The Embassy contacts LHO asking him to make a formal application for a loan.

February 15, 1962: June Lee Oswald is born.

February 23, 1962: Marina comes home from the hospital.

March 3, 1962: the Embassy receives LHO's request for a loan.

March 15, 1962: Marina's visa is approved.

March 28, 1962: LHO receives an affidavit of support from Marguerite's employer.

April 12, 1962: In a letter to Robert, LHO indicates they are not in a hurry to leave since good weather has arrived.

May 10, 1962: The Embassy asks LHO to come and sign the final papers for the departure to America.

May 18, 1962: LHO leaves his job.

May 22, 1962: He picks up his exit visa.

May 24, 1962: The Oswalds arrive in Moscow to visit the Embassy.

June 1, 1962: LHO signs a promissory note for \$435.71, and the Oswalds leave for America.

June 13, 1962: The Oswalds arrive in Hoboken, NJ.

June 14, 1962: They leave by plane for Fort Worth.

Return to America

June 14, 1962: The Oswalds arrive in Fort Worth, where they move in with Robert.

June 18, 1962: LHO asks stenographer Pauline Bates to type a manuscript that he had written in Russia.

June 19, 1962: LHO contacts Peter Gregory, who gives him a letter testifying to LHO's Russian language ability.

June 26, 1962: LHO is interviewed by the FBI for the first time.

July 14, 1962: The Oswalds move in with Marguerite at 1501 W. 7th Street in Fort Worth.

July 17, 1962: LHO obtains a job at Louv-R-Pak Division of the Leslie Welding Company.

August 10, 1962: The Oswalds move to 2703 Mercedes St. in Fort Worth.

August 16, 1962: The FBI interviews LHO a second time.

August 25, 1962: The Oswalds attend a dinner party at the home of Paul Gregory, where they meet several members of the local Russian émigré community.

September, 1962: The Oswalds meet George De Mohrenschildt and his wife.

October, 1962: Marina and June move in with Elena Hall while LHO looks for work in Dallas.

October 9, 1962: LHO visits the Texas Employment Commission in Dallas where he scores well on aptitude tests. He also rents a PO Box under his own name at the main Post Office.

October 10, 1962: LHO fills out a change of address form forwarding his mail to the new PO box.

October 11, 1962: LHO is referred to Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Co. by the Employment Commission, and he is hired.

October 12, 1962: He begins work at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall.

October 15, 1962: LHO moves into the YMCA.

October 16, 1962: June is baptized without LHO's knowledge.

November 4, 1962: The Oswalds are reunited at 604 Elsbeth St. in Dallas, where LHO had found an apartment.

November 5, 1962: The Oswalds have a violent argument, and Marina and June move in with their friends, the Mellers.

November 10, 1962: Marina and June move to the home of the Fords.

November 17, 1962: Marina and June spend the day at the home of Mrs. Frank Ray. LHO calls and asks to visit Marina, who agrees to return to him. They return to the Elsbeth St. address that night.

November 22, 1962: On Thanksgiving Day, the Oswalds visit Robert's home, where LHO and John Pic are reunited after 10 years.

December 28, 1962: The Oswalds attend a New Year's party at the Fords' home.

January 14, 1963: LHO enrolls in a typing course at Crozier Technical School.

January 25, 1963: LHO makes the final two payments on the State Department loan.

January 28, 1962: LHO orders a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver by mail.

February 13, 1963: The Oswalds attend a dinner party at the home of the De Mohrenschildts.

February 22, 1963: The Oswalds attend a dinner party at the home of Everett Glover, where they meet Ruth Paine.

March 2, 1963: The Oswalds move to 214 West Neely Street.

March 9-10, 1963: LHO takes photographs of the home of General Edwin Walker, a right-wing activist.

March 11, 1963: The Militant, a prominent left-wing publication, publishes a letter signed L.H., probably written by LHO.

March 12, 1963: Ruth Paine visits Marina at the new apartment. Also that day, LHO orders a rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods in Chicago.

March 20, 1963: The rifle and the revolver are shipped.

March 25, 1963: LHO picks up the weapons.

March 31, 1963: Marina takes the infamous "Backyard Photos" of LHO.

April 1, 1963: LHO is fired by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall.

April 2, 1963: The Oswalds attend a dinner party at the home of Ruth and Michael Paine, where General Walker is mentioned.

April 6, 1963: LHO's last day at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall.

April 10, 1963: LHO (according to evidence discovered later) fires a single shot at General Walker, which misses him.

April 12, 1963: LHO files for unemployment benefits.

April 14, 1963: LHO retrieves the rifle which he had hidden near the shooting site.

April 17, 1963: LHO decides to move to New Orleans.

April 24, 1963: Ruth drives LHO to the bus station, where he leaves for New Orleans.

April 25, 1963: LHO moves in with his aunt Lillian Murret.

April 26, 1963: LHO visits the employment office in New Orleans.

April 28, 1963: LHO makes an effort to contact relatives on his father's side.

April 29, 1963: LHO files an appeal concerning his unemployment benefits.

May 9, 1963: With the help of Myrtle Evans, LHO finds work at the Reily Coffee Co. He also finds an apartment.

May 10, 1963: LHO starts work and moves into his new apartment at 4905 Magazine St.

May 11, 1963: Ruth, Marina and June arrive at the apartment. Ruth stays on to visit.

May 14, 1963: Ruth returns to Dallas.



May 26, 1963: LHO writes to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee requesting a charter.

May 29, 1963: LHO orders 1,000 handbills for FPCC.

June 3, 1963: LHO rents a new PO box, using A.J. Hidell as one of the people that will receive mail there.

June 8, 1963: Marina is rejected for treatment at the New Orleans Charity Hospital, infuriating LHO.

June 16, 1963: LHO distributes FPCC literature at the Dumaine Street wharf where the U.S.S. Wasp is docked.

June 24, 1963: LHO applies for a new passport.

July 6, 1963: LHO is invited by his cousin Eugene to speak to a group of students at the Jesuit House of Studies in Mobile, Alabama, where Eugene is studying to be a priest.

July 11, 1963: Ruth invites Marina to live with her separately from LHO.

July 19, 1963: LHO is fired from the Reily Coffee Co.

July 22, 1963: He files a claim for unemployment benefits.

July 25, 1963: LHO's request for a review of his undesirable discharge is denied.

July 27, 1963: LHO speaks to the Jesuit group for 30 minutes on the subject of "Contemporary Russia and the Practice of Communism".

August 5, 1963: LHO offers to help anti-Castro Cuban Carlos Bringuier in his struggle against Castro.

August 6, 1963: He leaves his Marine Corps manual at Bringuier's store.

August 9, 1963: Bringuier confronts LHO when he sees him distributing FPCC literature on Canal Street. A scuffle ensues, and the two are arrested. LHO spends the night in jail.

August 10, 1963: LHO is interviewed by John Quigley of the FBI at LHO's request. A friend of the Murrets bails him out late in the afternoon.

August 12, 1963: LHO pleads guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace and is fined \$10.

August 17, 1963: Bill Stuckey from radio station WDSU visits LHO and asks him to appear on the program Latin Listening Post. He arrived at the station at 5:00 PM and taped a 37-minute segment, which was cut to 4 and a half minutes and broadcast at 7:30 that evening.

August 19, 1963: LHO accepts Stuckey's offer to debate Bringuier on a live radio program.

August 21, 1963: LHO debates Bringuier and Ed Butler, director of a right-wing group, on the program Conversation Carte Blanche, which runs from 6:05 to 6:30 PM.

September 17, 1963: LHO obtains a tourist card good for one visit to Mexico City from the Mexican consulate in New Orleans.

September 20, 1963: Ruth visits the Oswalds, and it is decided that Marina will return to Irving with Ruth for the birth of the baby.

September 23, 1963: Ruth and Marina leave for Irving.

September 24, 1963: Eric Rogers, a neighbor, sees LHO running to catch a bus.

September 25, 1963: LHO collects his unemployment check of \$33. Later, he catches a bus bound for Houston. Late that night, he places a phone call to Horace Twiford, an official of the Texas Socialist Labor Party.

Mexico City

September 26, 1963

Early in the morning, LHO boards a bus for Laredo, Texas. He crosses the border into Mexico in the early afternoon.

2:15 PM: At Nuevo Laredo, LHO boards a bus for Mexico City.

September 27, 1963

10:00 AM: LHO arrives in Mexico City.

11:00 AM: LHO registers at the Hotel del Comercio, where he will stay for the duration of his visit.

11:30 AM: LHO makes his first visit to the Cuban Embassy, where he fills out the application for a visa to Cuba. In the afternoon, LHO returns with passport photographs he had obtained. When LHO is told that the visa could take up to four months and was not possible without a Russian visa as well, he becomes angry. He walks a short distance to the Russian Embassy to inquire about a visa to Russia and is put off until the next day.

September 28, 1963

LHO returns to both the Cuban and the Russian Embassies with no success.

September 29, 1963

LHO probably attends a bullfight on this, a Sunday.

September 30, 1963

LHO phones the Russian Embassy one last time with no success. Later, he buys a bus ticket from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas.

October 1, 1963

LHO pays the Hotel bill through that day.

October 2, 1963

8:30 AM: LHO departs on bus #332 for Texas.

October 3, 1963

1:35 AM: LHO crosses into the U.S.

2:20 PM: LHO arrives in Dallas.

Dallas

October 3, 1963: LHO checks in at the YMCA. Later in the day, he files a claim at the employment office.

October 4, 1963: LHO applies for work at Padgett Printing Co. He makes a favorable impression, but is not hired because of poor references. Later, he telephones Marina and asks for a ride to Ruth Paine's home and is denied. He hitchhikes the 12 miles to Ruth's house.

October 7, 1963: Ruth drives LHO to the bus station, and he returns to Dallas to look for work. Later, LHO obtains a room at 621 Marsalis St.

October 12, 1963: LHO advised his landlady that he was leaving for the weekend, and she stated that she didn't want him to return. LHO went to Ruth's for the weekend.

October 14, 1963: Ruth drives LHO to Dallas, where he later registers as O.H. Lee at a new rooming house on North Beckley. Later, Ruth mentions to a group of neighbors that LHO is having trouble finding work. One of the ladies, Linnie Mae Randle, mentioned a possible opening at the Texas School Book Depository; and when LHO calls the Paine home that evening, Ruth informs him of the opening.

October 15, 1963: LHO applies at the TSBD and is hired.

October 16, 1963: LHO begins work at the TSBD.

October 18, 1963: LHO receives a ride from Buell Frazier to the Paine home, where a surprise birthday party is waiting for him.

October 20, 1963: Marina gives birth to Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald.

October 23, 1963: LHO attends a right-wing rally where General Walker is a speaker.

October 25, 1963: Michael Paine and LHO attend a meeting of the ACLU.

October 29, 1963: FBI agent James Hosty makes inquiries in the Paine's neighborhood regarding LHO.

November 1, 1963: Hosty interviews Ruth and Marina at the Paine home. Also that day, LHO rents a new PO box and sends letters to the ACLU and the American Communist Party.

November 2, 1963: LHO instructs Marina that if Hosty returns she should get his plate number.

November 3, 1963: Ruth gives LHO a driving lesson.

November 5, 1963: Hosty returns for another interview, and Marina obtains his plate number.

November 8, 1963: Frazier drops LHO off at the Paine's home, as usual.

November 9, 1963: Ruth takes LHO to the Driver Examination Station accompanied by Marina and the children. When they discovered it was closed, they spent time at a local five and dime store.

November 11, 1963: LHO spends Veteran's Day at the Paine home.

November 12, 1963: LHO delivers a note to the FBI building addressed to Hosty warning him to leave his family alone.

November 15, 1963: Marina advises LHO not to come the following weekend as Michael Paine will be there to celebrate his daughter's birthday.

November 17, 1963: Ruth calls LHO's rooming house at Marina's request to find they don't know him by the name LHO Harvey Oswald.

November 19, 1963: The Dallas Times Herald details the exact route of the presidential motorcade.

November 21, 1963: LHO breaks routine by having breakfast at the Dobb's House restaurant. Later, he arrives at the Paine home without calling first. He retires early that evening.

#### The Assassination Weekend

Friday, November 22, 1963

6:30 AM: LHO rises.

7:15 AM: Linnie Mae Randle sees LHO carrying a long paper bag.

7:23 AM: LHO and Frazier leave for the TSBD with the package.

7:50 AM (app.): At the TSBD, LHO enters with the package.

9:45 AM (app.): LHO is seen looking out toward the motorcade route by Junior Jarman.

11:40 AM: LHO is seen on the sixth floor near the windows.

11:45 AM: LHO remains on the sixth floor while the others descend by elevator to the second floor for lunch.

11:55 AM (app.): LHO assembles the rifle and creates the "Sniper's nest"(presumed).

12:18 PM: Howard Brennan arrives near the TSBD to watch the motorcade and shortly after sees a man in the sixth floor window.

12:30 PM: LHO assassinates President John F. Kennedy.

12:31:30 PM: LHO is confronted in the lunchroom by Patrolman Marrion Baker. The superintendent of the building, Roy Truly, vouches for LHO, and he is released.

12:33 PM: LHO leaves the TSBD by the front door (presumed).

12:40 PM: LHO boards a bus to make his escape.

12:44 PM: LHO leaves the bus when it becomes bogged down in traffic.

12:48 PM: LHO hails a cab and asks to be taken to 500 North Beckley.

12:54 PM: LHO exits the cab in the 700 block of Beckley.

1:00 PM: LHO arrives on foot at his rooming house, where he retrieves his pistol.

1:03 PM: LHO leaves the rooming house.

1:16 PM: LHO shoots Officer J.D. Tippit and continues fleeing.

1:22 PM: Police broadcast a description of the suspect in the Tippit murder.

1:40 PM: LHO enters the Texas Theater.

1:50 PM: After a struggle with police, LHO is captured.

2:00 PM: LHO arrives at Dallas Police headquarters.

2:30 PM: LHO is first questioned by Dallas police.

4:05 PM: LHO is taken to the basement for the first lineup.

4:20 PM: LHO is returned upstairs for further questioning in Captain Fritz' office.

6:20 PM: LHO is taken for the second lineup.

6:35 PM: LHO is returned upstairs for questioning.

7:10 PM: LHO is formally arraigned for the murder of Tippit.

7:40 PM: LHO is taken for the third lineup.

11:26 PM: LHO is charged with the murder of JFK.

#### Saturday, November 23, 1963

12:05 AM (app.): LHO appears before the media in the basement.

12:20 AM: LHO is returned to his cell.

1:30 AM: LHO is formally arraigned for the murder of JFK.

10:25 AM: Another day of questioning begins.

11:35 AM: LHO is returned to his cell.

12:35 PM: LHO is taken to Fritz' office for questioning.

1:10 PM: Marina and Marguerite visit LHO.

1:40 PM: LHO tries unsuccessfully to contact Attorney John Abt.

2:15 PM: LHO appears in another lineup.

2:45 PM: Fingernail scrapings and hair samples are obtained from LHO with his permission.

3:30 PM: Robert visits LHO.

4:00-4:30 PM: LHO phones Ruth and asks her to try to obtain John Abt as his attorney.

5:30 PM: LHO is visited by the president of the Dallas Bar Association, H. Louis Nichols.

6:00 PM: LHO is taken again for questioning.

7:15 PM: LHO is returned to his cell.

8:00 PM: LHO phones Ruth Paine and asks to speak to Marina. Ruth tells him she is no longer there.



Sunday, November 24, 1963

9:30 AM: LHO is signed out of jail in anticipation of a transfer to the county facility.

11:15 AM: The transfer party leaves Fritz' office after a final round of questions.

11:21 AM: LHO is shot by Jack Ruby in the basement of the Dallas city jail.

1:07 PM: LHO is pronounced dead at Parkland Hospital.

#### Sources

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McMillan, Priscilla Johnson. Marina and LHO. New York City: Harper and Row, 1977.

Posner, Gerald. Case Closed: Lee Harvey Oswald and the Assassination of JFK. New York: Random House, 1993; Anchor Books, 1994.

Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy with 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964.

Source: <http://jfkassassination.net/parnell/chrono.htm>

A Timeline of the Life of Lee Harvey Oswald

Date	Residence	Activity
Oct. 26, 1956	San Diego	Reports to <a href="#">Marine Corps Basic Training</a>
March 18, 1957	Jacksonville, FL	Naval Air Technical Training Center
May 1957	Biloxi, MS	Keesler AFB
July 1957	El Toro, CA	Marine Corps Air Station
Aug./Sept. 1957	<i>U.S.S. Bexar</i>	Pacific Crossing
September 1957	<a href="#">Atsugi, Japan</a>	Marine Air Control Squadron No. 1
November 1957	Atsugi, Japan	Shoots self with derringer / Court-martialed
Nov. 57/March 58	Various Pacific	Maneuvers with Marine Unit
June 27, 1958	Atsugi	Court-martialed for fight with Sergeant / Confined until August 13
Sept./Oct. 1958	South China Sea	With Marine unit
December 1958	El Toro, CA	Marine Corps Air Station
Sept. 11, 1959	—	Released from active duty
Sept. 20, 1959	New Orleans	Sails for Europe
Oct. 10, 1959	London	<a href="#">Takes Plane to Helsinki</a>
Oct. 16, 1959	—	Arrives in Moscow
Oct. 21, 1959	Hotel Berlin	Apparent suicide attempt
Oct. 31, 1959	U. S. Embassy	Attempts to renounce U.S. citizenship
Jan. 7, 1960	—	Arrives in Minsk
Jan. 1960 — May 1962	Minsk	Oswald <a href="#">very closely surveiled by KGB</a>
Feb. 1961	Minsk	Writes U.S. Embassy / Wants to return to U.S.
March 17, 1961	Minsk	Meets <a href="#">Marina Nikolayevna Prusakova</a>
April 30, 1961	Minsk	Lee and Marina Married
May, 1962	—	<a href="#">Oswalds leave Minsk</a> , travel to Fort Worth
June/July 1962	Fort Worth	Live with Robert Oswald
July/Aug. 1962	Fort Worth	Lived with Marguerite Oswald / Gets job at Leslie Welding Co.
Aug. 1962	Fort Worth	Move to 2703 Mercedes Street
Oct. 1962	Dallas	Begins at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Co.
Nov. 1962	Dallas	Move to 604 Elsbeth Street
Feb. 22, 1963	Dallas	Oswalds meet Paines
March 12, 1963	Dallas	Lee orders rifle from <a href="#">ad for Klein's Sporting Goods</a> in <i>American Rifleman</i>
March 1963	Dallas	Move to <a href="#">214 West Neely Street</a> / Lee receives pistol and rifle

March 31, 1963	Dallas	Oswald, in black "hunter of fascists" outfit, gives cheap <a href="#">Imperial Reflex camera</a> to Marina, is photographed <a href="#">with rifle and pistol</a>
April 10, 1963	Dallas	Assassination <a href="#">attempt on General Walker</a> . Lee leaves note for Marina, telling her how to deal with his death or arrest. This is the <a href="#">first page of the note</a> , and <a href="#">this is the second</a> .
April 24, 1963	—	Lee leaves for New Orleans / Marina moves to Paine home
May 10, 1963	New Orleans	Gets job with Reily Coffee Company
May 11, 1963	New Orleans	Marina joins Lee at 4905 Magazine Street
July 19, 1963	New Orleans	Oswald fired by Reily Coffee Company
August 9, 1963	New Orleans	Oswald <a href="#">arrested</a> in altercation <a href="#">passing out Fair Play for Cuba leaflets</a>
Sept. 23/25, 1963	New Orleans	Marina leaves for Dallas with Mrs. Paine / Oswald leaves for Mexico City
Oct. 3, 1963	—	Oswald arrives in Dallas
Oct. 15, 1963	Dallas	<a href="#">Oswald Hired by Roy Truly at Texas School Book Depository</a>
Oct. 16, 1963	Dallas	Oswald begins work at Depository
Nov. 22, 1963, 12:30 pm.	Dealey Plaza, Dallas	Kennedy Shot, fatally wounded
Nov. 22, 1963, 12:40 pm. (approx.)	Elm Street	Fleeing Oswald boards Cecil McWatters bus, then gets off, taking <a href="#">transfer</a> .
Nov. 22, 1963, 1:15 (approx.)	10th and Patton Streets	Oswald shoots Officer Tippit
Nov. 22, 1963, 1:30 (approx.)	Jefferson Street	<a href="#">Johnny Calvin Brewer</a> , shoe store clerk, <a href="#">sees Oswald acting suspiciously</a> , follows to Texas Theater
Nov. 22, 1963	Dallas	<a href="#">Oswald arrested in Texas Theater</a> / <a href="#">Taken to police car</a> / <a href="#">Booked</a> , charged with killing Tippit
Nov. 22, 1963	Dallas	<a href="#">Phony Selective Service Card</a> found on Oswald
Nov. 22, 1963 (afternoon)	Dallas Police Headquarters	<a href="#">Marina tells police</a> that Oswald owned rifle, which is now missing.
Nov. 22, 1963 (late evening)	Dallas	Oswald faces press in <a href="#">news conference</a>
Nov. 24, 1963	Dallas	<a href="#">Oswald shot, killed by Jack Ruby</a>
Nov. 24, 1963 (afternoon)	Dallas	<a href="#">Lee's dead body lies</a> in Parkland morgue
Nov. 25, 1963	Fort Worth	<a href="#">Oswald funeral</a> , Lee buried at <a href="#">Rose Hill cemetery</a> , by <a href="#">Miller Funeral Home</a> .

Source: <http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/oswald.htm>

## Oswald & VD: An Intelligence Connection?

by Mark S. Zaid



Over the years there have been many insinuations that Lee Harvey Oswald was a member of the United States intelligence network.<sup>(1)</sup> A significant amount of evidence has been proffered over the years pointing toward the ONI, CIA or FBI. Unfortunately, most of the evidence has enabled us to only speculate on, rather than conclusively prove, the existence of a relationship between Oswald and intelligence activities. In fact some of the evidence has been utilized out of context to support the theory that Oswald was an agent. Whether Oswald was or was not an agent will continue to remain open to question for many years to come; however, further research and scrutiny of available evidence is needed in order to base the intelligence theory on legitimate facts.

One such misconception that collapses under further inspection is that Oswald's contracting of gonorrhea is conclusively linked to his activities as an intelligence operative. The cause of the speculation can be found among the Warren Commission's reproduction of Oswald's medical file during his service in the Marines from 1956-59.<sup>(2)</sup> The reason for this speculation is a diagnosis by Captain Paul Deranian, the senior medical officer at Atsugi, that Oswald contracted "Urethritis, Acute, due to gonococcus #0303." The Captain noted its origin as being "In line of duty, not due to own misconduct." While on the surface this notation might seem odd, especially to those not acquainted with military regulations and procedures involving law and medicine, there is no mystery surrounding this determination.

Regardless, the theory has now been promulgated for over two decades and was especially a favorite of Penn Jones Jr. during the days of his *Forgive My Grief* series. It has been tolled as the "final proof" of Oswald's intelligence activities. Indeed, even in Jim Marrs' compendium, *Crossfire*, the document is stated as providing "tantalizing evidence" that Oswald participated in intelligence work.<sup>(3)</sup> "Researchers view this astonishing comment as evidence that Oswald was ordered to consort with prostitutes while serving in Japan," wrote Marrs.<sup>(4)</sup> In fact, as recently as this past year, Jack White voiced his opinion during a sequence of his new video, "The Many Faces of Lee Harvey Oswald," that the document gave rise to an assumption of intelligence activities on the part of Oswald.

However, the statement of origin, which is actually a legal determination pertaining to the allocation of future benefits, is entirely innocuous and absolutely provides no substantive proof of intelligence activities on the part of Oswald. Therefore, with all due respect to Mr. Marrs, his statement that "the fact that Oswald was absolved of any responsibility in contracting gonorrhea astounds service veterans and is strong evidence that his extracurricular activities had the blessings of the military, if not the CIA"<sup>(5)</sup> is unfounded. Admittedly, however, this does not mean the conclusion drawn by the above authors does not possess a certain degree of merit when viewed in connection with other available evidence.

In order to properly evaluate the implications of the origin of Oswald's sexual promiscuity, it is necessary to review the sections pertinent to these circumstances which can be found in the Manual of the Judge Advocate General. What would constitute a finding of "line of duty" and "not due to own misconduct?" Was this determination unusual?

The Manual states that "to support an opinion of misconduct it must be established by clear and convincing evidence that the injury or disease was either intentionally incurred or was the proximate result of such gross negligence as to demonstrate a reckless disregard of the consequences."<sup>(6)</sup> Even conduct that "violates a law, regulation or order . . . does not, of itself, constitute a basis for a determination of misconduct."<sup>(7)</sup> Furthermore, "unless the injury or disease was incurred due to the member's own misconduct, or while the member was either incarcerated or absent without leave, the injury or disease will be found to be 'in line of duty.'"<sup>(8)</sup> A determination otherwise could threaten a serviceman's severance benefits.

Determinations involving misconduct and line of duty must be made when a member of the naval services incurs an injury which might result in a permanent disability or a physical inability to perform duty for a period exceeding twenty-four hours.<sup>(9)</sup> Specific consideration is given in the Manual to such cases as those involving mental defects, suicide attempts, intoxication, drug use, death and venereal disease. Most importantly, section 0809 (b) states:

"Any disability resulting from venereal diseases shall not support a misconduct finding *if the member has complied with regulations* requiring him to report and receive treatment for such disease." (emphasis added)

Therefore, in answer to everyone's initial assumption, if Oswald followed the pertinent regulations surrounding the contraction of venereal disease he could continue about his everyday duties with no worries of punishment whatsoever. Furthermore, since compliance with section 0809 (b) will merit a determination of "in line of duty, not due to own misconduct," the "government will assume responsibility for all medical expenses involved in required treatment, as well as potential payment for any resultant disability."<sup>(10)</sup>

To that effect, Oswald's medical records indicate he first sought medical attention on September 10, 1958, complaining of a slight burn on urination.<sup>(11)</sup> Suspecting a type of venereal disease, Oswald was ordered to have a smear taken.<sup>(12)</sup> This was done on September 16, 1958, at which time he was diagnosed as possibly having gonorrhea; he was prescribed penicillin and returned

to duty.<sup>(13)</sup> Oswald received further medical attention regarding this matter at least seven additional times.<sup>(14)</sup> Thus, it certainly appears that Oswald followed proper notification procedures.

In fact, Article 22-17 of the Manual of the Medical Department only leads one to conclude that, while the military sought to "prevent the spread of military diseases," ordinary procedures were established to deal with those servicemen who did contract a disease.<sup>(15)</sup> Article 22-18, which is cross -referenced to JAG section 0809 (b), sets forth provisions for adequate support staff to provide education and treatment for venereal diseases. What then can be inferred from this incident? Is there anything mysterious behind the whole affair?

Examining the document in light of Oswald's activities in Japan and Formosa has provided two different interpretations of an implied intelligence linkage of Oswald. First, according to authors Marrs and Epstein, it is possible Oswald was consorting with a Japanese hostess on orders of naval intelligence. It appears that Oswald had informed a fellow Marine that he was dating a beautiful Japanese girl who served as a hostess at the Queen Bee night club in Tokyo, one of the three most expensive night clubs in the city.<sup>(16)</sup> It was thought that Navy Intelligence was interested in the possibility that the Queen Bee hostesses were being used to garner intelligence information from U.S. servicemen, particularly since this specific night club was often frequented by an elite clientele that included U-2 pilots.<sup>(17)</sup>

In an interview with author Mark Lane, one of Oswald's former Marine buddies related a story supporting this theory. According to David Bucknell, while both men were stationed in California in 1959 the men were approached by two women in a bar looking for conversation. This incident led Oswald to relate a similar experience he encountered in Atsugi.<sup>(18)</sup> Oswald stated that, while in a Japanese bar, he had been approached by an attractive woman who was asking questions regarding U-2 flights. After reporting this to a superior officer, Oswald was informed by a man dressed in civilian clothes to deliver false information to this woman. Thus, Oswald was encouraged to continue seeing this woman and supposedly was given the money to do so.<sup>(19)</sup> Unfortunately, there is no supporting evidence of Bucknell's account presently known.

Second, it has been suggested that the disability was actually a sickness ploy, frequently used by intelligence agencies, to cover an agent's operations. Author Anthony Summers noted that unrelated research had led him to discover that British Naval Intelligence had often used "illness of expediency" as a standard intelligence technique.<sup>(20)</sup> Summers theorized that the "contraction" of gonorrhea could conceivably have been an excuse to get Oswald out of circulation for other purposes.<sup>(21)</sup> In fact, although Oswald had accompanied his unit to Formosa after the Chinese Communists began shelling the islands of Quemoy and Matsu on September 14, 1958, Oswald was suddenly flown by military aircraft back to Atsugi on October 5, 1958.<sup>(22)</sup> The only explanation given was "medical treatment." However, the venereal disease which Oswald had contracted was mild in nature and the prescribed penicillin should have been enough to counteract any of the effects within a-brief period of time. Why then was he abruptly returned to Atsugi for continuing treatment?<sup>(23)</sup> So far, a sufficient or conclusive answer has not been offered.

What then have we learned from this document? As is so often true of Warren Commission documents, particularly those concerning Oswald, the document raises more questions than it provides answers. Whether or not Oswald was involved with intelligence activities at Atsugi or elsewhere remains a viable question. What this article does prove, however, is that with careful and detailed analysis speculations that have developed throughout the years can be properly placed into their true context. The assassination of President Kennedy remains replete with mysteries, but the true researcher will strive to dispel unsubstantiated rumors as well as state the facts. After all , the hope is to solve the murder and not to create a solution.

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From *The Third Decade*, July 1992. Posted here with the permission of Mark Zaid.

## Notes

1. For background, see generally, Philip Melanson *Spy Saga* (1990), Jim Marrs, *Crossfire* (1989), pp. 101-112; Anthony Summers, *Conspiracy* (1980), pp. 1-92-181; E.J. Epstein, *Legend* (1978).
2. Donabedian Exhibit No. 1, Warren Commission Hearings and Exhibits, vol 19, p. 605. (References to this source cited hereafter in format: 19H605.) Captain George Donabedian was the staff medical officer at the United States Marine Corps Headquarters in 1964. He had never had any personal contact with Oswald but testified before John Ely, a Commission staff member, to explain the medical notations contained in Oswald's Marine file. See 8H311-315.
3. Marrs, *Crossfire*, p. 309 (photograph immediately preceding).
4. Marrs, *Crossfire*. Many prominent researchers subscribe to this theory. *High Treason* author Robert Groden indicated in a January 15, 1992 interview with this author that he agrees with this conclusion.

5. Marrs, *Crossfire*, p. 105.

6. Manual of the Judge Advocate General, section 0803 (a) (hereafter referred to as JAG). In fact, "it is presumed that injury or disease suffered by a member of the naval service is *not the result* of his own misconduct. Clear and convincing evidence is required to overcome this presumption." (JAG section 0803 (b) (emphasis added). The same standard of proof is required for a showing of "not in line of duty." In order to grasp the meanings of the different standards of proof, in basic criminal law it is explained that clear and convincing evidence can be statistically stated as about 75%. The standard required at a criminal trial, that of "beyond a reasonable doubt," would be about 90-100%.

7. JAG, section 0803 (a).

8. Letter from K.E. Vogelhuber, Lt. Commander, JAGC, USN, Deputy Special Assistant for Medico-Legal Affairs, to author (September 8, 1989).

9. JAG, section 0805.

10. Letter from H.C. Hewson, Commander, JAGC, USN, Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General (Investigations) to author (January 24, 1992).

11. 19H601.

12. "A smear is to diagnose the cause of the infection, the cause of the discharge, to see what type of bacteria is present. 8H313 (testimony of Capt. Donabedian).

13. Technically, there is no legal proof that Oswald had gonorrhea because the doctors took a smear rather than a culture. Dr. Donabedian testified (8H313-14) that normally the doctors would use the smear method and, if the results appeared to be gonorrhea, would just assume it was and treat it as such, regardless of whether it might actually have been a different bacteria involved.

14. 8H603-4. By October 6, 1958, whatever Oswald was complaining of was not gonorrhea (8H314).

15. This is quoted from the pre-1960 regulations, to which Oswald was subject. Commander John K. Heneberry, JAGC, USN, Staff Judge Advocate, responded under directions of the Surgeon General of the Navy to my January 10, 1992 FOIA request for the requisite information. While the current regulations are slightly different from those Oswald was subject to, both are administered to deal more with control after contraction than with prevention methods. As many servicemen of that era will inform you, contraction of venereal diseases was not uncommon, especially overseas.

16. Epstein, *Legend*, p. 71; Marrs, *Crossfire*, p. 103, note 1. Oswald was supposedly seen at the base with her by several other Marines.

17. According to Epstein, to date a hostess required not only paying for the date, but reimbursing the night club for the business lost during the girl's absence. An evening at the Queen Bee could cost from \$60-100. Oswald's monthly salary was less than \$85. Epstein, *Legend*, p. 72.

18. Marrs, *Crossfire*, p. 104.

19. Marrs, *Crossfire*, p. 104.

20. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 156.

21. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 156.

22. Unexplainably, the Department of Defense told the House Select Committee that Oswald had remained at Atsugi when his unit left. (Melanson, *Spy Saga*, p. 9, citing the HSCA Report, p. 220). Yet, one of Oswald's officers, Lieutenant Charles R. Rhodes, distinctly remembers Oswald in Formosa.



23. This has been confirmed by a licensed pharmacist. However, *had* Oswald only contracted a mild case of gonorrhea? Among the many items of Oswald's possessions confiscated by the Dallas police from Ruth Paine's house were several bottles of "Pentids 400," a type of penicillin (15H336, 340). The problem exists that the amount of penicillin found was of a quantity sufficient for over a year's worth of treatment. What is the explanation? Is there one? The doctors who treated Oswald have stated they have no recollection of these events since to them they were of routine nature. Epstein, *Legend*, p. 284 fn13.

<http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/vd.htm>



USS SKAGIT AKA 105 SAN DIEGO MAR. 1953

The USS Skagit departed Yokosuka, Japan bound for the Republic of China on Taiwan on September 14, 1958

<http://harveyandlee.net/Marines/Marines.html>

## UNIT DIARY

DPI

TO: **MM**

El Toro

DATE: **14 Sept 1958**DIARY NO. **151-58**

LOCATION

Japan

MACS-1 MAC-11 1stMAW FVE

NAME AND REMARKS

SERVICE NO

RANK

MOS

COMPONENT

## RECORD OF EVENTS

Est AKA 105 and sailed fr Yokosuka Japan for the South China Sea Area auth 1stMAW ltr 04/303/1v P16-1 of 29Aug58  
See Excl Entry below

## EXCLUSIVE ENTRY

4 Off 21 Enl emb 58Sep58 USS CATAMOUNT and sailed fr Yokosuka Japan for the South China Sea Area auth 1stMAW ltr 04/303/1v P16-1 of 29Aug58  
See roster # 1 Att

DEALL Walter A

071924

1stLt

6709

0

BROWNING Richard C

029007

Maj

7305

1

GARRETT Willard D

040720

Capt

2715

1

Emb 58Sep58 via Govt aoft fr Atsugi Japan for the South China Sea Area auth 1stMAW ltr 04/303/1v P16-1 of 29Aug58

CASTLES John D

071929

1stLt

7332

0

GILL Sam A

1342101

SSgt

6731

1

KIKER Meek C Jr

1123063

TSgt

6731

1

PAYES Ronald J

1036632

SSgt

6731

1

MCCLOSKEY Paul G Jr

1430303

Sgt

6641

1

SCHULER Charles E

1426234

Sgt

6641

1

On TAD

PITT Albert

071583

1stLt

7302

0

BURNS Robert A

1420570

Sgt

6621

1

CLEVENSTINE Arnold C

1648058

Pfo

3531

1

COX Earl

637515

TSgt

2529

1

GUSKIEWICZ Charles B

1329340

Cpl

6741

1

KEENER Darvis D

1641507

Pfo

6741

1

KIDD George

873924

MSgt

0141

1

LAWSON Richard H

1598498

Cpl

6741

1

MCVICKER Robert B

1644729

Pfo

6741

1

MYSTKOWSKI Eugene J

1561517

Sgt

6613

1

OSWALD Lee H

1653230

Pvt

6741

1

SMITH Donald G

1374661

Sgt

3531

1

STEINHOFF William D

1537779

Cpl

0231

A

## STRENGTH BALANCE

## AUTHENTICATION

	MARCOPS		OTHER		GRAND TOTAL
	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	
00771					
20 CMC	20	127	0	0	147
20 CMC ADJUTANT IN CHARGE	(1)	(9)	(0)	(0)	(10)
20 CMC	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ADJUTANT	20	127	0	0	147
ATTACHED	0	0	0	0	0

I certify that this diary is correct in accordance with of this unit.

*Wm. A. Allanson*

Wm. A. ALLANSON 1stLt USMC Adj

NAME E. R. CIAMPA JR.

RANK Maj

DATE 14 Sept 1958

DIARY NO. 151-58

CMC VIA AIR

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 16-58480-1

PAGE 1 OF 2



## UNIT DIARY

NAME: **DPY**TO: **MMX**

El Toro

DATE: **6 Oct 1958**DIARY NO. **158-58**

LOCATION

MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW PMF

Ping-Tung (North) Taiwan

NAME AND REMARKS

SERVICE NO.

RANK

MOS

COMPONENT

## CHARGEABLE

PITT Albert

071583

1stLt

7302

0

Drop asgd to sub-unit #1 H&MS-11 NAS Atsugi  
Japan auth CO MAG-11 ltr S-1:RFS:alk of  
25Sep58

BURNS Robert A

1420570

Sgt

6621

1

CARTER Jesse C

1603693

Pfc

1141

1

CASSISI Peter J

1568496

Pvt

3516

1

GUSKIEWICZ Charles B

1329340

Opl

6741

1

KEENER Darvis D

1641507

Pfc

6741

1

MCVICKER Robert E

1647729

Pfc

6741

1

MURPHY Paul E

1612076

Opl

6741

1

OSWALD Lee H

1653230

Pvt

6741

1

SMITH Donald G

1374661

Sgt

3531

1

THOTT Thomas C

1697814

Pfc

6741

1

Drop asgd to sub-unit #1 H&MS-11 NAS Atsugi  
Japan auth CO MAG-11 ltr S-1:RFS:alk of  
25Sep58

## STRENGTH BALANCES

	MARCORPS		OTHER		GRAND TOTAL
	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	
00977					
20 ENG	22	135	0	0	157
20 ENG ABSENT-UNAP	( 1 )	( 9 )	( 0 )	( 0 )	( 6 )
20 NOT ENG	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL JOINED	22	135	0	0	157
ATTACHED	0	0	0	0	0

## AUTHENTICATION

I certify that this diary is correct in accordance with one of this unit.

NAME: *[Signature]*DATE: *[Signature]*DIARY NO. **158-58**PAGE **1** OF **1**

CMC VIA MBI

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955-0-288-000



NAVAL MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

NAVY DEPARTMENT

CAPT F. J. WILKINS, USN

LT. R. D. STANFORD, USN

7711

4 November 1959

Drafter

W. R. DICKER

22257

FROM: CIO

TO: ADJUTANT GENERAL

INFO: Commission Exhibit No.

5 Y  
918

PRECEDENCE  
ROUTING  
OFFICE  
OFFICE  
OFFICE  
OFFICE  
OFFICE  
OFFICE

XT-24(2)

OWALD is HVC Inactive Marine Corps Reserve with obligated service until 6 December 1962. OWALD attended Aircraft Control and Warning Operator Course in 1957. Served with Marine Air Control Squadrons in Japan and Taiwan with duties involving ground control intercept. Job description code indicates he is aviation electronics operator. No record of clearance at HQ, Marine Corps but possibility exists he may have had access to CONFIDENTIAL info. OWALD's service number 1653230, DOB 18 October 1929 at New Orleans, released to inactive duty 11 September 1959, home of record 4936 Colliswood Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Has brother, John Edward FID, 11313299 on active duty in USAF. Request significant developments in view of continuing interest of HQ, Marine Corps and U. S. intelligence agencies.

"INTELLIGENCE MATTER"

39 61981

Drafter: Op-22 (921E)

Dists: 06...60...61...63...07...09M...IP...LPE...PILOT...CND...STA...  
FBI...01A...MNS...CSI/USAF...ACSI/AMH

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CONFIDENTIAL

(When filled in)

Page 1 of 1

OPNAV FORM 2150.6  
(REV. 1-58)  
DEPT. USE ONLY

A

Paraphrase not required except prior to Category "B" encryption. Physically remove all internal references by date-time group prior to declassification.

8-21087

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 918

A Naval Message Dated November 4, 1959

EAST CAMP

MACS-1

REMOVED-NO. 10  
(M. 51)

SICK CALL TREATMENT RECORD

653230

NAME OSWALD, LEE H. PVT FILE OR SERVICE NO. MACS-1

DATE	COMPLAINT	TREATMENT	DISPOSITION	INIT.
16 Sept 58 SEP. 16, 1958	<del>AS NAVY 3835</del> to meivside for Smear	TO LAB FOR SMEAR		D/H
	URETHRAL DISCHARGE	GRAM NEGATIVE DIPLOCOCCI INTRA AND EXTRACELLULAR MORPHOLOGICAL RESEMBLING NEISSERIA GONOCOCCI		
	Rx 1) PROCAPN 400,000 gals 3 renew mnday + pm tuckin for report smear			
Sept 22 1958	Still has profuse discharge - somewhat clearer received course of penicillin ending 2 days ago.	Rx: Chloromycetin Caps + QID Ret Mon for smear to Cult + Smear		JE
SEP. 22, 1958 and SEP. 23, 1958	<del>AS NAVY 3835</del> URETHRAL DISCHARGE	<del>SMEAR AND CULTURE</del>		
	still present - to cc	SMEAR: MANY PUS CELLS, NO ORGANISMS NOTED		
	Burning or irritation	CULTURE: MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES VAS AUREUS		
	Rx 1) continue chloro x 4 dts 2) Diet instruction given 3) Return mnday renew smear			

(over)

DONABEDIAN EXHIBIT No. 1-Continued

Lee H. Oswald's medical record

<http://harveyandlee.net/Marines/Marines.html>

DATE	COMPLAINT	TREATMENT	DISPOSITION	INIT.
	NAS NAVY 3838			
SEP. 29 1958	URETHRAL DISCHARGE	SMEAR		
		MANY PUS CELLS, NO ORGANISMS NOTED		
	good response to therapy - has been doing much heavy lifting for 1/1 last city 3 days 2) Next smear (will)			
	NAS NAVY 3838			
OCT. 6 1958	URETHRAL DISCHARGE	SMEAR		
		MODERATE AMOUNT OF PUS CELLS. FEW GRAM POSITIVE COCCI		
	severe heavy discharge - see dysuria - has been doing heavy lifting recently			
OCT 24 1958	Urethral discharge	Pyridium D return 5 days		W.H.
	Smear -			
	few pus cells			
	some mucous threads noted			
	occasional gram pos. cocci noted!			
11/3/58	Should have given of Erythromycin 250 qid x 5			

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958 O-387182

DONABEDIAN EXHIBIT No. 1—Continued

Lee H. Oswald's medical record

<http://harveyandlee.net/Marines/Marines.html>



## POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

## PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 1963

Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department  
J.P. Adamcik, R.S. Stovall, G.F. RoseReceived of \_\_\_\_\_ the following described articles,  
\$ recovered stolen property:Evidence in Offense No. \_\_\_\_\_ Arrest No. \_\_\_\_\_ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111910		DISPOSITION	
QUANTITY	ARTICLE	SIN NO.	
1	Letter on Letterhead of Pioneer Publishers, 4/26/63 to L.H. Oswald, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Tex #363	Released	
✓1	Letter in Russian script addressed "Dear Marina (3 pages written on both sides) #364	"	
✓1	Letter from Dept. of State 1/11/63 to Oswald, Dallas, Tex #365	"	
✓4	Photographs and a tourist pamphlet "Visit the USSR" #366	"	
✓6	Photos #367	"	
✓12	Photos #368	"	
✓1	Photo house and car #369	"	
✓12	Photos (apparently Russia-mountainous) #370	"	
✓10	Boxes Kodaslide nine of which are stereo and 1 35mm. single slide #371	"	
✓1	Box of Kodachrome transparencies and two viewmaster reels entitled "Seven more wonders of the world" (64) #372	"	
✓	Sorted medical items including pills: lanacane, pentids "400", aspirins, Peppermint, 7 various containers of pills some labeled in Russian language, thermometer, nasal decongestant, two eye droppers, small container of white powder, numerous envelopes of powder and bottle of liquid labeled in Russian #373	ALL OF THE ARTICLES OF PROPERTY LISTED HEREON	
✓10	Foreign coins in a kodak film bag with address Corporal Michael Paine U.S. 51169740 Hdqtrs Btry #374		
✓3	One Minox camera; one pedometer; one compass; one Hansa Self-timer; one lense in hood; one 15 power telescope; Motiensak; one stereo viewer; one pocket knife in leather container #375		
	Arrested: LEE HARVEY OSWALD w/m/24, Dallas, Texas		

Voluntarily given Dallas PD by RUTH PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD  
at PAINE's residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63H. W. HILL  
Property Clerk

No 11192 G

PHOTOREPRODUCTION FROM  
If neither evidence nor recovered stolen property, write on face of this form in detail reason for police possession.  
DALLAS MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS DEPARTMENT  
CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

278



Lee Harvey Oswald's primary duty station in 1957 was U.S. Naval Air Station Atsugi, Japan, an American military base located to the west of Yokohama and southwest of Tokyo



One of the airplanes stationed at U.S. Naval Air Station Atsugi in 1957 was the U-2 spy plane piloted by Gary Powers.





U.S. Naval Air Facility Atsugi, Japan in 2013, 50 years after the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald.



BOTTOM RIGHT AND LEFT: The "Mystery Man," photographed by the CIA in Mexico City, early October 1959.

A "mystery man" is photographed by the CIA in Mexico City in early October 1959. The "mystery man" does not resemble Lee Harvey Oswald, who defected to the Soviet Union in October 1959. (Photo: <http://rigorousintuition.ca/board2/viewtopic.php?f=8&t=30199>)



## The Jim Garrison Investigation



District Attorney Jim Garrison announces in New Orleans on December 11, 1968 that January 21, 1969, the day after Richard Nixon is sworn in as President, will be the starting date for the assassination conspiracy trial of Clay Shaw. Clay Shaw, 55, a retired businessman, was first indicted on this charge in early 1967. Standing behind Garrison are Assistant D.A.'s Andy Schiambra (left) and James Alcock. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



Jim Garrison, District Attorney of Orleans Parish [New Orleans] in Louisiana from 1962 to 1973. Jim Garrison died on October 21, 1992.



Clay Shaw puffs a cigarette as he enters the Criminal Courts Building in New Orleans on March 14, 1967 for a preliminary hearing on charges that he conspired to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, was arrested by District Attorney Jim Garrison as part of his investigation of an alleged assassination plot. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



Clay Shaw, standing third from left in the front row, accused of conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, walks away from the courthouse in New Orleans on March 14, 1967. (© Bettmann/CORBIS)



Clay Shaw Rides in a car with Ed Wegmann in New Orleans on September 11, 1967. (Bettmann/CORBIS)



Clay Shaw, accused by Orleans Parish District Attorney Jim Garrison of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, looks out at newsmen from his attorney's car on February 13, 1968 as Shaw arrived at the Courts building in New Orleans to seek a change of venue for his trial which was scheduled to commence on February 13, 1968. Jim Garrison had asked that the request be put aside. (Bettmann/CORBIS)





International Trade Mart, located at 124 Camp Street in New Orleans  
 (Photo: <http://www.geocities.com/garrisoninvestigation/>)



Guy Banister's 544 Camp Street address in New Orleans. The building also housed the Cuban Revolutionary Council – a militant anti-Castro organization created by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).  
 (Photo: <http://www.geocities.com/garrisoninvestigation/>)

November 25, 1963: [Jim Garrison has David Ferrie arrested](#)

February 17, 1967: [Garrison's investigation disclosed by New Orleans States Item](#)

March 1, 1967: [Clay Shaw's arrest](#)

September 4, 1967: [Earl Warren says Jim Garrison has brought no new elements](#)

March 1, 1969: [Clay Shaw found not guilty](#)

June 30, 1971: [Jim Garrison arrested](#)

Jim Garrison was arrested on June 30, 1971; he was charged with violating the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. Garrison and two police officers were accused of accepting bribes from gamblers in New Orleans involving illegal pinball machines.



This photograph, discovered in 1993, shows 15-year-old Lee Harvey Oswald (*far right*) in a New Orleans Civil Air Patrol group headed by David Ferrie (*left, in helmet*). Taken eight years before the assassination, it is the first proof that Oswald once knew Ferrie, long suspected of involvement in the assassination.





The apartment room of David Ferrie (Photo: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/lofiversion/index.php/t14073.html>)





The apartment room of David Ferrie (Photo: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/lofiversion/index.php/t14073.html>)



Photo of David Ferrie after he was found dead in his apartment. David Ferrie died on February 22, 1967.

(Photo: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/lofiversion/index.php/t14073.html>)



**"By the 1950s, 75% of U.S. imports from Latin America came through the port of New Orleans. Civic and business leaders of the Crescent City throughout the decades forged closer business, political and social ties with their Latin American counterparts. Fidel Castro's rise to power sent shock waves through New Orleans and threatened a lucrative mutual relationship."** --Frank DeBenedictis, *A Short History of INCA*

**"There's a number of things that I believe that [Clay] Shaw testified to that I did not believe. I believe he was lying to the jury. Of course, the jury probably believed him. But I think Shaw put a good con job on the jury."**

--Judge Edward Haggerty, presided over the trial of Clay Shaw, interviewed in 1992 for the documentary, *Beyond "JFK": The Question of Conspiracy*

**"This [JFK assassination] story isn't going to die as long as there's a real reporter alive -- and there are a lot of them."**

-- Dorothy Kilgallen, nationally syndicated columnist, wrote in her column of September 3, 1965 after obtaining a private interview with Jack Ruby. (It would be her last column regarding the JFK assassination. On November 8, 1965, Kilgallen was found dead in her home, officially from an overdose of alcohol and barbiturates. She had pledged to "break" the JFK case. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had kept a file on her activities.)

**"I remember discounting everything Garrison had said. I had a negative point of view about Garrison based upon all the reportage that had gone on. And then I read all this material that had come out of [former CIA Director Richard] Helm's office, that in fact what Garrison had said was true. They [CIA agents] were harassing his witnesses, they were intimidating his witnesses."**

--Robert Tanenbaum, former Deputy Counsel for the U.S. House Select Committee on Assassinations, "The Probe Interview: Bob Tanenbaum," *Probe*, July-August 1996 (Vol. 3 No. 5)

**"Give Garrison nothing!"**

--FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. (Hoover's directive was sent to FBI field offices a week after Jim Garrison's investigation became public. In reference to the Special Agent in Charge in New Orleans, Robert Rightmyer, Hoover added: "Tell Rightmyer that I want him and all personnel in New Orleans to keep their mouths shut!")

**"Goddamn the Kennedys. First there was Jack, now there's Bobby, and then Teddy. We'll have them on our necks until the year 2000."**

--Clyde Tolson (J. Edgar Hoover's associate director, confidant, and roommate) quoted by William Sullivan, *The Bureau: My Thirty Years in Hoover's FBI*. (Upon hearing Tolson's comment, Hoover reportedly nodded in agreement. Note: Sullivan's book about the FBI was published posthumously after Sullivan was shot dead near his New Hampshire home by a man who mistook him for a deer.)

**"The thing I am concerned about, and so is [Deputy Attorney General Nicholas] Katzenbach, is having something issued so we can convince the public that Oswald is the real assassin."**

--FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, speaking on the telephone to Johnson aide Walter Jenkins two hours after Oswald was murdered by Jack Ruby, HSCA Report, vol. III, pp. 471-73. (The Warren Commission -- charged with determining the truth in the JFK assassination -- relied upon Hoover's FBI as its primary investigative arm.)

**"I've done a study of [Jim] Garrison. I came out of it thinking that he's one of the really first rate, class act heroes of this whole ugly story, which suffers so badly for heroes."**

--Carl Oglesby, political analyst, interviewed in the documentary, *Beyond "JFK": The Question of Conspiracy*

**"The reason that the heart [of the intelligence community] is located so close to the riverfront is that's where all the ships go from New Orleans down to Central America and South America. And a lot of the members of the ship's staff, as you might imagine, are intelligence men too."**

--Jim Garrison interview, [www.prouty.org/garrison.html](http://www.prouty.org/garrison.html)

**"To show you how cosmically irrelevant the Warren Report is for the most part ... one of the exhibits is classified in the front as, 'A Study of the Teeth of Jack Ruby's Mother.' Even if Jack Ruby had intended to bite Oswald to death, that still would not have been relevant."**

--Jim Garrison, *The JFK Assassination: The Jim Garrison Tapes*

**"In a very real and terrifying sense, our government is the CIA and the Pentagon, with Congress reduced to a debating society."** --Jim Garrison, *Playboy* interview, October 1967

**"Huey Long once said, 'Fascism will come to America in the name of anti-fascism.' I'm afraid, based on my own experience, that fascism will come to America in the name of national security."**

--Jim Garrison, *Playboy* interview, October 1967

**"One of the stated objectives [of the Warren Commission] was to calm the fears of the people about a conspiracy. But in our country, the government has no right to calm our fears, any more than it has, for example, the right to excite our fears about Red China, or about fluoridation, or about birth control, or about anything. There's no room in America for thought control of**



any kind, no matter how benevolent the objective. Personally, I don't want to be calm about the assassination of John F. Kennedy. I don't want to be calm about a president of my country being shot down in the streets." --Jim Garrison, part of Garrison's response to a NBC News White Paper, 15 July 1967

"In retrospect, the reason for the assassination is hardly a mystery. It is now abundantly clear ... why the C.I.A.'s covert operations element wanted John Kennedy out of the Oval Office and Lyndon Johnson in it. The new President elevated by rifle fire to control of our foreign policy had been one of the most enthusiastic American cold warriors.... Johnson had originally risen to power on the crest of the fulminating anti-communist crusade which marked American politics after World War II. Shortly after the end of that war, he declaimed that atomic power had become 'ours to use, either to Christianize the world or pulverize it' -- a Christian benediction if ever there was one. Johnson's demonstrated enthusiasm for American military intervention abroad ... earned him the sobriquet 'the senator from the Pentagon....'"

--Jim Garrison, *On the Trail of the Assassins*

"[Richard] Schweiker told me in his opinion the CIA was responsible for the [JFK] assassination. That's a heck of a statement to come from a United States Senator and one who had even been Ronald Reagan's running mate in 1976...."

--Robert Tanenbaum, former Deputy Counsel for the U.S. House Select Committee on Assassinations, "The Probe Interview: Bob Tanenbaum," *Probe*, July-August 1996 (Vol. 3 No. 5)

"When I mentioned about Adlai Stevenson, if he was vice-president there would never have been an assassination of our beloved President Kennedy." --Jack Ruby's comment to reporters while being transferred to his prison cell. When asked to explain what he meant, Ruby (Oswald's killer and a probable conspirator in the JFK assassination) replied, "Well the answer is the man in office now [Lyndon Johnson]." Note: Adlai Stevenson advocated a conciliatory approach to international affairs in stark contrast to Democratic Party hawks like Lyndon Johnson. Johnson assumed the presidency following JFK's murder and escalated the Vietnam War exponentially. With his comment, it seems that Ruby was dropping a hint about the assassination -- that the JFK conspirators could not have achieved their goal of putting a hawk in the White House had Stevenson been Kennedy's vice-president instead of Johnson.

"There are a great many things that I don't know about the assassination. I have never tried to pretend to know more than I do, although I have read magazine articles which have me saying things I haven't said, and indicating that I tend to know more.... But I can tell you generally what happened. Generally, what happened was this...."

– [Jim Garrison - In His Own Words - 1967 Lecture \(Audio\)](#)

Source: <http://www.geocities.com/garrisoninvestigation/>



New Orleans, Louisiana, where Lee Harvey Oswald, Guy Banister, David Ferrie, and Clay Shaw lived prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.



Camp Street and Lafayette Street in New Orleans

“The real reason for the official secrecy, in most instances, is not to keep the opposition (the CIA’s euphemistic term for the enemy) from knowing what is going on; the enemy usually does know. The basic reason for governmental secrecy is to keep you, the American public, from knowing – for you, too, are considered the opposition, or enemy – so that you cannot interfere. When the public does not know what the government or the CIA is doing, it cannot voice its approval or disapproval of their actions. In fact, they can even lie to you about what they are doing or have done, and you will not know it. As for the second advantage, despite frequent suggestion that the CIA is a rogue elephant, the truth is that the agency functions at the direction of and in response to the office of the president. All of its major clandestine operations are carried out with the direct approval of or on direct orders from the White House. The CIA is a secret tool of the president – every president. And every president since Truman has lied to the American people in order to protect the agency. When lies have failed, it has been the duty of the CIA to take the blame for the president, thus protecting him. This is known in the business as “plausible denial.” The CIA, functioning as a secret instrument of the U.S. government and the presidency, has long misused and abused history and continues to do so.”  
 – Victor Marchetti, former CIA officer, *Propaganda and Disinformation: How the CIA Manufactures History*, 1989

# ***Propaganda and Disinformation: How the CIA Manufactures History***

VICTOR MARCHETTI

- Paper presented to the Ninth International Revisionist Conference.

*In the eyes of posterity it will inevitably seem that, in safeguarding our freedom, we destroyed it. The vast clandestine apparatus we built up to prove our enemies' resources and intentions only served in the end to confuse our own purposes; that practice of deceiving others for the good of the state led infallibly to our deceiving ourselves; and that vast army of clandestine personnel built up to execute these purposes were soon caught up in the web of their own sick fantasies, with disastrous consequences for them and us.*

-- Malcom Muggeridge  
May 1966

That, in a nutshell, sums up what the CIA has accomplished over the years through its various clandestine propaganda and disinformation programs. It has unwittingly and, often, deliberately deceived itself -- and the American taxpayer. The CIA is a master at distorting history -- even creating its own version of history to suit its institutional and operational purposes. It can do this largely because of two great advantages it possesses. One is the excessively secret environment in which it operates, and the other is that it is essentially a private instrument of the presidency.

The real reason for the official secrecy, in most instances, is not to keep the opposition (the CIA's euphemistic term for the enemy) from knowing what is going on; the enemy usually does know. The basic reason for governmental secrecy is to keep you, the American public, from knowing -- for you, too, are considered the opposition, or enemy -- so that you cannot interfere. When the public does not know what the government or the CIA is doing, it cannot voice its approval or disapproval of their actions. In fact, they can even lie to you about what they are doing or have done, and you will not know it.

As for the second advantage, despite frequent suggestion that the CIA is a rogue elephant, the truth is that the agency functions at the direction of and in response to the office of the president. All of its major clandestine operations are carried out with the direct approval of or on direct orders from the White House. The CIA is a secret tool of the president -- every president. And every president since Truman has lied to the American people in order to protect the agency. When lies have failed, it has been the duty of the CIA to take the blame for the president, thus protecting him. This is known in the business as "plausible denial."

The CIA, functioning as a secret instrument of the U.S. government and the presidency, has long misused and abused history and continues to do so. I first became concerned about this historical distortion in 1957, when I was a young officer in the Clandestine Services of the CIA.

One night, after work, I was walking down Constitution Avenue with a fellow officer, who previously had been a reporter for United Press.

"How are they ever going to know," he asked.

"Who? How is 'who' ever going to know what?" I asked.

"How are the American people ever going to know what the truth is? How are they going to know what the truth is about what we are doing and have done over the years?" he said. "We operate in secrecy, we deal in deception and disinformation, and then we burn our files. How will the historians ever be able to learn the complete truth about what we've done in these various operations, these operations that have had such a major impact on so many important events in history?"

I couldn't answer him, then. And I can't answer him now. I don't know how the American people will ever really know the truth about the many things that the CIA has been involved in. Or how they will ever know the truth about the great historical events of our times. The government is continually writing and rewriting history -- often with the CIA's help -- to suit its own purposes. Here is a current example.

Just last month in Moscow, there was a meeting, a very strange meeting. Former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara met with former Soviet foreign minister Andrei Gromyko and a member of the Cuban Politburo. These three men, along with lesser former officials of their governments, has all been involved in the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, and they had gathered in the Soviet capital to discuss what has really occurred in that monumental crisis, which almost led to World War III.



Since I, too, had been personally involved in that crisis, I took some interest in the news reports coming out of Moscow concerning the doings of this rather odd gathering of former officials. Much to my surprise, I learned that Robert McNamara was saying that neither he nor the U.S. intelligence community realized there actually had been some 40,000 Soviet troops in Cuba in the autumn of 1962. The Former defense chief of the Kennedy administration was also saying that he and the U.S. government did not realize that the few dozen medium and intermediate range missiles the Soviets had tried to sneak into Cuba were actually armed with nuclear warheads and ready to be fired at targets in the U.S.

Furthermore, he was claiming that the U.S. did not understand that this huge military build-up by the Soviets had been carried out to protect Cuba and to prevent the U.S. from attacking the island's Communist regime. He added, for good measure, that he was surprised to learn from the talks in Moscow that the Soviets and Cubans thought the U.S. had plans to bring down the government of Fidel Castro through the use of force. According to McNamara, the entire Cuban missile crisis was a dangerous misunderstanding that came about because of the lack of communication among the governments involved in the near catastrophe.

Well, when I heard what McNamara and the band were playing in Moscow, I said to myself, "Either McNamara is getting a little dotty in his old age and doesn't remember what really happened during the Cuban missile crisis -- or there's some other reason for this." Well, it soon became apparent that McNamara was not senile. What, then, is the reason for these curious -and false -- "admissions" in Moscow? The reason is that the United States and the Soviet Union have decided to become friends again, and Washington wants to set the stage for rapprochement with Castro's Cuba.

It has evidently been decided by the powers that be in the U.S. to have a little meeting in Moscow and tell the world that we were all mixed up about Cuba and we didn't know what was going on there in 1962, because we weren't communicating well with the Soviets at the time. Thus, the American people would see how close to war we had come, how we should communicate more with the Soviets, and how they weren't really very bad guys after all. For that matter neither were Fidel and his gang. Therefore, it would follow that we should in a few months from now get on with disarmament and whatever else is necessary to bring about the new internationalism that is forming between east and west. At the same time, we should begin rebuilding the bridge to Cuba, too.

But to create the proper atmosphere for the coming rapprochement with Moscow and, later, Cuba, it was necessary to scare the American public and the world into thinking that the crisis of October 1962 was worse than it really was. To do that, McNamara, Gromyko, *et al.* were playing a little game -- their own distorted brand of historical revisionism. They were rewriting history to suit the present purposes of their governments.

Now, I thought, what if I were a reporter. Would I be able to see through this little charade that was going on in Moscow? Probably not. I began studying the "knowledgeable" syndicated columnists. They were writing things like, "... My God, we never did understand what the Soviets were up to in Cuba. Yes, we better do something about this." What McNamara and friends were saying in Moscow was now becoming fact. It's becoming fact that we, the U.S. government, did not really know what was going on during the missile crisis. That is a lie.

If there was ever a time when the CIA in the United States intelligence community and the United States Armed Forces really cooperated and coordinated their efforts with each other, it was during the Cuban missile crisis. The Cuban missile crisis is probably one of the few examples -- perhaps the only one -- of when intelligence really worked the way it was supposed to work in a crisis situation.

I was there at the time, and I was deeply involved in this historical event. A colleague and friend of mine, Tack, my assistant at the time, and I were the original "crate-ologists"-which was an arcane little intelligence art that we had developed. We had learned through a variety of tricks of the trade, and some of our own making, to be able to distinguish what was in certain crates on Soviet merchant ships as they went into Cuba, into Indonesia into Egypt, Syria, and other places. We could tell if a crate contained a MIG-21, or an IL-28, or a SAM-2 missile.

We did this in such an amateurish way that we dared not tell anyone our methods. While the National Photographic and Interpretation Center employed 1,200 people in its office in downtown Washington, using state-of-the-art equipment to analyze aerial and satellite photography, Tack and I would sit in our office, feet up on the desk, using a beat-up old ruler to measure photos taken from U.S. submarines. I'd measure a crate on the deck of the Soviet freighter, say about three quarters of an inch in the photograph.

"Tack, do you think they could fit a Mig-21 in there?"

He'd thumb through an old Air Force manual and say,

"Mig-21, fuselage length 25 feet."

"Well?"

"Take the tail off, and we can fit it in."

"Okay, let's call it a Mig-21."

We were pretty good at this. We had other aids to identification of course. We were able to learn when the Soviets were preparing shipments and from which ports they were sailing. We knew which personnel were involved, and the ships' destinations. Thus we could alert the navy, which sometimes conducted overflights, sometimes tracked them with a submarine.

We had an attaché in Istanbul row out in the middle of the night with a Turk whom he'd hired, looking for three things in a Soviet freighter: its deck cargo, how high it was riding in the water, and its name.

By these and other sensitive we were able to learn, in the summer of 1962, that the Soviets were carrying out an unprecedented arms build-up in Cuba. While some of the other agencies, namely the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, didn't agree with us, CIA director John McCone was able to get President John Kennedy to authorize more intelligence overflights. The overflights revealed that the Soviets were building

SAM (Surface-to-Air Missiles) launching sites to protect the build-up. Further overflights revealed the construction of launching sites for Soviet MRBMs (Medium Range Ballistic Missiles) capable of carrying nuclear warheads to most cities in the United States.

We know exactly how many there were. where they were, and that they had not yet been armed, because the warheads hadn't arrived yet.

Thus McNamara is lying when he claims that the Soviet missiles in Cuba were armed and ready for launch against the United States. On the contrary, we were watching the ships which carried the warheads; American ships enforcing the blockade which President Kennedy had ordered boarded a Romanian ship (which we knew carried no arms), and the Russian ships bringing the nuclear warheads turned around in mid-ocean and went home.

It is also quite untrue that there were forty thousand Soviet troops in Cuba. We knew that there were only ten thousand of them, because we had developed a simple but effective way of counting them.

The Soviets had sent their troops over on passenger liners to disguise the military buildup. Some genius back in Moscow must have then said: "But these guys need to wear civilian clothes; let's put sport shirts on them." But someone at the department store said: We've only got two kinds." So half the troops wore one kind, half of them the other. They weren't very hard to spot.

Then, too, Soviet soldiers are a lot like our own. As soon as the first group got established, the colonel sent them out to paint some rocks white and then paint the name of the unit, 44th Field Artillery Battalion or whatever, on the rocks. All we had to do was take a picture of it from one of our U-2s. So it was easy to establish a Soviet troop strength of far below 40,000. Thus, McNamara is agreeing to a second lie.

The big lie, however, is that the Soviet Union came into Cuba to protect the Cubans. That was a secondary, or bonus, consideration. The primary reason for the build-up was that the Soviets at the time were so far behind us in nuclear strike capability that Khrushchev figured he could make a quantum leap by suddenly putting in 48 missiles that could strike every city in America except Seattle, Washington.

Nor did we come as close to war as many think, because Khrushchev knew he was caught. His missiles weren't armed, and he hadn't the troops to protect them. Kennedy knew this, so he was able to say: "take them out." And Khrushchev had to say yes.

I must admit that at the time I was a little concerned, and so was my buddy Tack. We were manning the war room around the clock, catching four hours of sleep and then going back on duty. My wife had the station wagon loaded with blankets and provisions, and Tack's wife was standing by on alert. If either of them got a phone call with a certain word in it, they were to

take our children and drive to my home town in the anthracite region of northeastern Pennsylvania. We figured they'd be safe there: if you've ever seen the coal region with its strip mines you would think it had already been bombed and we were hoping the Soviets would look at it that way too.

Last month's conference in Moscow is an example of how history is being rewritten. Any historian who relies on what he reads in the newspapers, on the statements from McNamara and the Russians and the Cubans will not be learning the truth. The CIA has manufactured history in a number of ways over the years not only through its propaganda and disinformation but through the cover stories it uses for their operations, and the cover-ups when an operation falls through. Then there is "plausible deniability," which protects the president.

All these techniques have one thing in common, and depend on one thing: secrecy. Secrecy is maintained not to keep the opposition - the CIA's euphemistic term for the enemy -- from knowing what's going on, because the enemy usually does know. Secrecy exists to keep you, the American public, from knowing what is going on, because in many ways you are the real enemy.

If the public were aware of what the CIA is doing, it might say: "We don't like what you're doing -- stop it!," or "You're not doing a good job -- stop it!" The public might ask for an accounting for the money being spent and the risks being taken.

Thus secrecy is absolutely vital to the CIA. Secrecy covers not only operations in progress, but continues after the operations, particularly if the operations have been botched. Then they have to be covered up with more lies, which the public, of course, can't recognize as lies, allowing the CIA to tell the public whatever it wishes.

Presidents love this. Every president, no matter what he has said before getting into office, has been delighted to learn that the CIA is his own private tool. The presidents have leapt at the opportunity to keep Congress and the public in the dark about their employment of the agency.

This is what was at the basis of my book, *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*. I had come to the conclusion, as a member of the CIA, that many of our policies and practices were not in the best interests of the United States, but were in fact counterproductive, and that if the American people were aware of this they would not tolerate it.

I resigned from the CIA in 1969, at a time when we were deeply involved in Vietnam. And how did we get into Vietnam on a large scale? How did President Lyndon Johnson get a blank check from Congress? It was through the Gulf of Tonkin incident. The American people were told by President Johnson that North Vietnamese motor torpedo boats had come after two American destroyers on the night of August 4, 1964. This was confirmed by the intelligence community.

The fact of the matter is that while torpedo boats came out and looked at the U.S. destroyers, which were well out in international waters, they never fired on them. They made threatening maneuvers, they snarled a bit, but they never fired. It was dark and getting darker. Our sailors thought they might have seen something, but there were no hits, no reports of anything whizzing by.

That was the way it was reported back: a bit of a scrape, but no weapons fire and no attempt to fire. Our ships had not been in danger. But with the help of the intelligence community President Johnson took that report and announced that we had been attacked. He went to Congress and asked for and received his blank check, and Congress went along. Everyone knows the rest of the story: we got into Vietnam up to our eyeballs.

Every president prizes secrecy and fights for it. And so did President Nixon, in my case. When I came to the conclusion that the American people needed to know more about the CIA and what it was up to, I decided to go to Capitol Hill and talk to the senators on the intelligence oversight subcommittee. I found out that Senator John Stennis, at that time head of the subcommittee, hadn't conducted a meeting in over a year, so the other senators were completely ignorant as to what the CIA was doing. Senators William Fulbright and Stuart Symington would tell Stennis, "Let's have a meeting," but he was ignoring them. The other senators wrote Stennis a letter urging him to at least hear what I had to say in a secret executive session, but he continued to ignore them.

Then I would meet Fulbright -- at the barber shop. He was afraid to meet me in his office. I would meet with Symington at his home. I would meet with senators at cocktail parties, as if by chance. But still they couldn't get Stennis to convene the intelligence subcommittee.



Senator Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania told me he had learned more about the workings of the intelligence community in one afternoon of conversation with me than in six years of work on the intelligence subcommittee. That didn't surprise me, because I, several years before, had done the budget for CIA director Richard Helms. It was feared that the Senate appropriations subcommittee might have some hard questions about the growing cost of technical espionage programs. Director Helms had evidently been through this before, however.

As Helms put it, he and the CIA's head of science and technology, Albert (Bud) Wheelon, staged a "magic lantern show" for the committee, complete with color slides and demonstrations of the CIA's most advance spy gadgets: a camera hidden in a tobacco pouch, a radio transmitter concealed in some false teeth, a tape recorder in a cigarette case, and so on. One or two hard questions were deflected by Senator Russell of Georgia, who chaired the committee and was a strong supporter of the agency. There were, of course, no slides or hi-tech hardware to exhibit the programs the CIA wanted to conceal from Congress, and the budget sailed through the subcommittee intact.

What I learned in my dealings with Congressmen, in the CIA and after leaving, was that the men who wanted to change the situation didn't have the power, while those who had the power didn't want any change. With Congress a hopeless case, and the White House already in the know and well satisfied to let the CIA continue to operate in secrecy, I decided to talk to the press. I gave my first interview to U.S. News and World Report, and that started the ball rolling. Soon I was in touch with publishers in New York, talking about doing a book.

I soon got a telephone call from Admiral Rufus Taylor, who had been my boss in the agency, but by that time had retired. He told me to meet him at a motel in the Virginia suburbs, across the Potomac from Washington. My suspicions aroused by the remoteness of the room from the office, I was greeted by Admiral Taylor, who had thoughtfully brought along a large supply of liquor: a bottle of scotch, a bottle of bourbon, a bottle of vodka, a bottle of gin ... "I couldn't remember what you liked," he told me, "so I brought one of everything."

I began to make noise: flushing the toilet, washing my hands, turning on the television. Admiral Taylor was right behind me, turning everything off. I kept making noise, jingling the ice in my glass and so on, until the admiral sat down. There was a table with a lamp on it between the admiral's chair and the one which he now told me to sit down on. He looked at me with a little twinkle in his eye: the lamp was bugged, of course.

We talked, and Admiral Taylor told me the CIA was worried about what I might write in my book. He proposed a deal: I was to give no more interviews, write no more articles, and to stay away from Capitol Hill. I could write my book, and then let him and other retired senior officers look it over, and they would advise me and the agency. After that the CIA and I could resolve our differences. I told him, "Fair enough." We had a drink on it, and went out to dinner. That was our deal.

What I didn't know was that a few nights later John Erlichman and Richard Nixon would be sitting in the White House discussing my book. There is a tape of their discussion, "President Nixon, John Ehrlichman, 45 minutes, subject Victor Marchetti," which is still sealed: I can't get it. Ehrlichman told me through contacts that if I listened to the tape I would learn exactly what happened to me and why.

Whatever the details of their conversation were, the president of the United States had decided I should not publish my book. I was to be the first writer in American history to be served with an official censorship order served by a court of the United States, because President Nixon did not want to be embarrassed, nor did he want the CIA to be investigated and reformed: that would have hampered his ability to use it for his own purposes. A few days later, on April 18, 1972, I received a federal injunction restraining me from revealing any "intelligence information." After more than a year of court battles, *CIA and the Cult of Intelligence* was published. The courts allowed the CIA to censor it in advance, and as a result the book appeared with more than a hundred holes for CIA-ordered deletions. Later editions show previously deleted words and lines, which the court ordered the CIA to restore in boldface or italics. The book is therefore difficult to read, indeed something of a curiosity piece. And of course all the information which was ordered cut out ended up leaking to the public anyway.

All this was done to help the CIA suppress and distort history, and to enable presidents to do the same. Presidents like Harry Truman, who claimed falsely that "I never had any thought when I set up the CIA that it would be injected into peacetime cloak-and-dagger operations," but who willingly employed the agency to carry out clandestine espionage and covert intervention in the affairs of other countries. Or Dwight Eisenhower, who denied that we were attempting to overthrow Sukarno in Indonesia, when we were, and was embarrassed when he tried to deny the CIA's U-2 overflights and was shown up by Khrushchev at Paris in 1960. John F. Kennedy, as everyone knows by now, employed the CIA in several attempts to assassinate Fidel Castro. We used everyone from Mafia hoods to Castro's mistress, Marita Lorenz (who was supposed to poison the dictator with pills concealed in her cold cream -- the pills melted). I have no doubt that if we could have killed Castro, the U.S. would have gone in.

There was a fairly widespread belief that one reason Kennedy was assassinated was because he was going to get us out of Vietnam. Don't you believe it? He was the CIA's kind of president, rough, tough, and gung-ho. Under Kennedy we became involved in Vietnam in a serious way, not so much militarily as through covert action. It is a fact that the United States engineered the overthrow of Ngo Dinh Diem, South Vietnam's premier, and Ngo Dinh Nhu, his powerful brother. A cable was sent out to the ambassador which said, "If Lou Conein goofs up [Lucien Conein was a key CIA operative in Saigon], it's his responsibility." So when E. Howard Hunt faked these memos and cables when he was working for the "plumbers" on behalf of President Nixon (and against the Democrats), he knew what he was doing. That was his defense, that he wasn't really forging or inventing anything. "Stuff like that really existed, but I couldn't find it," he said. Of course Hunt couldn't find it by that time the original documents were gone. But Hunt knew what he was doing.

President Nixon's obsession with secrecy led to the end of his presidency, of course. As indicated earlier, Nixon was determined to suppress my book. On several occasions after his resignation, Nixon has been asked what he meant when he said that the CIA would help him cover up the Watergate tapes, because "they owed him one." He has responded, "I was talking about Marchetti," in other words the efforts (still secret) to prevent *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence* from being published.

Another instance of the Nixon administrations' attempts to suppress history is the ongoing attempt to cover up the details of the administration's "tilt" toward Pakistan in its conflict with India in the early 1970's. Although the basic facts soon emerged, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Seymour Hersh's account of the affair in his unflattering book on Henry Kissinger revealed that Morarji Desai, an important Indian political leader who later became Prime Minister, was a CIA agent. Kissinger spurred Desai to sue Hersh, and the case is still dragging on today, seven years later. I know what the truth is; Hersh knows as well, but as a conscientious journalist refused to reveal his sources. Here historical truth is caught between official secrecy and Hersh's loyalty to his informants; nevertheless, I have a great deal of admiration for Hersh for his firm stand.

It is a fact that a good many foreign leaders, including those often seen as "neutral" or even hostile to the United States, have been secretly on the CIA's payroll. For instance, when Jimmy Carter came into office, he claimed he was going to reform the CIA. No sooner than was he in the White House, they decided to test him: the news that **Jordan's King Hussein had been paid by the CIA** was leaked. President Carter was outraged, because now it was his CIA. His efforts to deny the relationship were defeated by Hussein's nonchalant frankness. He told the press, "Yes, I took the money. I used it for my intelligence service. And that's all I'm going to say on that subject."

There were a lot of other national leaders in Hussein's category. As I revealed for the first time in my book, **Joseph Mobutu, a corporal in the Belgian forces in the Congo before its independence, went on the CIA payroll. That is why he rules Zaire today. The CIA paid the late Jomo Kenyatta, ruler of Kenya, fifty or a hundred thousand dollars a year**, which he'd spend on drink and women. Therefore we ended up paying Kenyatta twice as much, telling him: "This is for you and this is for your party."

The CIA has funded individuals and movements across the political spectrum in West Germany. **A prime example is Willy Brandt, former chancellor of the Federal Republic, who received much CIA support when he was mayor of West Berlin.** Axel Springer, the Christian Democratic-minded press and publishing magnate, who pointed the finger at Brandt for working with CIA, was also a CIA asset, who used his publications to spread CIA propaganda and disinformation. It was a case of the pot calling the kettle black: I knew his case officer quite well.

This is the way the CIA sees its mission, the job it was created to do. The CIA is supposed to be involved with everyone, not merely the Christian Democrats or the Social Democrats. The agency is supposed to have its fingers in every pie, including the Communist one, so that they can all be manipulated in whichever way the U.S. government desires.

An obvious area of disinformation and deception exists in our relationship with a nation often represented as our closest ally, Israel. I have often been asked about the relationship between the CIA and its Israeli counterpart, the Mossad. The CIA maintains some kind of liaison with virtually every foreign intelligence agency, including the KGB. These relationships vary from case to case, but our relationship with the Mossad was always a peculiar one.

When I was in the agency, the Mossad was generally not trusted. There was an unwritten rule that no Jews could work on Israeli or near Eastern matters; it was felt that they could not be totally objective.. There was a split in the agency, however, and Israel was not included in the normal area division, the Near Eastern Division. Instead it was handled as a special account in counterintelligence. The man who handled that account, James Jesus Angleton, was extremely close to the Israelis. I believe that through Angleton the Israelis learned a lot more than they should have and exercised a lot more influence on our activities than they should have.

For his trouble, James Angleton, who died last year, was honored by the Israelis, in the way that the Israelis customarily honor their Gentile helpers. They decided to plant a whole forest for Angleton in the Judean hills, and they put up a handsome plaque in several languages, lionizing Angleton as a great friend of Israel, on a nearby rock. Israeli's intelligence chiefs, past and present, attended the dedication ceremony. Later on, a television reporter of my acquaintance sought out Angleton's memorial during an assignment in Israel. After some difficulty, he was able to locate it, but something seemed odd about it. On closer inspection, Angleton's plaque turned out to be made, not of bronze, but of cardboard. Nor was the setting particularly flattering to Israel's late benefactor: the trees and plaque were at the edge of a garbage dump. My friend's British cameraman put it best "This guy sold out his country for the bloody Israelis, and this is the way they pay him back!"

The CIA has distorted history in other ways than by outright coverups and suppression of the truth. One method was to produce its own books. For instance, one of its top agents in the Soviet Union was Colonel Oleg Penkovsky. Penkovsky was eventually captured and executed. But the CIA was unwilling to let it go at that The agency decided to write a book, which it published in 1965, called *The Penkovsky Papers*. This was purported to be drawn from a diary that Penkovsky had kept, a diary in which Penkovsky revealed numerous espionage coups calculated to embarrass the Soviets and build up the CIA.

Spies do not keep diaries, of course, and the Soviets were not likely to believe the exaggerated claims made for Penkovsky and the CIA in *The Penkovsky Papers*. Who was taken in? The American public, of course. More than once people have come up to me after a lecture and shown me the book as if it were gospel. I've told them, "I know the man who wrote it." "You knew Penkovsky?" they invariably ask, and I tell them, "No, I didn't know Penkovsky but I know the man who wrote the book."

Not just ordinary citizens were taken in by the Penkovsky deception, either. Senator Milton Young of North Dakota, who served on the CIA oversight subcommittee, said in a 1971 Senate debate on cutting the intelligence budget:

And if you want to read something very interesting and authoritative where intelligence is concerned, read *The Penkovsky Papers* ... this is a very interesting story, on why the intelligence we had in Cuba was so important to us, and on what the Russians were thinking and just how far they would go.

Perhaps the most startling example of the CIA's manipulation of the publishing world is the case of *Khrushchev Remembers*. Khrushchev is still widely believed to have been the author. He is supposed to have dashed it off one summer and then said to himself, "Where will I get this published? Ah! Time-Life!" The tapes reached Time-Life, we all read it, and we told ourselves, "Isn't that interesting."

A little thought should be sufficient to dispel the notion that the KGB would allow Khrushchev to sit in his dacha dictating tape after tape with no interference. He certainly dictated tapes, but the tapes were censored and edited by the KGB, and then a deal was struck between the U.S. and the USSR, after it was decided, at the highest level, that such a book would be mutually beneficial. Brezhnev could use against some of the resistance he was encountering from Stalinist hardliners, and Nixon could use it to increase support for detente.

The CIA and the KGB cooperated in carrying out the operation. The tapes were given to the *Time* bureau in Moscow. Strobe Talbot, who appears on television frequently today and is *Time's* bureau chief in Washington, brought the tapes back with him. I was present in an apartment in which he hid them for a couple of days. The tapes were then translated and a manuscript developed. During this period *Time* refused to let people who had known Khrushchev personally, including White House staff members, listen to the tapes.

Knowledgeable people began to tell me. "I don't believe this." "There's something mighty fishy here." When they read what Khrushchev was supposedly saying, they were even more incredulous. But the book came out, *Khrushchev Remembers*, accompanied by a massive publicity campaign. It was a great propaganda accomplishment for the CIA and the KGB.

I touched on *Khrushchev Remembers* in my book. I did not go into any great detail, merely devoting several tentative paragraphs to the affair. Just before my book was published *Time* was considering doing a two-page spread on me until they learned of my expressed reservations on the trustworthiness of *Khrushchev Remembers*. I began to get phone calls from Talbot and Jerry Schaechter, then *Time's* bureau chief in Washington, telling me I should take out the offending passages.

I had written, correctly, that before publication Strobe Talbot had taken the bound transcripts of the Khrushchev tapes back to Moscow, via Helsinki, so that the KGB could make one final review of them. I told Schaechter and Talbot that if they came to me, looked me in the eye, and told me I had the facts wrong, I would take out the section on *Khrushchev Remembers*. Neither of them ever came by, the paragraphs stayed in my book, and in any event *Time* went ahead with the two-page spread anyway.



As I pointed out in the preface to *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence* in 1974, democratic governments fighting totalitarian enemies run the risk of imitating their methods and thereby destroying democracy. By suppressing historical fact, and by manufacturing historical fiction, the CIA, with its obsessive secrecy and its vast resources, has posed a particular threat to the right of Americans to be informed for the present and future by an objective knowledge of the past. As long as the CIA continues to manipulate history, historians of its activities must be Revisionist if we are to know the truth about the agency's activities, past and present.

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[http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v09/v09p305\\_Marchetti.html](http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v09/v09p305_Marchetti.html)



Breaking years of silence, Marina Oswald Porter, the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, declared at a press conference on October 13, 1977, "I believe that Lee acted alone in this murder and shot the President, ironically a man whom he respected and admired." She was in New York City to publicize a book she co-authored with Priscilla Johnson McMillan entitled, *Marina and Lee*, published by Harper & Row. Was Marina Oswald Porter bribed or coerced into making a book deal? (Bettmann/CORBIS)

# The Kennedy Assassination: CIA Conspiracy or a Lone Assassin?

An Interview with Joan Mellen

By John W. Whitehead

03/08/06



"I guess part of me still thought I was living in the country I was born in."—Jim Garrison

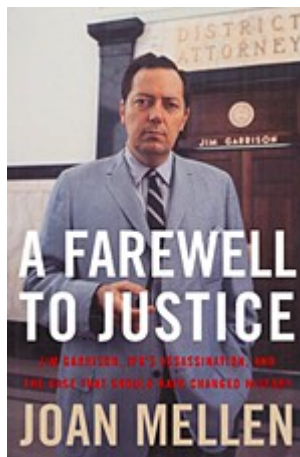
In *A Farewell to Justice*, Joan Mellen presents a comprehensive account of the investigative work of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. This groundbreaking work offers extensive evidence that the cover-up began in Louisiana months before the President was shot.

Garrison's investigation points particularly to Clay Shaw, a decorated major in the U.S. Army and prominent New Orleans businessman who helped start the city's International Trade Market, as a conspirator thought to have been implicated further in the assassination. Believing the true conspirators to be members of the political right wing, CIA personnel and anti-Castro Cuban exiles, Garrison was the only government official to indict a suspect for Kennedy's murder, claiming to "have evidence beyond a shadow of a doubt." Garrison identified Shaw as the mysterious "Clay Bertrand" in the Warren Report and had dozens of witnesses linking Shaw to Lee Harvey Oswald and CIA employee David Ferrie. In 1967, however, a jury ignored much of his important data, acquitting Shaw in less than an hour. *A Farewell to Justice* brings to light the contradictions found by Garrison in the Warren Report and reveals the high level of government sabotage in the assassination, denouncing claims that Oswald was an unstable pro-Castro Marxist who acted alone in killing President Kennedy and finding that instead he worked alongside the FBI, the CIA and even U.S. Customs.

Though having a central focus on Garrison's work, Mellen also undertook her own investigations, seeking to show a clear connection to the government and its intelligence agencies in both the involvement and cover-up of the Kennedy assassination. New evidence includes government documents revealing that the FBI and the CIA actively worked with journalists and reporters from *Newsweek* and *The Saturday Evening Post* and even a government operative at NBC television to "cover" the Garrison investigation. Mellen also reveals new information on Lee Harvey Oswald's relationship to the International Trade Mart and CIA-sponsored anti-Castro figures in New Orleans.

A professor of English and creative writing at Temple University in Philadelphia, Mellen has authored seventeen books on various subjects, including biography, film criticism, fiction, sports, Latin American studies and true crime. Her articles have appeared in *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Philadelphia Inquirer* and *The Baltimore Sun*. Her work *The Battle of Algiers* (1972) has been extensively quoted concerning its connection with the events of 9/11. Additional articles by Mellen can be found at [www.joanmellen.net](http://www.joanmellen.net).

In this *OldSpeak* interview with John Whitehead, Joan Mellen elaborates on her research into the assassination of John F. Kennedy and challenges readers to reject complacency and engage in the daily struggle to speak truth to power.



**John Whitehead:** It seems that as you researched this book, you became fascinated with the assassination. After eight years of research, in which you conducted 1,200 interviews, you concluded that Jim Garrison, the New Orleans district attorney, had it right in that the CIA—with the help of other U.S. government agencies—orchestrated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and worked to thwart Garrison's investigation. As with anyone who writes on the JFK assassination, there are those who completely dispel any kind of connection with the CIA and refute any kind of conspiracy. One review of your book by Mel Ayton, who has written

**several books on the JFK assassination, raises some questions. First, Ayton states: “Mellen’s theories, which center around a CIA conspiracy, make little sense once examined closely. Her allegations that Clay Shaw was created and supervised by the CIA have been examined time and time again by JFK researchers and found to be false.” Your response?**

Joan Mellen: That is a complete falsehood. The files that were released by the CIA on Clay Shaw reveal that contrary to what his defenders alleged, Shaw was definitely a CIA operative. Shaw was not merely a businessman who was debriefed by the CIA after his trips to Latin America, the way hundreds of thousands of businessmen are debriefed. One of the interesting things I found in looking at these defenses of Clay Shaw is that the same language is used. Every single person defending Shaw uses either the word “routine” or “routinely.” An example of this is found in the movie *Z*, a film about the assassination of a Greek political figure named Gregory Lambrakis that occurred some six months before the Kennedy assassination. As a result of the investigation into the murder of Lambrakis, the way the Colonels were found to have been behind it was that they all used the exact same language when they were interviewed separately by the police. I think one of the phrases was “lies as a tiger.” Thus, by all of them using the same pat answer, it was clear that they were part of a conspiracy involved in the coup in Greece. When I look at the defense of Clay Shaw, I find the exact same situation. These people are mouthing the same words in their defense of him.

*“Clay Shaw owes his whole career to the CIA. The CIA then asks Shaw to do a favor and handle Lee Harvey Oswald in the state of Louisiana. And Shaw is not about to say no to this.”*



**JW: Why do you think they are mouthing the same defense?**

JM: Primo Levi, who was in the concentration camps in Germany during World War II, couldn’t understand the Nazi rationale for the camps. He went up to one of the guards and said, “Why are you doing this? It’s so inhumane. It’s beyond what humanity can understand.” The guard looked at Levi and said, “Here there is no wine.” In this instance, we are talking about the murder of the Head of State, the murder of the President of the United States in the streets of Dallas, Texas, by what appears overwhelmingly to have been a conspiracy on the part of the clandestine services of the CIA. Do you have to ask the question “why”?

**JW: “Why” is always a good question.**

JM: What I’m saying is that there is no rationale for the people who are willing to participate in such an act except that “there is no wine.” Let’s get back to my point about Clay Shaw and whether or not he was a businessman routinely debriefed by the CIA. When we look at the files, Shaw’s operation records would show overwhelmingly that he was on assignment for the CIA. And that far from being debriefed, Shaw was told what to do and what to tell them and what to look for. Then he fulfilled his assignment. Furthermore, CIA records show that Shaw’s files reside in the Operation’s Division of the CIA, not in what was then called the Domestic Contact Service. If he were merely a businessman being debriefed, Shaw’s files would be in the Domestic Service and not in Operations. He was part of an operation, and that operation was a favor that Shaw was doing for the CIA in Louisiana. Why did Clay Shaw do them this favor? He owed everything, his life, to the CIA. Why would Shaw be made the managing director of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans? This is a CIA operation. And here is a man who was a high school dropout who never had a course in economics in his life. Shaw returns to New Orleans after serving in World War II and shortly thereafter is catapulted into the role of managing director of a huge organization called the International Trade Mart. Clay Shaw owes his whole career to the CIA. The CIA then asks Shaw to do a favor and handle Lee Harvey Oswald in the state of Louisiana. And Shaw is not about to say no to this.

**JW: You say in your book that Garrison did have it right about Clay Shaw’s involvement with the CIA.**

JM: That’s correct. There’s no question. Take a look at the records released under the Assassinations Review Act of 1992, which was passed by Congress. There are some four million documents available. Among them is enormous evidence that Clay Shaw was working for the CIA. Not only that, but in New Orleans after a certain point, the clandestine service and the Domestic Contact service merge. And the CIA’s field office in New Orleans handled both.

**JW: Mel Ayton writes: “In November 1997 the Assassination Records Review Board, instituted by Congress as a result of public pressure after the release of the movie *JFK*, released Clay Shaw’s secret diary. In it he wrote of being wrongly persecuted, ‘I am still dismayed to find myself charged with the most heinous crime of the century but I am completely innocent and the feeling of being a stunned animal seems to have gone now.’ In another section of Shaw’s diary he wrote about his feelings of being accused of having**



associated with Lee Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie, 'Aside from any questions of guilt or innocence,' wrote Shaw, 'anyone who knows me knows that I would have better sense than to plot with two nuts like that.'"

JM: This was a false diary. He wrote it after the fact, and he wrote it for the record. So naturally it was self-serving. The point is that Clay Shaw worked for the CIA and was involved in framing Lee Harvey Oswald. One of the achievements of Jim Garrison was to clearly identify who Lee Harvey Oswald really was. Oswald was not what he seemed. He certainly was not what the Warren Report said he was, which was this lone assassin with no confederates.

**JW: Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination of JFK revealed many things. One of the key elements was the skepticism that Lee Harvey Oswald, with a bolt-action rifle, its telescopic sight loose and a tree obstructing his vision, could have acted on his own in shooting Kennedy. The conclusion was that it was a conspiracy and Oswald was "in on it."**

JM: This is true, but look who they had making the public believe it—J. Edgar Hoover. They had the whole FBI. They had the Warren Commission, which was really controlled by Allen Dulles, director of the CIA—the same man later fired by John F. Kennedy. Suddenly Lyndon Johnson, now as the President, appoints Dulles to run the Warren Commission. Obviously, they had a preordained conclusion. ***Also, bear in mind that three people on the Warren Commission dissented as to the conclusions of the panel. And Earl Warren wasn't even allowed to print that three people on the Warren Commission dissented and refused to endorse the view that Lee Harvey Oswald had acted alone. These were Senator John Sherman Cooper, Representative Hale Boggs and Senator Richard Russell. These Congressmen wanted the Warren Commission Report to contain a dissent, and Earl Warren refused.*** So we can see that this Warren Commission is heavily controlled and has a preordained conclusion.

***"Oswald never thought he was going to kill President Kennedy. He thought he was involved in part of a CIA and Mafia plan to kill Fidel Castro."***



**JW: Your book reveals quite a lot of information on Oswald.**

JM: Yes. One of Garrison's great breakthroughs was to discover Oswald taking a trip north of Baton Rouge to the cities of Clinton and Jackson in the company of Clay Shaw and the CIA contract pilot who was Garrison's first suspect. This pilot was David Ferrie, who was played in the Oliver Stone film *JFK* by the actor Joe Pesci. Oswald's assignment was to get a job at East Louisiana State Hospital at Jackson, but he didn't even know that it was a mental hospital. Oswald went to the hospital's barber shop, run by a man named Lee McGee, and said, "Does this hospital have many jobs?" And the barber said, "Well, you know, this is a mental hospital." And Oswald said "Oh" because he didn't know. Garrison was trying to understand why Clay Shaw would take Lee Harvey Oswald up to Jackson to get a job in the insane asylum. Remember that the conclusion of the Warren Commission Report was that Oswald was crazy, unstable and a sociopath. Garrison concludes that the idea was for Oswald to get a job at the mental hospital, behave erratically and suddenly he is a patient rather than an employee. Oswald escapes and appears at Dealey Plaza in Dallas as the insane gunman who kills President Kennedy. Oswald, however, never got the job at the hospital. The reason he didn't get the job was because while he was there Oswald started behaving erratically and ranting and raving about how he was going to Cuba to kill Fidel Castro. Oswald never thought he was going to kill President Kennedy. He thought he was involved in part of a CIA and Mafia plan to kill Fidel Castro. At the hospital, Oswald was saying he was in the Marines and was going to kill Fidel Castro. The medical director, Dr. Frank Silva, a Cuban who came to the United States before Castro took power, just happened to be walking by while Oswald was ranting and raving. Dr. Silva took one look at him and said he would make sure that Oswald never got a job in the hospital. And so the CIA's plan went awry. Oswald does not get the job but, of course, there are other ways of framing him.

***"Garrison had put Ferrie in a hotel, and Ferrie had admitted that he had been involved with the CIA. He said Clay Shaw was also with the CIA and that they were both CIA operatives. Then he died shortly thereafter."***



**JW: Two of Oswald's alleged co-conspirators, Guy Bannister and David Ferrie, both of New Orleans, died under suspicious circumstances after they were implicated in Garrison's investigation. Do you believe the CIA was implicated in the suspicious nature of the deaths of these men?**

JM: John, I don't speculate and I don't theorize in my book. Concerning Guy Bannister, Lee Harvey Oswald had an "office" on the second floor of Bannister's detective agency. On one set of anti-Castro leaflets that Oswald passed out in New Orleans, he wrote the side-door address of Bannister's office. Guy Bannister died in June of 1964. He could have been interviewed by the Warren Commission, but the Commission never talked to him. This is true even in light of the fact that Bannister knew Oswald well. And although Bannister's death was ruled a heart attack, the Coroner at the time ruled all suspicious incidents as heart attacks of natural causes. But there is a story in my book about Guy Bannister's wife telephoning a friend and saying that Guy had been shot. And I found other witnesses who corroborated the story that Guy had been shot. However, I should also add that when one of Garrison's chief investigators went to look at Bannister's body at the morgue, he didn't see any effects of gun shots or anything unusual. So it's unclear. Certainly it is at a very unusual moment during the period of the Warren Commission.

When David Ferrie died, he left typed suicide notes. But Jim Garrison didn't conclude anything about Ferrie's death. Garrison was about to arrest Ferrie, as his chief suspect, when Ferrie suddenly died. Garrison did not say for sure how Ferrie died, although my book discusses all the possibilities. The fact is that Ferrie had already begun talking. In fact, a few days before his death, Ferrie had telephoned Garrison's chief investigator. Garrison had put Ferrie in a hotel, and Ferrie had admitted that he had been involved with the CIA. He said Clay Shaw was also with the CIA and that they were both CIA operatives. Then he died shortly thereafter. But this didn't stop Garrison. He said, "Well, I am just getting started." And a week later Garrison arrested Clay Shaw.

**JW: A lot of people speculated as to the CIA's involvement in the Kennedy assassination. For example, a month after Kennedy's murder, former President Harry Truman expressed on the front page of the *Washington Post* his dismay that the CIA, which he had helped create, had been running a shadow government. Truman declared that the CIA was "in urgent need of correction." Do you believe Truman was in part making reference to the JFK assassination?**

JM: Excellent question. Coming one month after the assassination, it is pretty clear that what President Truman is signaling to the American public, but without saying so, is that perhaps even the CIA, which had been involved in so many assassinations and attempted assassinations that would only come out later publicly with the Church Committee hearing in the 1970s, this had been one of the CIA's projects. Let me emphasize that Harry Truman does not say that. But coming with the timing that it did—the extraordinary act of a former president on the front page of a major newspaper, the *Washington Post*, talking about the CIA becoming operational—I think we can draw our own conclusions.

*"The CIA had been involved throughout the 1950s and during President Eisenhower's administration with various attempted assassinations of foreign leaders and, of course, the endless attempts to murder Fidel Castro."*



**JW: When Dwight Eisenhower became president, he saw the autonomous nature of the CIA. As you write, "When Eisenhower in his much-quoted farewell address warned of the dangers of the military-industrial complex...he had in mind his own political sabotage at the hands of the CIA in the U-2 fiasco." Eisenhower came to see that the CIA had evolved into an autonomous organization, and it greatly concerned him. Can you explain?**

JM: President Eisenhower was a peace president. When Eisenhower defined national security, he said national security meant that the country was at peace and there was no deficit. This is in his farewell address. President Eisenhower also talks about the military-industrial complex, to which we should add the intelligence community as well. He was warning us against them, and he said that they are a threat to our civil liberties. And we see that today, of course, with the National Security Agency and the domestic electronic surveillance. We also see it with the USA Patriot Act and other laws where our civil liberties are being limited. President Eisenhower wanted to cap his presidency with a détente with the Soviet Union and a peace conference in Paris, a meeting of the big powers. But just at the last moment, a few weeks before this was scheduled, the CIA demanded to send one more U-2 to fly over the Soviet Union, and the famous downed U-2 fiasco occurred. President Eisenhower, however, cut off those U-2 flights.

**JW: The pilot of that downed U-2 was Gary Powers.**

JM: Powers was the pilot. I have a new document in my book that shows how a traitor from the United States, who was a national security operative turned spy, had given the Soviet Union information on how to down the U-2s without killing the pilots. So Francis Gary Powers lived. Of course, Powers did not kill himself, which he was supposed to do. There was a show trial in Moscow. As such, there was no way that the peace conference was going to come about in Eisenhower's détente. This is another example of the CIA making policy. President Eisenhower wanted to create peace, and the CIA prevented it by staging this U-2 incident.

**JW: By the early 1950s, the CIA had already become a rogue organization?**

JM: The CIA had been involved throughout the 1950s and during President Eisenhower's administration with various attempted assassinations of foreign leaders and, of course, the endless attempts to murder Fidel Castro. Moreover, as we now know, the Bay of Pigs operation was concocted not during President's Kennedy's administration but during President Eisenhower's. The CIA was running its own show there. Thus, the CIA's mischief has been going on a long time. I try to connect the Kennedy assassination with current events going on today. One of the failures of this country and its system of justice is the failure to bring before the bar of justice the people involved in the Kennedy assassination and to stop such activities. We can see some events today that are directly related to that. So I want to also stress that the Kennedy assassination is not a dead issue.

**JW: We have seen ramifications from it today.**

JM: Yes. It is an unfortunate fact that the people who attempted and carried out this and other assassinations were never brought to justice. But I want to note that the CIA under John F. Kennedy was not the same CIA that we have under George W. Bush. This truth is surfacing weekly. In fact, the CIA really told the truth about what was happening in Iraq. The CIA intelligence was good. The CIA knew that there were no weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. They told this to the current administration, which preferred to move forward rather than accept the good intelligence of the CIA. And as a result of the Bush Administration's actions against the CIA, we see a decimation of the CIA's clandestine services. The CIA was not to blame in this call up to war in Iraq. This is not the same institution that was involved in the murder of President Kennedy.

***“Kennedy was cutting the powers of the Director of Central Intelligence. Kennedy was, as Gerald Patrick Hemming, a CIA operative, said, “the last president to believe he could take power.”***



**JW: As you note in your book, the CIA hated Kennedy most for his attempts to circumscribe their activities. In fact, Kennedy was quoted as saying that he was threatening to “splinter the CIA in a thousand pieces and scatter it to the wind.” Is that why the CIA thought he was going to do away with the agency? Is it why the decision was made to do away with President Kennedy?**

JM: There are two motives for the CIA. One is this larger motive of the CIA opposing President Kennedy's policies. And the other deals with the CIA representing what President Eisenhower called the military-industrial complex. The complex wanted war for monetary profit. We have to remember that the people who profited from the Vietnam War were Halliburton—Brown and Root became part of Halliburton in 1962, and Brown and Root profited from the Vietnam War, just as they would as Halliburton in Iraq. President Kennedy did not want a ground war in Vietnam. But Kennedy was not the Prince of Peace. Kennedy is the one who sent the Green Beret and Special Forces into Vietnam. Many thousands of people died as a result of that. But President Kennedy was not going to commit American troops and American boys to dying in the mud in Vietnam. He had issued the National Security Memorandum and was starting to bring the troops home. But as soon as President Kennedy is out of the way, a new policy develops. The CIA then helps the Halliburtons, Brown and Root, the Pentagon, the armament makers, the war machine and all those to profit enormously from the Vietnam War. This was the first motive.

But motive number two was the warfare that President Kennedy personally was involved in against the CIA. This is reflected in Kennedy's quoted statement in the *New York Times* to “splinter the CIA into a thousand pieces and scatter them to the wind.” Kennedy had already begun to reduce CIA power. He wanted to take away the flights over Cuba and put them under other auspices. He was cutting the CIA budget. He was cutting the powers of the Director of Central Intelligence. Kennedy was, as Gerald Patrick Hemming, a CIA operative, said in one of his interviews with me, “the last president to believe he could take power.” So we see a vicious battle here.

**JW: Since then, no president has really challenged the CIA.**



JM: That's right, and I think Hemming was correct. Kennedy was a very shrewd, intelligent man. He was the last president who thought he could take power. Recently, when Bush gave his State of the Union Address, he looked up at Cheney, who was standing behind him, for his approval. Cheney gave him the thumbs up. This President is not in control. He is not in power. I believe Hemming was right. President Nixon was terrified. President Johnson immediately sent troops to Vietnam. I don't think Johnson particularly relished the idea of all those boys dying in Vietnam at all.

**JW: Is the CIA still a secret state in this country? Does it still have an immense power to threaten the President?**

JM: I don't know exactly what the CIA is doing right now. I can only tell you that there is overwhelming evidence of an involvement of clandestine services of the CIA in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

**JW: Then came the Bay of Pigs. After the Bay of Pigs, John Kennedy fired the head of the CIA, Allen Dulles. Where Eisenhower had exercised some constraint, Kennedy was, as you quote a former CIA asset as saying, "the last president to believe he could take power." Only a month after the Bay of Pigs, Kennedy formed his own special group, meeting as the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Its express purpose was to bring the CIA under control.**

JM: President Kennedy was terribly isolated in his own government. As Gerald Patrick Hemming said, Kennedy really didn't realize how little power he had. And the CIA did everything it could to try to stifle President Kennedy's administration. When the Soviet Union placed missiles in Cuba and the CIA had information about it, they leaked that information to Senator Kenneth Keating, rather than present it to the President of the United States. When Keating got up in the Senate and started giving information, Kennedy wondered how he had gotten it. President Kennedy at that point was quoted in Richard Reeves' excellent biography as saying, "I am going to get those CIA bastards if it's the last thing that I do." We can really see here what President Charles De Gaulle called intra-government warfare between President Kennedy and the CIA.

Thus, you are quite right, John, to ask the question of motive. Why would the CIA do such a thing? We can see exactly why their very existence was threatened.

*"Some people believe that Bobby Kennedy thought that when he became President, he could make public what had happened to his brother. But that is just speculation. I believe that Bobby was implicated so deeply that he had to remain silent for the rest of his life."*



**JW: Unknowingly, Bobby Kennedy, as you write, "was enlisting the CIA's murder apparatus ('executive action' capability), the very apparatus soon to be turned against his brother. So Bobby Kennedy fell into a CIA trap that would render him silent about the murder of his brother for the rest of his life."**

JM: What many people don't want to recognize is that just as the CIA and the Mafia were involved in assassination attempts on Fidel Castro, so was Bobby Kennedy. He had his own team. Bobby had General Edward Lansdale who, of course, was disloyal to him and was constantly reporting to J. Edgar Hoover. Bobby also had a group of Cubans, among whom was Angelo Murgado. Bobby, knowing the warfare that had been going on between the Kennedys and the CIA, was very worried that some hothead might kill President Kennedy. They were very frightened of that so Bobby sent his team of Cubans up to New Orleans. As Murgado said to me, they knew that "something was cooking in New Orleans." And who should they find right in the middle of the anti-Castro community? Lee Harvey Oswald. Bobby became aware of Oswald three months before the assassination. Bobby's people discover that Lee Harvey Oswald is working for the FBI as part of the FBI field office in New Orleans. Bobby Kennedy then makes the mistake of underestimating his enemies in the CIA. And he says to himself, as Angelo told me, "If Oswald is being controlled by the FBI, he's no threat." So they left him alone. One of the things Bobby wanted to do later was conceal the fact that he was involved in the plots to murder Fidel Castro and also that he was aware of Oswald—and that Oswald was even close to Bobby Kennedy's own people who were involved in these assassination plots against Fidel Castro. If this information had surfaced, it would have ruined Bobby Kennedy's political career. So he has to remain silent. Some people believe that Bobby Kennedy thought that when he became President, he could make public what had happened to his brother. But that is just speculation. I believe that Bobby was implicated so deeply that he had to remain silent for the rest of his life.

**JW: If he had any integrity, which I think Bobby Kennedy did, eventually he may have done something to make some of the assassination information public.**

JM: So he said. But just as he wins the primary in the state of California, Bobby is assassinated. So when it looks as if Bobby Kennedy is really going to become President, he cannot be allowed to live. I had the opportunity in 2003 to speak to Thomas Noguchi, who was the coroner of Los Angeles at the time of the assassination of Robert Kennedy. He did the autopsy. And to this day, his career is destroyed because he told the truth. Dr. Noguchi said Robert Kennedy was killed with a bullet to the back of the head which indicates, of course, that Sirhan Sirhan could not possibly have been the assassin of Robert Kennedy. That leads to a conspiracy. It is a subject that belongs to other people to investigate and write.

**JW: As fate would have it, Abraham Zapruder was in Dallas on that November day in 1963 and filmed the assassination of the President. Doesn't the Zapruder film show clearly that Kennedy was shot from the front and that he was shot more than once? Even Zapruder himself testified that JFK was shot from the front, instead of the back, as the Warren Commission reported. Do you think that if the American people had been able to see the Zapruder film shortly after the assassination, it would have changed things?**

JM: It certainly would have. The first time the Zapruder film was shown publicly was at the trial *State of Louisiana vs. Clay Shaw*. The prosecutor showed it over and over again. Clay Shaw was stunned. The defense team for Shaw stood up and said, "Judge Haggerty, do we have to see this one more time?" The judge replied, "They can show it as many times as they want to." It was overwhelming. Later, Garrison sent copies of the Zapruder film to universities throughout the country so the public could see it.

*"The Zapruder film overwhelmingly shows that President Kennedy was shot from the front and not from the back, as the Warren Commission concluded."*



**JW: What do you think the Zapruder film shows?**

JM: The Zapruder film overwhelmingly shows that President Kennedy was shot from the front and not from the back, as the Warren Commission concluded. I conducted an interview with Dr. Robert McClelland, who was one of the doctors at Parkland Hospital trying to save President Kennedy's life. Dr. McClelland held the head of the President and told me that the back of his head was completely blown away, which again indicates that the shot had to have come from the front. In the 1970s, Dr. McClelland went to the National Archives. He looked at the government photographs and x-rays and found that the back of the skull of President Kennedy had been reconstituted. They had created false photographs.

The Zapruder film is the wonderful acoustic evidence done by Don Thomas in Texas. Thomas's work, which you can find on the Internet, shows overwhelmingly that there were at least four shots fired in Dealey Plaza. This indicates that there had to be a conspiracy because Oswald could not have fired four shots with the rifle. And, of course, it disproves the absurd magic bullet theory, which made the political career of Pennsylvania Senator Arlen Specter.

[View two short clips of footage of the Kennedy assassination. [Part One](#). [Part Two](#). Files are large and may take time to download.]

**JW: In the 1960s, John Kennedy was killed, then Martin Luther King, followed by Robert Kennedy. There was an assassination matrix of three people who posed a threat to the Establishment. For example, Martin Luther King came out against the Vietnam War. Do you think it is possible that the CIA eliminated anyone who posed a real threat to the military-industrial complex?**

JM: Jim Garrison, along with others, said that a coup d'etat occurred during that time. Power in the United States changed hands. Garrison said, "How did you think you could prosecute anybody for the murder of the President of the United States in a state court in Louisiana?" And then he would say, "I guess I thought I was living in the country I was born in." After the Kennedy assassination, we had a coup d'etat. Power switched over to Halliburton-type corporations and the defense-contracting industry with the Pentagon. The President's power is much reduced now. We have moved closer to what Martin Garbus called in the *New York Observer* a police state.

**JW: The military-industrial complex has now basically taken control of the American government. True or false?**

JM: I think that happened at the Kennedy assassination.

**JW: We are at war in Iraq. There is a war in Afghanistan. We are probably getting ready to go to war with some other country. Is it the profit and/or power motive?**

JM: Right. It's also in order to do it. Democracy is a casualty. The hypocrisy of talking about bringing democracy to other countries while destroying it here has to be noted. Martin Garbus, who is a lawyer for the *New York Times*, wrote in the *New York Observer* that he saw similarities between what the United States is today and Weimar, Germany. And he said that we are in a very dangerous place. I don't think the danger can be underestimated. As I said, it all goes back to the Kennedy assassination, which Richard Nixon used to talk about even in euphemism. When he wanted to talk about the Kennedy assassination, he called it the Bay of Pigs. The CIA Bay of Pigs operation and the coup d'état with the Kennedy assassination have brought us directly to this situation we find ourselves in today.

**JW: People such as yourself are shouting in the wilderness. Are there some things that are so big and so overwhelming that most people just cannot believe it?**

JM: I think people don't want to believe it. I think people don't want to live in a country where the CIA killed the President. That is not a very comfortable place to be living in.

**JW: Is that why they deny reality?**

JM: I don't believe people are stupid. I think it is unpleasant. It's uncomfortable. And people like comfort. They like complacency. They like what is called the comfort zone. This is because if you knew that you were living in Weimar, Germany, you better do something about it. You would have to act. You would have to make personal sacrifices. People like Jim Garrison and others made tremendous personal sacrifices. I think most people do not want to do that. They want to live a pleasant personal life. So do I.

**JW: What hope do you see for the future?**

JM: I don't know. We have to struggle day by day. We have to present the truth. If somebody tries to stop us, we have to call out our forces. We have to demonstrate. We have to speak the truth to power every opportunity we get. We have libraries. We have book stores. We have organizations like yours. We have this interview. We still have a chance to speak out and tell the truth. If we don't do it now, I don't know when we are going to do it.

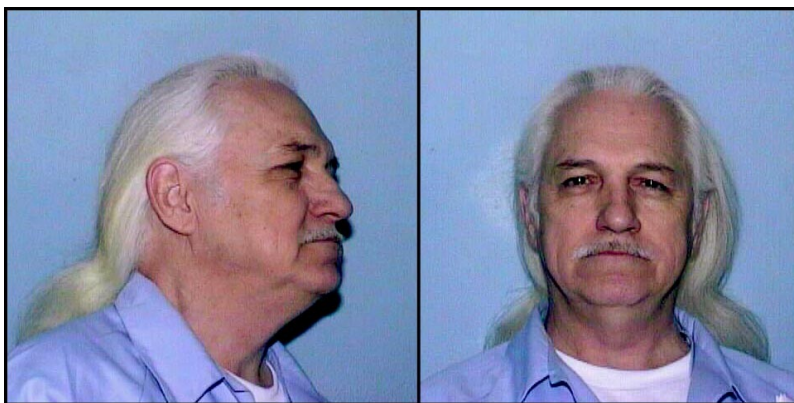
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## James E. Files Confession and Files' Primary Role in the Kennedy Assassination



James E. Files (real name James E. Sutton)

From the confession of James Files 1994: **“When I got to the point where I thought it would be the last field of fire, I had zeroed in to the left side of the head there that I had because if I wait any longer then Jacqueline Kennedy would have been in the line of fire and I had been instructed for nothing to happen to her and at that moment I figured this is my last chance for a shot and he had still not been hit in the head. So, as I fired that round, Mr. Nicoletti and I fired approximately at the same time as the head started forward then it went backward. I would have to say that his shell struck approximately 1000th of a second ahead of mine maybe but that what’s started pushing the head forward which caused me to miss from the left eye and I came in on the left side of the temple.”**

From the confession of James Files 2003:

J - Where were you aiming?

JF - Oh, I was aiming for his right eye, which to me is the left side of his head looking head on. But for him it would be his right eye, and when I pulled the trigger, and I'm right in on it, and it's almost like looking 6 feet away through the scope. As I squeezed, take off my round, his head moved forward, I missed and I come in right along the temple. Just right behind the eye.

J - Here or in the hairline?

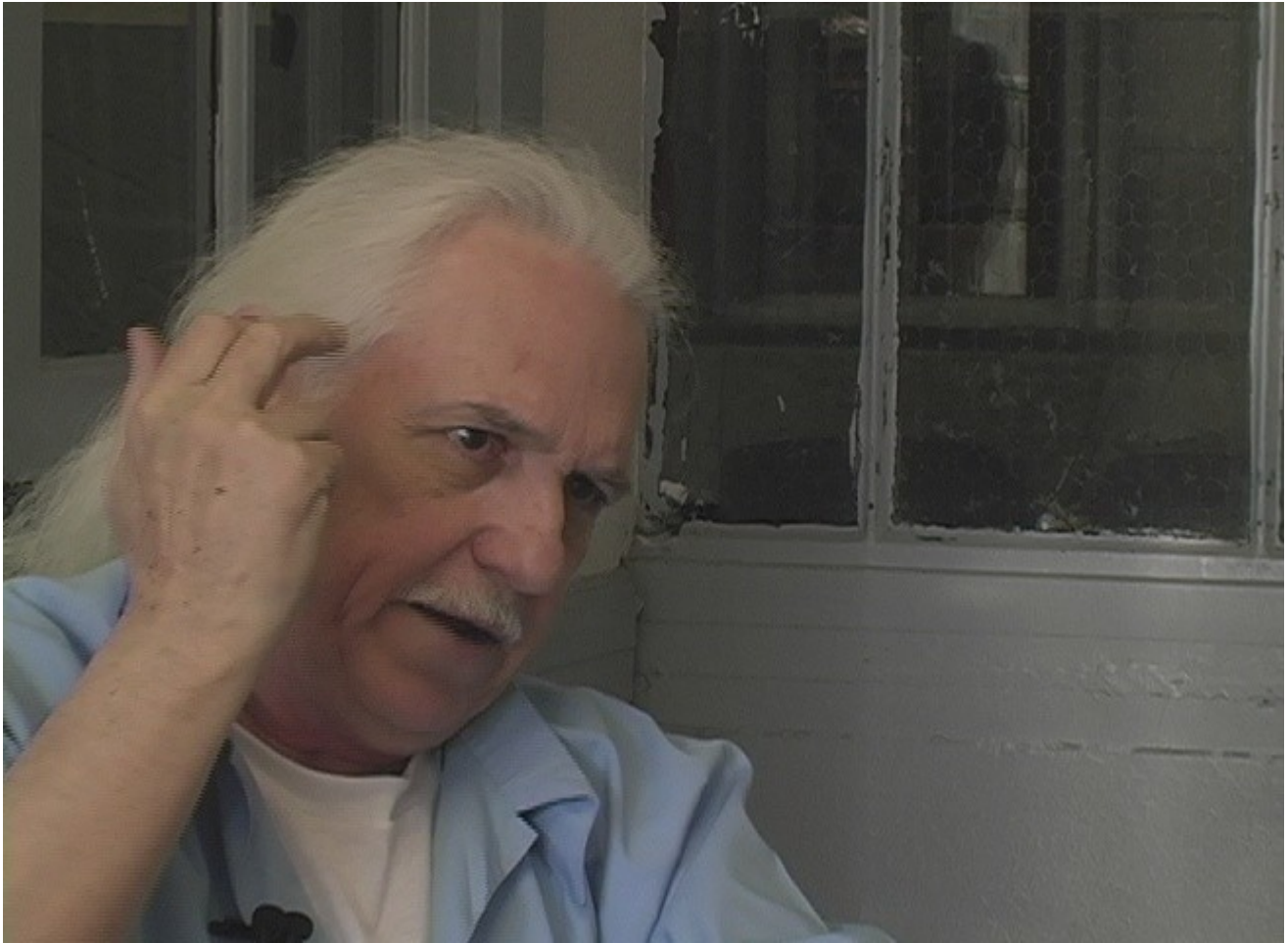
JF - Well, I'm not sure, you know I can't see the penetration, I know I hit him right here (pointing at temple). I know I hit behind the eye. Somewhere within a half inch diameter right there (pointing again).

W - So there were actually two shots almost simultaneously?

J - You think he got hit as you squeezed?

JF - What I believe is this: ..... And I got my readings as a marksman, I'm a good shooter, always was, I'm not bragging on my stuff, don't get me wrong, but that's what got me my start with David Phillips. Because of something that I did in the service, and I made a mark there and it's on record and it's recorded, for headshots, for what I did, and the things that I did. But anyway, to make a long story short, as I am preparing to squeeze off my round, Kennedy's head moved forward, just as I squeezed. It was already in process, the head started forward. To me ... what I believe is, ... and I did not see, let me clear the fact now, I never saw Mr. Nicoletti shoot Kennedy, but I know he was the man in the Daltex building, the man supposed to be doing the shooting. Therefore the head started forward and as far as I am concerned Mr. Nicoletti hit him at that point. As I squeezed off my round, the head started forward, I hit it and blew the head backwards.

Source: <http://jfkmurdersolved.com/headshot.htm>



James E. Files, who confessed to assassinating President John F. Kennedy, indicates where he hit [shot] President Kennedy. James E. Files and his “passengers” Johnny Roselli and Charles Nicoletti escaped Dallas in a car after the assassination. (Photo: <http://jfmurdersolved.com/headshot.htm>)

"I was just with Mr. Nicoletti. Whatever he said do, I would do. When I say we, I'm referring like... the only thing I did was just drive the car or whatever that they needed me for. Mr. Nicoletti had asked me then at that point when we'd decided not to do it in Chicago and it was going to be moved to Dallas... when John F. Kennedy had decided to go to Dallas... a week in advance, I took the '63 Chevrolet that we had at that time.. I left and I went down a week earlier. I picked up the weapons from the storage bin that we had and loaded them in the car with everything that I thought we might need.. with a various assortment... and I left and I drove to Dallas. I stayed out at a place in Mesquite, Texas. Once I got there, I called back and notified Mr. Nicoletti that I was there and on the scene. The following day, Lee Harvey Oswald came by the motel where I was at... they had given him my location... and he took me out to a place somewhere southeast of Mesquite where I test fired the weapons and calibrated the scopes on anything that might be needed. Then he was with me for a few days in town there... we drove around... so I would know all the streets and not run into any dead ends streets if anything went wrong and we had to flee from the area...I had parked the car beside the Dal-Tex building, Mr. Nicoletti and I got out and we walked up and down the complete area of Dealey Plaza, we covered every corner, walked by the buildings, looked over several different things. We were just talking, having casual talk about the weather and everything. At about 10:30, Mr. Nicoletti asked me how would I feel in supporting him... in backing him up on this... and he told me I wouldn't fire unless it became extremely necessary. I told Mr. Nicoletti, Jesus, I'd be honored to do anything to back you up. He asked me if you was to be outside here, where would you position yourself at in Dealey Plaza? I told him, I said well, from looking everything over and from walking it in the week I've been down here, I think I would choose up there behind the tree behind the stockade fence on the high ridge by the knoll up there. He says why there? I says well I've got the railroad yard in back of me, we've got a parking lot there and I've got a place to where I could stash whatever I would need. I said I can pass myself off as a railroad worker in the railroad yard for the time being until that time comes and nobody would really pay any attention to me. He asked me then where do you think would be the best place for me? I said well, I think the Dal-Tex building... with the new change in it...I say I think the Dal-Tex building over there...that building would give you the best advantage point there. He said I think so too. So we took a walk over, went through the parking lot over by the tracks, walked around through there and he seemed pretty well pleased with that. Then at that point, oh it was about 11:10, he asked me what weapon would I choose to use over there. I told him I would like to use the Fireball. He said why that one? He said you've only got one shot. I said one shot's all I'm gonna get anyway if I wait until the last moment of fire and I may not fire, I said, and it's easy to conceal and I carry it in a briefcase and nobody will pay any attention to me and it's easier to walk away from there. And that's exactly what we did at that point. Shortly before noon, we went back to the vehicle, I took the briefcase out and turned my jacket inside out, I went back into the yard... the railroad yard there... I secured the briefcase, then I hung out back there and I walked down on the grassy knoll, no one paid any attention... people were gathering. Shortly before the motorcade came, I went back up there and started securing myself in a better position so I'd be able to reach the attache case at that point... the briefcase... I knew once that I opened the briefcase up and pulled the weapon out, nobody's gonna be looking at me, the motorcade would be coming... making its first time... and I wouldn't have to remove the Fireball from the briefcase until approximately... they made the first turn on Elm Street there and I would have plenty of time at that point. At that point when they started proceeding down Elm Street, shots started being fired from behind. I assumed that it was Mr. Nicoletti because he was the one that was in the building and I knew that Johnny Rosselli was there. I remember the shots ringing out and even though the President was being hit with the rounds, I was considering it a miss because I knew that we were going for a head shot on the President. I had known that he had been hit in the body but I didn't know what part at that time. I seen the body lurch and I saw the body lurch again, I heard another shot that missed. We were supposed to hit no one but Connally, I mean no one but Mr. Kennedy. I guess Governor Connally got hit with one of the rounds at that point. I wasn't even sure of that because I was keeping Kennedy as best I could in the scope on the Fireball. When I got to the point where I thought it would be the last field of fire, I had zeroed in to the left side of the head there that I had because if I wait any longer then Jacqueline Kennedy would have been in the line of fire and I had been instructed for nothing to happen to her and at that moment I figured this is my last chance for a shot and he had still not been hit in the head. **So, as I fired that round, Mr. Nicoletti and I fired approximately at the same time as the head started forward then it went backward.** I would have to say that his shell struck approximately 1000th of a second ahead of mine maybe but that what's started pushing the head forward which caused me to miss from the left eye and I came in on the left side of the temple. At that point, through the scope, I witnessed everything, matter and skull bring blown out to the back on the limousine and everyone on television watching saw Jackie Kennedy crawl out there to get it. I watched her hold it in her hand, crawl back on to the car, I put the Fireball back into the briefcase, and closed it up, I pulled my jacket off, reversed my jacket so I would have, instead of the plaid side out, I would have the gray like a dress jacket more or less and I put a cap on my head, my hat, to walk away, carrying a briefcase."

– James E. Files, in a confession statement he made to Robert G. Vernon on March 22, 1994

Source: <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKnicoletti.htm>



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
Associate Director  
Office of Enforcement Operations

Sept. 16, 1983

Director, FBI

JAMES E. FILES.

Attached is a copy of a communication which furnishes information concerning a current investigation. (b)(5)

Subject: Sutton, James E. aka Files, James E. aka Castillo, Sergio A. (b)

25 SEPT. 1976. During an interview with Aldo Vera he stated he had been expelled from accion Cuba in June of 1976 because of his informant activity. But in early July he had been at a meeting in Bonao in the Dominican Republic at the executive lodge of the Falcando Mining Company to help plan an assassination and a bombing. The assassination was Orlando Letelier, and the bombing was a Cuban airliner. (b)(6)(2)

Aldo Vera did not know everyone at the meeting, but gave names of: Michael Townley, Sergio Castillo, Sacha Volman, Frank Castro, and Jose Suarez. Three unknown subjects were also present. Aldo Vera stated he had never seen those three subjects before.

OCT. 6, 1976. A Cuban airliner was blown up killing all (73) seventy-three people aboard. (b)(7)(d)

AUG. 1978. Jose Suarez was released after serving (11) eleven months on contempt of court charges for refusing to answer questions ask by the Grand Jury. (b)

Upon his release he disappeared. Presumed; deceased. (b)(6)

Enclosure

NOTE:

Washington D.C. Supervisor was advised by FBIHQ Supervisor

Agent: *Q. J. Stahely*

Director	Exec AD-Inv	Exec AD-Adm	Exec AD-LES	Plan & Insp	Rec Mgmt	Tech Serv	Training	Public Affs. Off.

ENCLOSURE



Associate Director  
Office of Enforcement Operation

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1 - 646 - 1072(6)(5)(2)

FEB. 23, 1984

Director, FBI

JAMES E. FILES:

Attached is a copy of a communication which furnishes information concerning a current investigation.

Jan. 16, 19, 23, 27, 1984: During this time (4) four subjects have been interviewed in Bonao, Paraguay. The (4) four subjects have all identified the picture of Sergio Castillo as that of Sutton, James E. aka Files, James E. And state that they remember him being in Bonao, Paraguay in July of 1976 with Sacha Volman. Sacha Volman was a forman employed by Falcende Mining Company which is a part of Gulf and Western. The subjects all stated they remembered him because they were in the store room where the explosives were kept when Sacha Volman and a stranger (Sutton aka Files aka Castillo) walked in and Sacha Volman requisitioned two (2) cases of explosives and six (6) detonators. They thought this was strange but they were afraid to question Sacha Volman as they were afraid they would lose their jobs.

All four (4) subjects have volunteered to appear before a Grand Jury Hearing, and to answer questions and to identify subject Files aka Sutton aka Castillo.

ENCLOSURE

186-5501-

Agent:

R. J. Stokely

Director  
Exec AD-Inv  
Exec AD-Adm  
Exec AD-LES

Legal Coun.  
Plan. & Insp.  
Rec. Mgmt.  
Tech. Servs. S. Y.  
Training  
Public Affs. Off.

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

APPROVED



# Document Supports Theory Oswald Seen With U.S.

BY MICHAEL DORMAN

LOS ANGELES TIMES-WASHINGTON  
POST NEWS SERVICE

A long-secret government document released recently lends credence to a favorite theory of conspiracy advocates on President Kennedy's assassination: the contention that Lee Harvey Oswald was seen in Dallas with a U.S. intelligence agent about two months before the murder.

That issue has long been connected with unproved reports that a violent Cuban exile group - perhaps with the help of an American intelligence agency - was involved in the assassination.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations investigated the reports but said in 1978 it was unable to substantiate them. However, the document obtained Wednesday by Newsday provides a previously lacking measure of credibility to the reports.

Those reports center on a shadowy figure called Maurice Bishop - likely a pseudonym - said to have been an intelligence agent during the early 1960s. Antonio Veciana, founder of the Alpha 66 Cuban exile group that

launched repeated guerrilla raids against Fidel Castro's regime, testified before the House committee that he considered Bishop his U.S. intelligence contact; that he met with Bishop more than 100 times over a 13-year period; that Bishop had directed him to organize Alpha 66 and had paid him \$253,000. Moreover, he said, he had met briefly in Dallas with Bishop and Oswald sometime around September 1963, two months before Kennedy's Nov. 22 assassination.

G. Robert Blakey, chief counsel to the House committee, said: "After careful analysis, we decided not to credit Veciana's claim" because, among other things, there was no proof that Maurice Bishop existed. But the document released by the U.S. Assassination Records Review Board supports the contention that Bishop existed and otherwise backs Veciana's story.

Government sources said the document - a U.S. Army intelligence report dated Oct. 17, 1962 - describes a man who fits the profile of Bishop. "He used a different name, but we believe this man fits

Bishop's profile very closely," one government official said. The document is a report from an Army intelligence officer, Col. Jeff W. Boucher, to Brig. Gen. Edward Lansdale, assistant to Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and a controversial figure in the Vietnam War. It said the intelligence operative described as fitting Bishop's profile "has contact with the Alpha 66 group" and that

WEEKEND 3 Section C Friday/January 30, 1998

## . Intelligence Agent

Alpha 66 "was going to conduct raids against Cuba."

Alpha 66 leaders, the document said, had told the operative they "desired support of the U.S. Army in the action phase," including funds, equipment and arms. "In return the group would provide intelligence information, would furnish captured equipment, and could land agents in Cuba.

The group estimated it

would require \$100,000 to complete the balance of its program, consisting of four more raids on Cuba." The document said a unit of Army intelligence had approved debriefing Alpha 66 frogmen who had conducted underwater operations against Castro; exploring the possibility of buying captured Soviet equipment from Alpha 66 and briefing Lansdale on the Alpha 66 proposal to

furnish intelligence information and material for financial support.

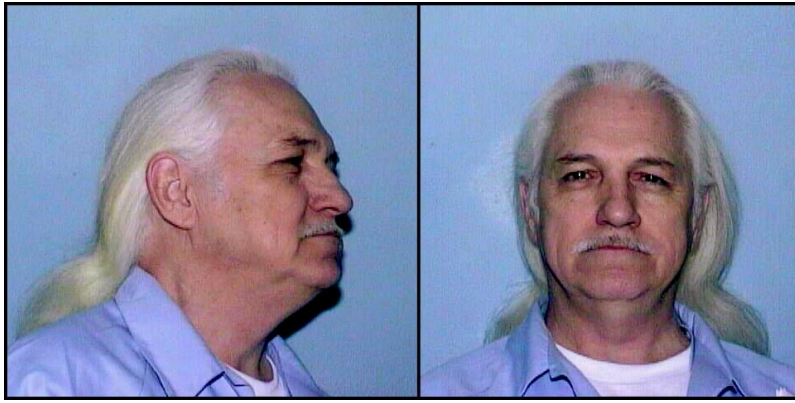
Because 34 years have passed since the assassination, government officials said, they do not know whether participants in the Bishop affair are still alive - much less whether anyone can shed additional light on the story.

Distributed by the Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service



## Learn the Complete Story of the Kennedy Assassination Conspirators

By Jonathan | TruthAlliance.net | Dec. 30, 2007



**James E. Files**, Stateville Correctional Center, Joliet, Illinois, 1986

Born January 24, 1942, Files resides at the Stateville Correctional Center at Joliet, Illinois under Department of Correction ID - N14006.

This article is an examination of the James E. Files confession and how it relates to Oswald's story, the assassination evidence, and the CIA/mafia connections. It does not address the cover up of the assassination. There are many factors in the assassination to understand as separate issues. Of these factors are who ordered the hit, and who carried out the hit which are two different subjects all together. These matters can be confused from time to time. Research suggests that many factions worked together in organizing Kennedy's death but this article will detail the men on the grassy knoll. There is a long list of suspects detailed in each of these roles provided in books, websites, videos and other media after years of dedicated research from thousands of antiquarians and detectives. Their work lives in a web of coincidences and conveniences waiting to be discovered. That mystery, for Kennedy assassination researchers, begins for this approach, with the famous confession of James E. Files, an unknown person to the public, but well known to organized crime investigators working for the FBI.

In 1989, Houston private investigator Joe West launched an independent investigation to find the true assassins of President John F. Kennedy. After 3 years, West received a tip from an unexpected source: an FBI agent who led West to Stateville Correctional Center at Joliet, Illinois.

James E. Files gave a full confession in 1993, and on March 22, 1994, Joe West's videotaped interviews with James E. Files were made available to researchers. Joe West died in 1993 from unknown causes, a death some suggest is a story waiting to be told. It was during these interviews that West captured James Files confessing to being one of the men on the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963, and that it was Files who delivered the final, fatal shot to JFK's right temple. He also implicated organized crime members Charles Nicoletti, Johnny Roselli, Frank Sturgis and Sam Giancana, who all had been murdered in the 1970s except for Frank Sturgis who died in 1993 the same year as investigator Joe West. Frank Sturgis was made famous as one of the Watergate burglars and worked with another man, E. Howard Hunt, another confessed hitman who worked for the CIA and was also charged with the Watergate burglaries. E. Howard Hunt died this past year in 2007 and confessed to his role in the assassination of Kennedy as well. James Files also stated that David Atlee Phillips was his handler on the job. Information about David Atlee Phillips is presented further down in this article.

Phillips and others have detailed subsequent involvement by Zapata Oil associates in the Watergate affair. George Bush, as Richard Nixon's ambassador to the United Nations, urged his former Zapata partner Bill Liedtke to launder \$100,000 to the White House plumbers. After Nixon's 1972 re-election, he appointed Bush as Chairman of the Republican Party National Committee. When the laundering was exposed, those involved included several CIA officials: E. Howard Hunt, Frank Sturgis, Eugenio Martinez, Virgilio Gonzalez, and Bernard Barker. A discussion of the laundering appears on the Nixon tapes for June 23, 1973.

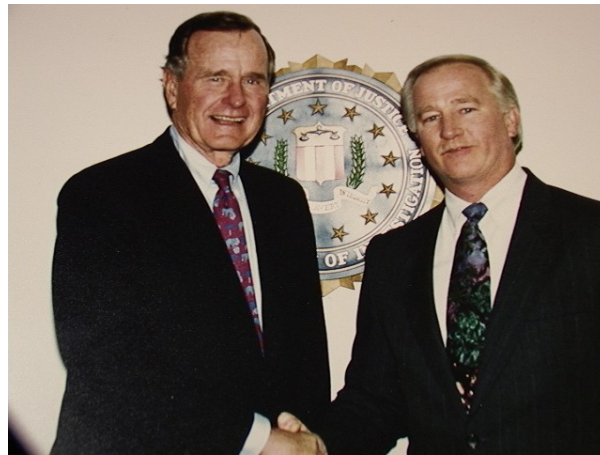
The story Files gave has been found to be filled with a few historical inaccuracies, however, much of what he says has been corroborated and found to be true. Much of it will be presented in this investigation.

For two years, attempts were made to bring the James E. Files interview to the public. The television broadcasting company that was trying to release the interview in a series in the 1990s failed to complete such a task and researchers claim that a consultant working for the company was solidly connected to the Central Intelligence Agency and was obstructing that goal.

Files has indicated that upon his alleged return from serving with the 82nd Airborne in Laos, he became a chauffeur and "hit man" for the Chicago mob. Interestingly enough he has attracted the attention of another group including Sam Giancana's 68 year old "Mafia Princess" daughter, Antoinette. Files' updated version of his involvement is detailed in a new book that came out in October of 2005. The book is entitled, ***JFK and Sam - The Connection Between the Giancana and Kennedy Assassinations***. The book claims, "Written by an insider with access to key figures, it names the assassins and traces the assassination team's movements on November 22, 1963, the team leader's life, his taped confession, and his face-to-face meeting with Antoinette in the Joliet state prison where he is serving a life sentence for killing a policeman."

He claims by age 21 he was recruited by, and worked with, mobster Johnny Roselli in orchestrating the assassination. Using a Remington XP-100, known as the Fireball, Files claimed he fatally shot Kennedy in the head. In the video, the supposed assassin manages to describe his pistol shot entering the side of Kennedy's head. "To me it was like taking out the garbage," he intoned in that interview.

Some of the individuals who corroborate James's story were and are the late "Certified Legal Investigator" Joe West and 82nd Airborne historian John Grady, as well as, retired FBI agent Zack Shelton, Houston attorney Don Ervin, E. Howard Hunt, Frank Sturgis, David Atlee Phillips, District Attorney of New Orleans Jim Garrison, and self professed journalist Jim Marrs.



**Left:** Former President George H.W. Bush **Right:** FBI Special Agent Zach Shelton

Zach Shelton, who retired from the FBI in 1998, was the source for the tip on James Files. Shelton, who worked organized crime for 28 years, had an impeccable service record. With the financial support of a Dutch businessman, Wim Dankbaar, Shelton proceeded with a new investigation to either prove or disprove Files' claims. Shelton called upon and received the assistance of over 10 of his veteran FBI colleagues. All of these men have had equally impressive careers with the Bureau. Since Shelton worked in the organized crime unit at the FBI, he was in a position of extraordinary power to have access to thousands of classified documents allowing him leads many Kennedy assassination researchers dream of obtaining.

James Files had previously known Oswald from being an arms handler who transferred weapons from Chicago to Clinton, Louisiana for a CIA operation that armed anti-Castro Cubans training for a war with Cuba. The CIA and mafia were working very close together on this in the 50s and 60s and the CIA, in fact, hired the mafia to assassinate Fidel Castro in which the mafia later failed three attempts to do so. Most of this information has been declassified and a lot of it has come to light only recently. The mafia had hotels and casinos in Havana, Cuba where they set up controllers in Florida to handle the flow of money. The CIA operations in Louisiana and Florida, which were connected to the mafia, contained the conspirators in the assassination and James Files is one of the connections researchers were waiting for. Further down in this article, information has been gathered to show all of this in further detail.

Here you can see part of the James E. Files confession below, or you can order the DVD from [JFKmurderSolved.com](http://JFKmurderSolved.com) by [clicking here](#).

So what is the story with the other aspects of James Files' confession? His story falls in line with research presented here on the Kennedy assassination.



**Frank Sturgis**

Born Frank Angelo Fiorini, Frank Sturgis served in Fidel Castro's revolutionary army as a soldier of fortune, and later trained Cuban exiles for the Bay of Pigs Invasion. Frank Fiorini Sturgis' family moved to Philadelphia when he was a child. In 1942, Sturgis joined the U.S. Marine Corps and, during the Second World War, served in the Pacific. As fate would have it, Sturgis had met Lee Harvey Oswald in Miami shortly before the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Oswald had tried to infiltrate the Anti-Communist Brigade there.

According to a memo sent by L. Patrick Gray, Director of the FBI, to H. R. Haldeman in 1972: "Sources in Miami say he (Sturgis) is now associated with organized crime activities". In his book, *Assassination of JFK* (1977), Bernard Fensterwald claims that Sturgis was heavily involved with the Mafia, particularly with Santo Trafficante and Meyer Lansky activities in Florida.

The Rockefeller Commission of the U.S. Congress in 1974 investigated Frank Sturgis and E. Howard Hunt in connection with the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Specifically, it investigated allegations that E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis were CIA agents and were present in Dallas at the time of the assassination and could have fired the alleged shots from the grassy knoll.



**E. Howard Hunt**

E. Howard Hunt worked for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and later the White House under President Richard Nixon. Hunt, with G. Gordon Liddy and others, was one of the White House's "plumbers" — a secret team of operatives charged with fixing "leaks." Information disclosures were an embarrassment to the Nixon administration when defense analyst Daniel Ellsberg sent a series of documents, which came to be known as the Pentagon Papers, to The New York Times.

Hunt, along with Liddy, engineered the first Watergate burglary. In the ensuing Watergate Scandal, Hunt was convicted of burglary, conspiracy, and wiretapping, eventually serving 33 months in prison. In 2007 his son released audio tape of Hunt naming President Lyndon B. Johnson and others as the orchestrators of the John F. Kennedy assassination. Lyndon B. Johnson's mistress, Madeleine Duncan Brown, also exposed Johnson's key involvement when she was interviewed in one of the nine part series of the BBC's, ***The Men Who Killed Kennedy***, that were aired in the 1990s. Today, ***The Men Who Killed Kennedy***, can be purchased with six parts from the original nine, the three parts missing contained information the United States government said posed a national security threat. Luckily, those parts were kept under VHS recording when originally aired and are available on the internet if searched for, primarily in the torrent community, where all nine parts can be found. Ebay is also a location where the set can be purchased, however, most available versions of the series have only six of the nine parts.



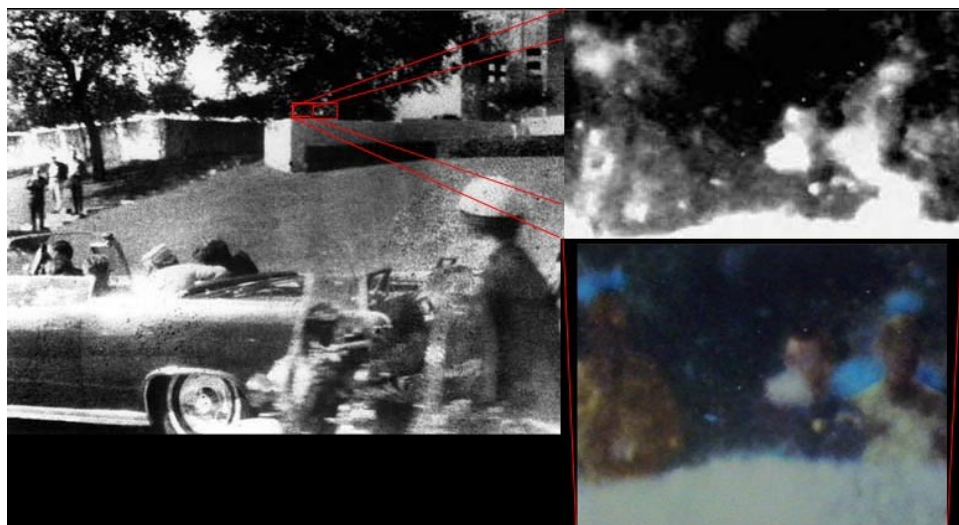
Here is Hunt's confession in video format. In his deathbed confession, Hunt names David Atlee Phillips, Frank Sturgis and Lyndon B. Johnson.

How does James E. Files confession impact Kennedy assassination researchers today who have fingered Frank Sturgis and Howard Hunt, a look at the famed pictures of the grassy knoll is a good start, since James Files claims he was there. The grassy knoll was located just off to the side of the street of where the president's motorcade was passing at the exact time the president's head received the last, deadly bullet wound. A number of shots had already been fired striking Texas Governor Connally in the chest and in the wrist, the windshield of the Lincoln limousine, the President's neck and back, and a stray bullet missing entirely and striking near some spectators at the underpass. The president's final blow was struck from a location some say caused his body to jerk violently back and to the left, a response from a shot coming from the grassy knoll direction and not from the 6th floor of the School Book Depository where Oswald was accused to have been behind the motorcade some distance. Video of this can be viewed further down in this article.



### **Mary Ann Moorman**

Mary Ann Moorman was on the opposite side of the street from Abraham Zapruder who filmed the sequence of Kennedy's final gunshot to the head. She took a photo just a split second before Kennedy's head explodes with massive trauma. The photo was analyzed for years and said to show figures standing on the grassy knoll, one of which is wearing a police uniform and appears to be holding up a rifle. Until the 1990s, the photo was black and white and was debated over shadows. With new technology, photo analysis experts have gone back and taken thousands of shades of gray and converted them into colors, a process known as colorization, which has a 99% accuracy result.



**Left:** The Moorman Photo **Top Right:** Close Up of Area in Question **Bottom Right:** Colorized Area

Here is video of the discovery of the three figures on the grassy knoll and a detailed interview with one of the men in the picture. Gordon Arnold, a US Military Serviceman, was pictured to the far left in the close-up of the "shooter" on the grassy knoll. Here he recounts what he saw and heard, a sharpshooter just a couple of yards from him on the grassy knoll. In the second clip, Gordon is shown the colorized photo and is asked if that is him and to explain what he remembers. Ed Hoffman, one of the witnesses of the assassination who has also not died of a convenient death, was interviewed in the second clip as well where he too tells the story of the grassy knoll shooter. His detail is astounding for he recalls seeing the man disassemble the rifle and place it into a case to disguise it.

Just seconds after the shooting broke out and the motorcade drove off to Parkland Hospital, hundreds of individuals in the area of the shooting immediately began to run toward the grassy knoll where later the Warren Commission would entirely ignore and withhold the accounts of 87 witnesses who saw or heard shots from the grassy knoll and ran to the area just moments after the assassination. Here is dramatic video of this detail.



### **"Railroad Bums"**

Newsweek magazine reported and printed photographs of three men resembling the young suspects, from left to right, James Files, Frank Sturgis and Howard Hunt, who were detained at the grassy knoll shortly after the assassination. The Newsweek article stated the official reports that the men were released and were only "railroad bums" who would find shelter sleeping in the boxcars of the trains located near the grassy knoll. According to Newsweek, the men were released without further inquiry.

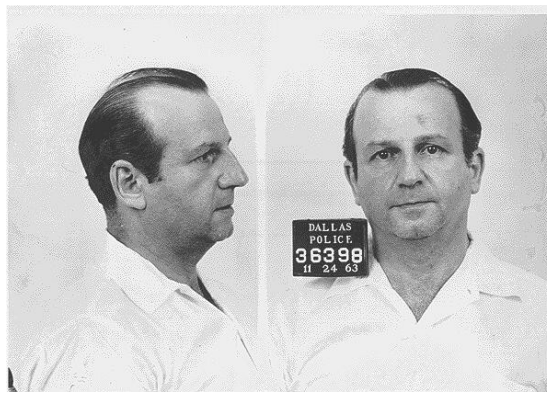
According to the 1975 Rockefeller Commission report, Hunt testified that he had never met Sturgis before they were introduced by Bernard Barker in Miami in 1972. Sturgis testified to the same effect, except that he did not recall whether the introduction had taken place in late 1971 or early 1972. Sturgis further testified that while he had often heard of "Eduardo," a CIA political officer who had been active in the work of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in Miami prior to the Bay of Pigs operation in April 1961, he had never met him and did not know until 1971 or 1972 that "Eduardo" was E. Howard Hunt.

In a deathbed statement released in 2007, Howard Hunt names Sturgis as one of the participants in the JFK assassination.

### **Some Video Evidence**

Abraham Zapruder was located just to the side of the grassy knoll with a handheld camera watching the motorcade pass by. He was one of the some 30 individuals who caught the president's last moments on video or still film. Here you can see the President's headshot.

Marie Muchmore caught the president's final seconds from a further distance but was unable to firmly capture the grassy knoll. Here is her video:



**Jack Ruby**, the man who shot Lee Harvey Oswald

James Files also says that Johnny Roselli and him met with Jack Ruby prior to the assassination. Jack Ruby was connected to all of these men named so far. Before the 1947 move to Dallas, Ruby had been personally acquainted with two professional killers for the organized crime syndicate in Chicago, David Yaras and Lenny Patrick. The committee established that Ruby, Yaras and Patrick were in fact acquainted during Ruby's years in Chicago, particularly in the 1930's and 1940's. Both Yaras and Patrick admitted, when questioned by the FBI in 1964, that they did know Ruby, but both said that they had not had any contact with him for 10 to 15 years. Yaras and Patrick further maintained they had never been particularly close to Ruby, had never visited him in Dallas and had no knowledge of Ruby being connected to organized crime. Indeed, the Warren Commission used Patrick's statement as a footnote citation in its report to support its conclusion that Ruby did not have significant syndicate associations.

On the other hand, the House of Assassinations Committee established that Yaras and Patrick were, in fact, notorious gunmen, having been identified by law enforcement authorities as executioners for the Chicago mob and closely associated with Sam Giancana, the organized crime leader in Chicago who was murdered in 1975. Yaras and Patrick are believed to have been responsible for numerous syndicate executions, including the murder of James Ragan, a gambling wire service owner. The evidence implicating Yaras and Patrick in syndicate activities is unusually reliable. Yaras, for example, was overheard in a 1962 electronic surveillance discussing various underworld murder contracts he had carried out and one he had only recently been assigned. While the committee found no evidence that Ruby was associated with Yaras or Patrick during the 1950s or 1960s, it concluded that Ruby had probably talked by telephone to Patrick during the summer of 1963.

Included among Ruby's closest friends was Lewis McWillie. McWillie moved from Dallas to Cuba in 1958 and worked in gambling casinos in Havana until 1960. In 1978, McWillie was employed in Las Vegas, and law enforcement files indicate he had business and personal ties to major organized crime figures, including Meyer Lansky and Santo Trafficante.

Ruby traveled to Cuba on at least one occasion to visit McWillie. McWillie testified to the committee that Ruby visited him only once in Cuba, and that it was a social visit. The Warren Commission concluded this was the only trip Ruby took to Cuba,<sup>39</sup> despite documentation in the Commission's own files indicating Ruby made a second trip.

Both Ruby and McWillie claimed that Ruby's visit to Cuba was at McWillie's invitation and lasted about a week in the late summer or early fall of 1959. The committee, however, obtained tourist cards from the Cuban Government that show Ruby entered Cuba on August 8, 1959, left on September 11, reentered on September 12 and left again on September 13, 1959. These documents supplement records the committee obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) indicating that Ruby left Cuba on September 11, 1959, traveling to Miami, returned to Cuba on September 12, and traveled on to New Orleans on September 13, 1959. The Cuban Government could not state with certainty that the commercial airline flights indicated by the INS records were the only ones Ruby took during the period.

Other records obtained by the committee indicate that Ruby was in Dallas at times during the August 8 to September 11, 1959, period. He apparently visited his safe deposit box on August 21, met with FBI Agent Charles W. Flynn on August 31,<sup>(2)</sup> and returned to the safe deposit box on September 4. Consequently, if the tourist card documentation, INS, FBI, and bank records are all correct, Ruby had to have made at least three trips to Cuba. While the records appeared to be accurate, they were incomplete. The committee was unable to determine, for example, whether on the third trip, if it occurred, Ruby traveled by commercial airline or some other means. Consequently, the committee could not rule out the possibility that Ruby made more trips during this period or at other times.



Based on the unusual nature of the 1-day trip to Miami from Havana on September 11-12 and the possibility of at least one additional trip to Cuba, the committee concluded that vacationing was probably not the purpose for traveling to Havana, despite Ruby's insistence to the Warren Commission that his one trip to Cuba in 1959 was a social visit. The committee reached the judgment that Ruby most likely was serving as a courier for gambling interests when he traveled to Miami from Havana for 1 day, then returned to Cuba for a day, before flying to New Orleans.

The committee also deemed it likely that Ruby at least met various organized crime figures in Cuba, possibly including some who had been detained by the Cuban government. In fact, Ruby told the Warren Commission that he was later visited in Dallas by McWillie and a Havana casino owner and that they had discussed the gambling business in Cuba.

It has been charged that Ruby met with Santo Trafficante in Cuba sometime in 1959. Trafficante, regarded as one of the Nation's most powerful organized crime figures, was to become a key participant in Castro assassination attempts by the Mafia and the CIA from 1960 to 1963. The committee developed circumstantial evidence that makes a meeting between Ruby and Trafficante a distinct possibility. . . .

While allegations of a Ruby link to Trafficante had previously been raised, mainly due to McWillie's alleged close connections to the Mafia leader, it was not until recent years that they received serious attention. Trafficante had long been recognized by law enforcement officials as a leading member of the La Cosa Nostra, but he did not become the object of significant public attention in connection with the assassination of the President until his participation in the assassination plots against Castro was disclosed in 1975.

#### New Orleans



**Left:** David Ferrie **Center:** Guy Banister **Right:** Clay Shaw

In 1962 David Ferrie began working as an investigator with Guy Banister for lawyer G. Wray Gill on behalf of his client, Mafioso Carlos Marcello. This involved attempts to block Marcello's deportation to Guatemala.

On the afternoon of November 22, 1963, the day of John F. Kennedy's assassination and the day Marcello was acquitted of immigration fraud, Guy Banister and Jack Martin went drinking together. On their return to Banister's office the two men got involved in a dispute about a missing file. Banister became so angry that he drew his Magnum revolver and hit Martin with it several times. Martin was so badly injured that he had to be detained in the local Charity Hospital.

Over the next few days Martin told reporters and authorities that Ferrie had been involved in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. According to Martin, Ferrie had known Lee Harvey Oswald from their days in the New Orleans Civil Air Patrol, had given him lessons on how to use a rifle with a telescopic sight, had flown Oswald to Texas and had threatened JFK and outlined plans to kill him.

On November 25, Martin was contacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He told them that he thought Ferrie had hypnotized Oswald into assassinating Kennedy. The FBI considered Martin's evidence unreliable. Nevertheless, they interviewed Ferrie twice and interviewed about 20 other people in connection with the allegations. They were unable to develop a substantial case against Ferrie.

Jack Martin also claimed that Ferrie had been informed that his library card had been found in Oswald's possession when he was arrested. Martin had reported to the FBI and others just after the assassination that Ferrie was concerned about the card, and the Committee heard statements from both Oswald's landlady and a former neighbor that Ferrie had visited them separately asking about the library card. However, no such library card was found among Oswald's possessions. Ferrie was able to produce his library card for FBI agents who interviewed him on November 27, 1963.

This information reached Jim Garrison, the district attorney of New Orleans who, by 1966, was very interested in the New Orleans aspects of the assassination. In December 1966 he interviewed Martin about these accusations. Martin claimed that during the summer of 1963 Ferrie and Guy Banister were involved in something very sinister with a group of Cuban exiles.

Before New Orleans, Guy Banister spent many years as a special agent in charge of the Chicago office of the FBI where Jack Ruby and all the other named mafia connections started. Lee Harvey Oswald, a private in the Marines during this time, had taken a Russian examination in the 1950s. Privates did not take Russian examinations unless they were connected with intelligence.

When Oswald returned from Russia during the cold war, he took up a pro-communist agenda in the public eye while working at 544 Camp, which was the address stamped on a handout that Oswald gave out and was on local New Orleans news for, where Banister told him, "Lee, no more addresses." It turned out that was a side address of Guy Banister's private detective agency. Banister got Lee out of trouble but for District Attorney Jim Garrison, this was a vital connection.



**Lee Harvey Oswald**

Oswald was photographed for the local newspapers distributing pro-Castro literature in front of Clay Shaw's International Trade Mart at 124 Camp Street, a stone's throw away from Guy Banister's 544 Camp Street office, August 16, 1963. On August 9th, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald distributed leaflets again that supported Fidel Castro and his communist government in Cuba. On these leaflets was, again, the address 544 Camp Street, New Orleans. From October 1961 to February 1962, this had been the address of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, an anti-Castro group. Around the corner from 544 Camp Street, located in the same structure but with a different entrance, was 531 Lafayette Street, which housed the detective agency run by Guy Banister. Across the street was the Office of Naval Intelligence, two doors down was the Secret Service, around the corner was the Crescent City Garage, the garage for the intelligence community and then, two doors away, the Reily Coffee Company, which was one of the CIA front companies in the Bay of Pigs fiasco. Jim Garrison said, "the whole intelligence community was there, and right in the middle of it was Guy Banister having Oswald sheep-dipped as a Communist...."

"On at least two separate occasions, Banister employees saw Oswald handing out pro-Castro literature and reported it to their boss. In one instance Banister simply laughed, and on the other, he told his secretary Delphine Roberts: 'Don't worry about him.... He's with us. He's associated with the office.' Roberts also said she saw Oswald at 544 Camp Street, and that he filled

out one of Banister's 'agent' application forms. She later told author Anthony Summers: 'Oswald came back a number of times. He seemed to be on familiar terms with Banister and with the office.'" --Jim Marrs, Crossfire: The Plot that Killed Kennedy.

"They are the most ruthless motherf---ers there are and if they want to get somebody, they will. They will do their own people up." --David Sanchez Morales, former Chief of Operations at the CIA station in Miami (JM/WAVE) and a consultant to the Deputy Director of the Joint Chiefs, talking about the CIA, Gaeton Fonzi, The Last Investigation.

"...We do know Oswald had intelligence connections. Everywhere you look with him, there're fingerprints of intelligence." --Republican Senator Richard Schweiker, member of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Village Voice, December 15, 1975.

"...if he had it to do over again, he would begin his investigation of the Kennedy assassination by probing 'Oswald's ties to the Central Intelligence Agency.'" --Richard Sprague, first staff director and chief counsel to the U.S. House Select Committee on Assassinations, statement to Sam Anson of New Times magazine, Gaeton Fonzi, The Last Investigation.

"[Former CIA Director Richard] Helms told reporters during a break that no one would ever know who or what Lee Harvey Oswald ... represented. Asked whether the CIA knew of any ties Oswald had with either the KGB or the CIA, Helms paused and with a laugh said, 'I don't remember.'" --Helms, chatting with the Washington Post's George Lardner and other reporters in 1978, during a recess of the U.S. House Select Committee on Assassinations, Gaeton Fonzi, The Last Investigation.

"I no longer believe that we were able to conduct an appropriate investigation of the [Central Intelligence] Agency and its relationship to Oswald.... I do not believe any denial offered by the Agency on any point. The law has long followed the rule that if a person lies to you on one point, you may reject all of his testimony.... We now know that the Agency withheld from the Warren Commission the CIA-Mafia plots to kill Castro. Had the commission known of the plots, it would have followed a different path in its investigation.... We also now know that the Agency set up a process that could only have been designed to frustrate the ability of the committee in 1976-79 to obtain any information that might adversely affect the Agency. Many have told me that the culture of the Agency is one of prevarication and dissimulation and that you cannot trust it or its people. Period. End of story. I am now in that camp." --Robert Blakey, staff director and chief counsel (1977-79), U.S. House Select Committee on Assassinations, statement from 2003.



**Left:** David Ferrie **Right:** Lee Harvey Oswald

Clay Shaw was part of the CIA Operation Mongoose where active training for anti-Castro Cubans was undertaken in Louisiana in cooperation with Alpha-66, the CIA backed Cuban program. Oswald and Ferrie were members of this program. Pretty confusing considering Oswald was "communist." So why hand out leaflets in front of the offices and create pro-Castro awareness, perhaps to lure information and assets, as well as create disinformation. Theories begin to grow wild at this point, but the fact remains that Oswald was documented with both anti-Castro and pro-communist movements.

Minister Raymond Broshears reported that David Ferrie, who had documented ties to Oswald, the CIA, and the Mafia - would, after getting drunk, often talk about his role in the conspiracy. Ferrie said his job was to wait in Houston for two gunmen, one of them a Cuban exile Ferrie referred to as Carlos, and then fly them on the second leg of an escape route that was to take the assassins to South Africa via South America. Ferrie told Broshears the plan fell apart when the assassins, flying in a light plane,



decided to skip the stop in Houston and press on to Mexico. They allegedly died when their plane crashed near Corpus Christi, Texas.

On February 22, 1967 Ferrie was found dead in his apartment. The New Orleans coroner officially reported that the cause of death was a Berry Aneurysm.

James Files had mentioned his handler was David Atlee Phillips, a Central Intelligence Agency officer for 25 years, one of a handful of people to receive the Career Intelligence Medal. In 1975 he founded the Association of Former Intelligence Officers (AFIO), an alumni association comprising intelligence officers from all services. Phillips joined the CIA as a part-time agent in 1950 in Chile, where he owned and edited "The South Pacific Mail", an English-language newspaper that circulated throughout South America and several islands in the Pacific. He became a full-time operative in 1954 and rose through the ranks to intelligence officer, chief of station and eventually chief of all operations in the Western hemisphere, serving primarily in Latin America, including Cuba, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic.

Phillips used the alias "Maurice Bishop" (not to be confused with the former prime minister of Grenada, Maurice Bishop). He used the *pseudonym* whilst working with Alpha 66, an organization of anti-Castro Cubans. Alpha 66's founder, Antonio Veciana, claimed that during one of his meetings with "Bishop", Lee Harvey Oswald was also in attendance. HSCA investigator Gaeton Fonzi believed Phillips was Bishop. In the HSCA's report, it stated:

"The committee suspected that Veciana was lying when he denied that the retired CIA officer was Bishop. The committee recognized that Veciana had an interest in renewing his anti-Castro operations that might have led him to protect the officer from exposure as Bishop so they could work together again. For his part, the retired officer aroused the committee's suspicion when he told the committee he did not recognize Veciana as the founder of Alpha 66, especially since the officer had once been deeply involved in Agency anti-Castro operations. Further, a former CIA case officer who was assigned from September 1960 to November 1962 to the JM/WAVE station in Miami told the committee that the retired officer had in fact used the alias, Maurice Bishop. The committee also interviewed a former assistant of the retired officer but he could not recall his former superior ever having used the name or having been referred to as Bishop." (HSCA Report, page 136, footnote 23)

The report went on to dismiss Veciana's testimony:

"In the absence of corroboration or independent substantiation, the committee could not, therefore, credit Veciana's story" (page 137)

Phillips wrote and lectured frequently on intelligence matters. He authored five books, including his CIA memoir "The Night Watch", "Careers in Secret Operations" and spy novel called "The Carlos Contract".

Watergate figure and CIA officer Howard Hunt also names Phillips as one of the participants in the JFK assassination in his deathbed statement released.

The 1979 House Subcommittee on Assassinations stated in its Report that it heard evidence that Oswald, while living in New Orleans in the summer of 1963, had "apparently" established contact with David Ferrie as well as with other non-Cubans of anti-Castro sentiments. The Committee also found "credible and significant" the testimony of six witnesses who placed Oswald in Clinton, Louisiana in September, 1963. The later release of witness statements taken by District Attorney James Garrison's investigators in 1967, unavailable to the HSCA, showed substantial contradictions to the witnesses' testimony in 1969 and 1978.

In 1978, William Gaudet, a twenty-year CIA informant who had worked out of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans, told an investigator that Ferrie "was with" Oswald, although he did not state where or when, or whether he knew this directly or by hearsay.



**Former President George H.W. Bush**

Miami, FL and George H.W. Bush

A severely beaten prostitute named Rose Cheramie was found along a Louisiana road on Nov 20, 1963 just days before the assassination. She tells the doctors treating her that Kennedy is about to be assassinated. They do not believe her, for she is under the influence of narcotics. She was traveling from Florida with men from Miami she said were with the CIA, and that they had guns and ammo from Cuban exile training programs. The names she mentioned led to an FBI investigation in Miami of Cuban exiles and a Miami Magazine article investigating right wing political men, Meyer Lansky, and CIA officials.

Miami Magazine's inquiry into the assassination began with the Miami Police tape-recording of men discussing the assassination details weeks before. Scattered references have been made to the recording since it was uncovered in 1967, most notably by assassination researcher Harold Weisberg who published the transcript in his 1970 book "Frame-Up." Investigation of this incident led to discovery of the Parrot Jungle threat.

Circuit Judge Seymour Gelber, then an assistant to State Attorney Richard Gerstein, provided nearly all the initial information about the tape-recording. Not only did he save records and memoranda from the investigation, he kept a diary. The diary was invaluable in our research. Gerstein too has been totally cooperative.

Their investigation, which culminated in the tape-recording of Nov. 9, 1963, began in February 1962 after a series of local bombings, including an attack upon the home of Miami Herald editor Don Shoemaker. A few days after that bombing, Willie Somersett, a union organizer with extensive right-wing political ties (he was a Klansman), showed up at the Herald building to offer his services as an informer. Quickly, he began working for the Miami police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The police were never advised of his ties to the FBI. (Actually, he had worked for the FBI, off and on, for about a decade, it is now known). Over the next several months, Somersett imparted enough information to state investigators to enable them to arrest and convict several of the bombers.

[For more about this recording, click here.](#)

The anti-Castro Cuban training programs conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency were organized in Miami, of many places mentioned. Operation Zapata was the name of the program in Miami and declassified to the public under its more familiar name, "Bay of Pigs." It would transfer arms and Cubans to and from Cuba from an off-shore oil rig and production facility near the Cuban coastline. That facility was owned by Zapata Oil. Zapata Corporation is a holding company based in Rochester, New York and originating from an oil company started by a group including the former United States president George H. W. Bush. Through his work with Zapata Off-Shore, Bush is alleged to have come into contact with Felix Rodriguez, Barry Seal, Porter Goss, and E. Howard Hunt, around the time of the Bay of Pigs operation.

Porter Goss is currently the head of the CIA and Barry Seal is famous for being the largest cocaine smuggler in the history of the United States during Iran-Contra. As fate would have it, Barry Seal had George H.W. Bush's private number on him when he was gunned down in Louisiana by the Medellin Cartel, headed by famed Pablo Escobar. Barry Seal received his flight training from David Ferrie at the Civil Air Patrol in Louisiana. Again, as fate would have it, Barry Seal would later train Rudy Dekkers. Rudy Dekkers owned Hoffman Aviation where Mohamed Atta was trained for the 9/11 attacks.

Michael Maholy alleges that Zapata Off-Shore was used as part of a CIA drug-smuggling ring to pay for arming Nicaraguan Contras in 1986-1988, including Rodriguez, Eugene Hasenfus and others. Mahony claims Zapata's oil rigs were used as staging bases for drug shipments, allegedly named "Operation Whale Watch." Mahony allegedly worked for Naval Intelligence, US State Department and CIA for two decades.

On January 8, 2007, newly released internal CIA documents revealed that Zapata had in fact emerged from Bush's collaboration with a covert CIA officer in the 1950s. According to a CIA internal memo dated November 29, 1975, Zapata Petroleum began in 1953 through Bush's joint efforts with Thomas J. Devine, a CIA staffer who had resigned his agency position that same year to go into private business, but who continued to work for the CIA under commercial cover. Devine would later accompany Bush to Vietnam in late 1967 as a "cleared and witting commercial asset" of the agency, acted as his informal foreign affairs advisor, and had a close relationship with him through 1975.

A newly discovered FBI document reveals that George H.W. Bush was directly involved in the assassination conspirators of President John Kennedy. The document places Bush working with the now-famous CIA agent, Felix Rodriguez, recruiting right-wing Cuban exiles for the invasion of Cuba. It was Bush's CIA job to organize the Cuban community in Miami for the invasion. The Cubans were trained as marksmen by the CIA. Bush at that time lived in Texas. Hopping from Houston to Miami weekly, Bush spent 1960 and '61 recruiting Cubans in Miami for the invasion. That is how he met Felix Rodriguez.

Rodriguez as the Iran-contra CIA agent who received the first phone call telling the world the CIA plane flown by Gene Hasenfus had crashed in Nicaragua. As soon as Rodriguez heard that the plane crashed, he called his long-time CIA supervisor, George Bush. Bush denied being in the contra loop, but investigators recently obtained copies of Oliver North's diary, which documents Bush's role as a CIA supervisor of the contra supply network.

In 1988 Bush told Congress he knew nothing about the illegal supply flights until 1987, yet North's diary shows Bush at the first planning meeting Aug. 6, 1985. Bush's "official" log placed him somewhere else. Such double sets of logs are intended to hide Bush's real role in the CIA; to provide him with "plausible deniability." The problem is, it fell apart because too many people, like North and Rodriguez, have kept records that show Bush's CIA role back to the 1961 invasion of Cuba. (Source: The Washington Post, 7/10/90).

That is exactly how evidence was uncovered placing George Bush working with Felix Rodriguez when JFK was killed. A memo from FBI head J. Edgar Hoover was found, stating that, "Mr. George Bush of the CIA had been briefed on November 23rd, 1963 about the reaction of anti-Castro Cuban exiles in Miami to the assassination of President Kennedy. (Source: The Nation, 8/13/88).

On the day of the assassination Bush was in Texas, but he denies knowing exactly where he was. Since he had been the supervisor for the secret Cuban teams, headed by former Cuban police commander Felix Rodriguez, since 1960, it is likely Bush was also in Dallas in 1963. Several of the Cubans he was supervising as dirty-tricks teams for Nixon, were photographed in the Zapruder film.

In 1959 Rodriguez was a top cop in the Cuban government under Batista. When Batista was overthrown and fled to Miami, Rodriguez went with him, along with Frank Sturgis and Rafael Quintero. Officially, Rodriguez didn't join the CIA until 1967, after the CIA invasion of Cuba, in which he participated, and the assassination of JFK. But records recently uncovered show he actually joined the CIA in 1961 for the invasion of Cuba when he was recruited by George Bush. That is how Rodriguez claims he became a "close personal friend of Bush."

Then "officially" Rodriguez claims he quit the CIA in 1976, just after he was sent to prison for his role in the Watergate burglary. However, according to Rolling Stone reporters Kohn & Monks (11/3/88), Rodriguez still goes to CIA headquarters monthly to receive assignments and have his blue 1987 bulletproof Cadillac serviced. Rodriguez was asked by a Rolling Stone reporter where he was the day JFK was shot, and claims he can't remember.

George Bush claims he never worked for the CIA until he was appointed director by former Warren Commission director and then President Jerry Ford, in 1976. Logic suggests that is highly unlikely. Of course, Bush has a company duty to deny being in the CIA. The CIA is a secret organization. No one ever admits to being a member. The truth is that Bush has been a top CIA official since before the 1961 invasion of Cuba, working with Felix Rodriguez. Bush may deny his actual role in the CIA in 1959, but there are records in the files of Rodriguez and others involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba that expose Bush's role. The corporations would not put somebody in charge of all the state secrets held by the CIA unless he was experienced and well trained in the CIA. (Source: Project Censored Report, Feb 1989, Dr Carl Jensen, Sonoma State College).



Two Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memoranda have been offered to show connections between the CIA and George H. W. Bush during his time at Zapata. The first memo names Zapata Off-Shore and was written by FBI Special Agent Graham Kitchel on 22 November 1963, regarding the John F. Kennedy assassination at 12:30 p.m. CST that day. It begins: "At 1:45 p.m. Mr. GEORGE H. W. BUSH, President of the Zapata Off-Shore Drilling Company, Houston, Texas, residence 5525 Briar, Houston, telephonically furnished the following information to writer. .. BUSH stated that he wanted to be kept confidential. .. was proceeding to Dallas, Texas, would remain in the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel."

A second FBI memorandum, written by J. Edgar Hoover, identifies "George Bush" with the CIA. It is dated 29 November 1963 and refers to a briefing given Bush on 23 November. The FBI Director describes a briefing about JFK's murder "orally furnished to Mr. George Bush of the Central Intelligence Agency. .. [by] this Bureau" on "November 23, 1963.

When this second memorandum surfaced during the 1988 presidential campaign, Bush spokespersons (including Stephen Hart) said Hoover's memo referred to another George Bush who worked for the CIA. CIA spokeswoman Sharron Basso suggested it was referring to a George William Bush. However, others described this G. William Bush as a "lowly researcher" and "coast and beach analyst" who worked only with documents and photos at the CIA in Virginia from September 1963 to February 1964, with a low rank of GS-5. However, this G. William Bush swore an affidavit in federal court denying that Hoover's memo referred to him:

"I have carefully reviewed the FBI memorandum to the Director, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State dated November 29, 1963 which mentions a Mr. George Bush of the Central Intelligence Agency. ... I do not recognize the contents of the memorandum as information furnished to me orally or otherwise during the time I was at the CIA. In fact, during my time at the CIA, I did not receive any oral communications from any government agency of any nature whatsoever. I did not receive any information relating to the Kennedy assassination during my time at the CIA from the FBI. Based on the above, it is my conclusion that I am not the Mr. George Bush of the Central Intelligence Agency referred to in the memorandum." (United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action 88-2600 GHR, Archives and Research Center v. Central Intelligence Agency, Affidavit of George William Bush, September 21, 1988.)

US Army Brigadier General Russell Bowen wrote that there was a cover-up of Zapata's CIA connections:

Bush, in fact, did work directly with the anti-Castro Cuban groups in Miami before and after the Bay of Pigs invasion, using his company, Zapata Oil, as a corporate cover for his activities on behalf of the agency. Records at the University of Miami, where the operations were based for several years, show George Bush was present during this time.

Another writer quotes four former U.S. intelligence officials saying Bush was involved with the CIA prior to the Bay of Pigs:

Robert T. Crowley and William Corson of the CIA:

Bush was officially considered a CIA business asset, according to Crowley and Corson. "George's insecurities were clay to someone like Dulles," William Corson said. To recruit young George Bush, Robert Crowley explained, Dulles convinced him that "he could contribute to his country as well as get help from the CIA for his overseas business activities." [Bush] was, according to Corson, "perfect at talent spotting and looking at potential recruits for the CIA. You have to remember, we had real fears of Soviet activity in Mexico in the 1950s. Bush was one of many businessmen that would be reimbursed for hiring someone the CIA was interested in, or simply carrying a message."

John Sherwood of the CIA:

Bush was at first a tiny part of OPERATION MONGOOSE, the CIA's code name for their anti-Castro operations. According to the late John Sherwood, "Bush was like hundreds of other businessmen who provided the nuts-and-bolts assistance such operations require... What they mainly helped us with was to give us a place to park people that was discreet."

An anonymous official connected to "Operation Mongoose":

George Bush would be given a list of names of Cuban oil workers we would want placed in jobs... The oil platforms he dealt in were perfect for training the Cubans in raids on their homeland.

John Loftus, in his book Secret War quotes former U.S. intelligence officials reporting the same story:

The Zapata-Permargo deal caught the eye of Allan Dulles, who the "old spies" report was the man who recruited Bush's oil company as a part time purchasing front for the CIA. Zapata provided commercial supplies for one of Dulles' most notorious operations: the Bay of Pigs Invasion. --Chapter 16 page 368

Finally, according to Cuban intelligence official Fabian Escalante in The Cuba Project: CIA Covert Operations 1959-62, Jack Crichton and George H.W. Bush raised funds for the CIA's Operation 40.

"Tracy Barnes functioned as head of the Cuban Task Force. He called a meeting on January 18, 1960, in his office in Quarters Eyes, near the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, which the navy had lent while new buildings were being constructed in Langley. Those who gathered there included the eccentric Howard Hunt, future head of the Watergate team and a writer of crime novels; the egocentric Frank Bender, a friend of Trujillo; Jack Esterline, who had come straight from Venezuela where he directed a CIA group; psychological warfare expert David A. Phillips, and others. The team responsible for the plans to overthrow the government of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954 was reconstituted, and in the minds of all its members this would be a rerun of the same plan. Barnes talked at length of the goals to be achieved. He explained that Vice-President Richard Nixon was the Cuban "case officer," and had assembled an important group of businessmen headed by George Bush [Sr.] and Jack Crichton, both Texas oilmen, to gather the necessary funds for [Operation 40]. Nixon was a protégé of Bush's father [Prescott], who in 1946 had supported Nixon's bid for congress. In fact, [Prescott] Bush was the campaign strategist who brought Eisenhower and Nixon to the presidency of the United States. With such patrons, Barnes was certain that failure was impossible." - Page 43-44

Fabian Escalante was in the Department of State Security (G-2) in Cuba in 1960. At the time of the Bay of Pigs, Escalante was head of a counter-intelligence unit and was part of a team investigating a CIA operation called Sentinels of Liberty, an attempt to recruit Cubans willing to work against Castro. His information about Bush apparently comes from a counterintelligence operation against Tracy Barnes of the CIA.

### **Bay of Pigs**

CIA liaison officer Col. L. (Leroy) Fletcher Prouty alleges that Zapata Off-Shore provided or was used as cover for two of the ships used in the Bay of Pigs invasion: the Barbara J and Houston. Prouty claims he delivered two ships to an inactive Naval Base near Elizabeth City, North Carolina, for a CIA contact and he suspected very strongly that George Bush must have been involved:

They asked me to see if we could find -- purchase -- a couple of transport ships. We got some people that were in that business, and they went along the coast and they found two old ships that we purchased and sent down to Elizabeth City and began to load with an awful lot of trucks that the Army was sending down there. We deck-loaded the trucks, and got all of their supplies on board. Everything that they needed was on two ships. It was rather interesting to note, looking back these days, that one of the ships was called the Houston, and the other ship was called the Barbara J. Colonel Hawkins had renamed the program as we selected a name for the Bay of Pigs operation. The code name was "Zapata." I was thinking a few months ago of what a coincidence that is. When Mr. Bush graduated from Yale, back there in the days when I was a professor at Yale, he formed an oil company, called "Zapata," with a man, Lieddke, who later on became president of Pennzoil. But the company that Lieddke and Mr. Bush formed was the Zapata Oil Company. Mr. Bush's wife's name is Barbara J. And Mr. Bush claims as his hometown Houston, Texas. Now the triple coincidence there is strange; but I think it's interesting. I know nothing about its meaning. But these invasion ships were the Barbara J and the Houston, and the program was "Zapata." George Bush must have been somewhere around.

John Loftus writes: "Prouty's credibility, however has been widely attacked because of his consultancy to Oliver Stone's film JFK." but notes on page 598 that: "While his credibility has suffered greatly because of his consultancy to Oliver Stone's film JFK, his recollections about the CIA supply mission have been confirmed by other sources."

Nevertheless, researcher James K. Olmstead claims to have discovered a CIA memorandum which states that the boats were leased, not purchased, by the Garcia Line Corporation with offices in Havana and New York City. The owners were Alfredo Garcia and his five sons. The CIA was using the Rio Escondido for "exfiltrating anti-Castro leaders.....prior to 1961 BOP planning." It had brought out Nino Diaz, and Manolo Ray. Its captain Gus Tirado was well known to the CIA. Eduardo Garcia met with two CIA agents in NYC and D.C. to arrange the use of the Garcia ships for the invasion. The alleged price was \$600.00 per day per ship plus fuel, food and personnel.

Eduardo selected and hired 30 men who were "executioners for Batista" Miro Cardona of the Frente and the CIA did not like the choice of men hired to protect the Garcia ships. "Nobody questioned that Eduardo was coming along with the expedition. "I'm going to be in charge of my ships", he said.

Memorandum From the Chief of WH/4/PM, Central Intelligence Agency (Hawkins) to the Chief of WH/4 of the Directorate for Plans (Esterline) The Barbara J (LCI), now enroute to the United States from Puerto Rico, requires repairs which may take up to two weeks for completion. The sister ship, the Blagar, is outfitting in Miami, and its crew is being assembled. It is expected that both vessels will be fully operational by mid-January at the latest. In view of the difficulty and delay encountered in purchasing, outfitting and readying for sea the two LCI's, the decision has been reached to purchase no more major vessels, but to charter them instead. The motor ship, Rio Escondido (converted LCT) will be chartered this week and one additional steam ship, somewhat larger, will be chartered early in February. Both ships belong to a Panamanian Corporation controlled by the Garcia family of Cuba, who are actively cooperating with this Project. These two ships will provide sufficient lift for troops and supplies in the invasion operation.

The Bay of Pigs operation was directed out of the "Miami Station" (also known as "JM/WAVE"), which was the CIA's largest station worldwide. It housed 200 agents who handled approximately 2,000 Cubans. Robert Reynolds was the CIA's Miami station chief from September 1960 to October 1961. He was replaced by career-CIA officer Theodore Shackley, who oversaw Operation Mongoose, Operation 40 (**including Porter Goss, Felix Rodriguez, Barry Seal**), and others. When Bush became CIA Director in 1976 he appointed Ted Shackley as Deputy Director of Covert Operations. When Bush became Vice President in 1981, he appointed Donald Gregg as his National Security Advisor.

Kevin Phillips discusses George Bush's "highly likely" peripheral role in the Bay of Pigs events. He points to the leadership role of Bush's fellow Skull and Bones alumni in organizing the operation. He notes an additional personal factor for Bush: the Walker side of the family (who initially funded Zapata Corporation) had apparently lost a small fortune when Fidel Castro nationalized their West Indies Sugar Co. Edwin Pauley was "known for CIA connections," according to Phillips, it was Pauley who put Pemargo's Diaz and Bush together.



**Former President Richard Nixon**

Meanwhile, in 1960, Prescott Bush, George HW's father, was running Nixon's campaign. Nixon was sent to South Vietnam to assure the French-connection government there that if France pulled out, the U.S. would step in to protect the drug trade from the Golden Triangle. (Source: Frontline, 1988, "Guns, Drugs and the CIA"; Alexander Cockburn; "Cocaine, the CIA and Air America," S.F. Examiner, Feb. 2, '91; The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia, Alfred McCoy, 1972.)

In 1959, Vice President Nixon was flying all over the world, acting just like presidential material. It was an easy race for Nixon. Congressman Jerry Ford was doing a great job fundraising for Nixon, as was George Bush. The rich loved Nixon. The media picked up every bone Nixon tossed out to them. The biggest problem was that Nixon was afraid to speak openly of his plan to invade Cuba. The plan was a secret. No sense in alerting Cuba to the coming invasion. But Kennedy was taking a harder line on Cuba than Nixon, because Kennedy was not aware of the corporate/CIA planned invasion.



Nixon lost the 1960 race by the smallest margin in history. At first Bush, Nixon, Cabell and Hunt decided to just go ahead with the invasion, without informing President Kennedy. Then, at the last second, at 4 a.m., just two hours before the invasion was set to go, General Cabell called JFK and asked for permission to provide U.S. air cover for the CIA invasion. Kennedy said no.

The CIA was furious with JFK but decided to go ahead with their private invasion anyway. Due to poor intelligence, the CIA landed at the worst possible beach. A swamp. The invasion failed. The CIA lost 15 of its best men, killed, with another 1100 in Cuban prisons. It was the worst single blow the CIA ever suffered. (Source: E. Howard Hunt, Give Us This Day.)

Bush, Nixon and Hunt blamed Cabell for asking Kennedy and blamed Kennedy for saying no. They were livid with anger. Nixon's corporate sponsors ordered JFK to make any deal necessary to recover the 1100 CIA agents imprisoned in Cuba. JFK did. Once the CIA had its well-trained Cubans back, they decided to continue the invasion of Cuba just as soon as they could get rid of that S.O.B. Kennedy.

The 1964 election was fast approaching. Nixon was running against Kennedy again. Bush, Ford and Nixon knew that they had to get rid of JFK now, or else the Kennedy clan, with Robert and Ted in the wings, could control the White House until 1984. They decided not to wait until '84 to get back in the White House. The Cuban teams of "shooters" began following Kennedy from city to city looking for a window of opportunity to shoot from. They came close in Chicago, but couldn't get the cooperation of Mayor Daley.

But in Dallas they had an ace. **The mayor was the brother of General Cabell**, whom the CIA blamed for the failure of the invasion. **The general prevailed on his brother, Earle, and the motorcade was changed to pass the grassy knoll at 7 m.p.h.** Hunt and Sturgis shot JFK from the grassy knoll. They were arrested, photographed and seen by 15 witnesses. But the media turned a blind eye to the photos, and for 25 years the world has been searching for the truth.

On the day JFK was murdered, Nixon, Hunt and some of the Watergate crew were photographed in Dallas, as were a group of Cubans, one holding an umbrella up, like a signal, next to the President's limo just as Kennedy was shot. The Cubans can be seen holding up the signal umbrella in the Zapruder film and dozens of stills taken during the assassination. After the murder they can be seen calmly walking away.

Nixon denied he was in Dallas that day, but new photos and stories prove he was there. Nixon claimed to the FBI he couldn't remember where he was when JFK was killed. (Source: FBI memo, Feb. 23, 1964, published in Coup d'etat in America, Weberman & Canfield). Bush, too, claims he can't remember where he was. Jack Anderson did a TV special in 1988 proving beyond any shadow of doubt that two of the tramps arrested in Dallas behind the grassy knoll were Hunt and Sturgis.

After the murder, former Vice President Nixon asked President Lyndon Johnson to appoint Nixon's friend, former FBI agent Jerry Ford, to run the Warren Commission. Nixon also asked LBJ to appoint Nixon's long-time supporter, Judge Earl Warren, to head the Commission. LBJ agreed. Ford interviewed all the witnesses and decided which ones would be heard and which ones eliminated. It is no coincidence that Nixon selected Ford as his Vice President after Spiro Agnew was ousted. When Nixon himself got busted in the Watergate scandal, Earl Warren offered to set up another special commission if it would help get him out of trouble again. Ford, of course, pardoned Nixon for the Watergate burglary but Nixon is still not out of the woods. There are 4000 hours of Watergate tape. On the June 23, 1972, discussions with John Ehrlichman and Haldeman there is clear evidence that Nixon is openly "confessing" to hiring Hunt to kill JFK. That is why the Watergate "investigation" went into secret session after Congress heard some of the tapes. This is why only 12 hours of 4000 hours have been released to the public.

Did Congress realize that Nixon and Bush had openly discussed killing JFK for stopping the air cover for the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba? Remember, Nixon taped virtually every discussion he had with anyone in his inner circle, including Bush, in order to blackmail people later. There is a photo of Bush reporting to Nixon in the White House in 1968. It will be interesting to see what they were talking about on that day, when the full 4000 hours are finally released. The key to unlocking the secrets behind the 1963 murder of JFK is hidden in the 3988 hours of unreleased White House tapes. Bush was in Dallas the day Reagan was shot. (Source: George Bush, F. Green, 1988.) That must have given Bush a flashback to November 22, 1963.

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Other researchers have suspected these men shooters or conspirators in the assassination and they are as follows:



### **Lucien Sarti and Two Corsican Hitmen**

According to jailed French mobster, Christian David, Kennedy was shot by three Corsican assassins. David named the deceased Sarti as one of the gunmen and offered to reveal the identities of the others if he was given his freedom. According to David, the two unnamed assassins were in buildings to the rear of the President, while Sarti fired from the grassy knoll in front of the motorcade. The British television documentary, *The Men Who Killed Kennedy*, identified Sarti as the man in a police uniform apparently firing a rifle and not James Files on the grassy knoll visible in a computer-enhanced enlargement of a photo taken by Mary Moorman at the moment of the fatal shot.



### **Charles V Harrelson**

Harrelson - the father of actor Woody Harrelson - served a life sentence from 1979 until his death in March, 2007, for murdering a federal judge John H Wood Jr. during a six hour stand-off before his arrest, Harrelson held a gun to his head and confessed to shooting Kennedy. He later retracted the statement, saying he had been high on cocaine at the time.

### **Luis Angel Castillo**

According to assassination researcher Penn Jones, Castillo has stated under hypnosis that “he was on the parade route with a rifle that day ... [with] instructions to shoot a man in a car with red roses”. Jackie Kennedy was the only person in the motorcade with red roses; all other women had been given yellow Texas roses.

### **The President's Limousine Driver**

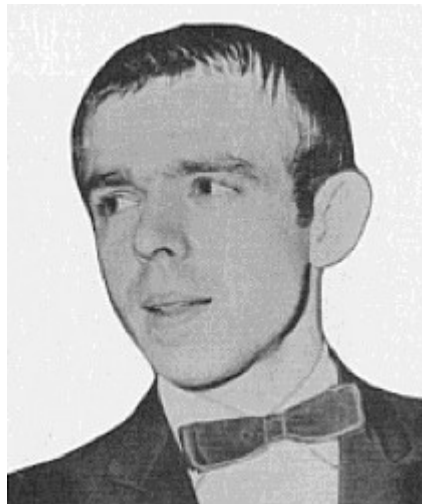
This theory was put out by William Cooper, the American writer, shortwave broadcaster, militia supporter and conspiracy theorist. Cooper came to public awareness in the late 1980s. He died in 2001. This theory has since been proven to be wrong for a number of reasons, of the many is that the evidence used to argue Cooper's case was incorrect. The driver at first appears to be holding a gun looking back at Kennedy in the Zapruder film, however, there is A) no kickback to the gun and B) At a

second, closer look, the passenger's forehead and hair are aligned in such a way that it appears to be a hand holding a gun, but a few frames previous, the image is clear that this is a trick of light and camera, not a conspiracy of the driver.



**Eladio Del Valle and Loran Hall**

According to “Harry Dean” (the ‘war name’ of a man who claims to be a former CIA agent), as quoted by W.B. Morris and R.B. Cutler in *Alias Oswald*, the assassins were anti-Castro activists Hall and del Valle, who were hired by the John Birch Society. Although Hall says he was at his home in California on November 22, 1963, he allegedly told the *Dallas Morning News* in 1978 that, a month before the assassination, right-wing activists working with the CIA tried to recruit him for a plot to kill Kennedy. As for del Valle, he died under suspicious circumstances in 1967. Del Valle, who was being searched for as a possible witness in the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial, was discovered shot through the heart and with his head split open by a machete.



**‘Brother-In-Law’ and ‘Slim’**

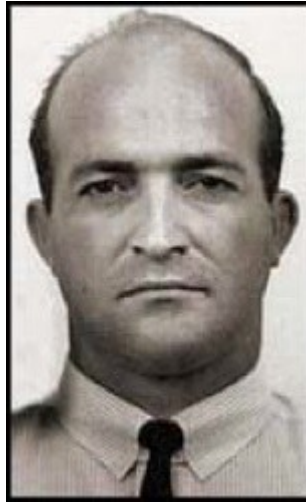
In 1992 Kerry Thornley appeared on the television show, **A Current Affair**, and said he had been part of a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. His co-conspirators were two men he called ‘Brother-in-Law’ and ‘Slim’. Thornley also denied having been responsible for framing Oswald, whom Thornley had befriended in the Marines: ‘I would gladly have killed Kennedy, but I would never have betrayed Oswald.’ He added, ‘I wanted [Kennedy] dead. I would have shot him myself.’ Thornley has also claimed that he and Oswald were the products of a genetic engineering experiment carried out by a secret neo-Nazi sect of eugenicists called the Vrile Society, and that the two of them had been manipulated since childhood by Vrile overlords.

**Jean Rene Soutre**

Soutre, a terrorist in the French Secret Army Organisation, is believed by some researchers to have been recruited by the CIA to serve as an assassin. According to CIA documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act by researcher Mary Ferrell,



French intelligence reported that Soutre was in Fort Worth on the morning of November 22, 1963, and in Dallas that afternoon. Soutre was picked up by US authorities in Texas within 48 hours of the assassination and expelled from the country.



### **Roscoe White, 'Saul', and 'Lebanon'**

In 1990 Ricky White claimed his father Roscoe, a Dallas police officer, had been one of President Kennedy's assassins. According to Ricky, a detailed description of the conspiracy could be found in Roscoe's diary, which had disappeared after it was taken by the FBI for inspection. Two other gunmen, referred to in the diary only by the code names 'Saul' and 'Lebanon', were also involved. In addition Roscoe's widow, Geneva, told journalist Ron Laytner that she had overheard Roscoe and Jack Ruby plotting to kill Kennedy, adding, 'We at first thought the assassination was more Mob [but later realised] it was more CIA.' Fifteen years before Ricky and Geneva White went public, Hugh McDonald, in Appointment in Dallas, identified one of the Killers as a professional assassin known as Saul. McDonald claimed to have tracked down Saul, who admitted to having been paid \$50,000 to shoot the President. Saul claimed to have fired from the Dallas County Records Building - which was also described in Roscoe White's diary as one of the locations the assassins had shot from. Despite these similarities, there are some inconsistencies in the plots described by McDonald and Ricky White. Most notably, Roscoe White in his diary and Saul in his meeting with McDonald each allegedly claimed to have fired the fatal shot.

### **George Hickey Jr.**

According to Bonar Menninger's book Mortal Error - based on 25 years of research by ballistics expert Howard Donahue - Kennedy was accidentally killed by Hickey, a secret service agent in the car behind the presidential limo. According to this theory, when Oswald began shooting, Hickey reached for his rifle and slipped off the safety. As he tried to stand in the back seat of the car to return fire, he lost his balance and accidentally pulled the trigger, firing the shot that killed the President. Hickey himself had told the Warren Commission that he did not even pick up his rifle until after the fatal shot.

### **Oswald's Own Words:**

#### **Comments**

By [Jonathan](#) on Monday, December 31, 2007 @ 1:18 AM

In the deathbed confession from Howard Hunt, he mentions the name of Morales. Morales connects to James Files and the Miami operations. Morales and James Files both served in the 82nd Airborne together, as well as operations in Laos. David Sanchez Morales was born in 1925. He spent his early life in Phoenix, Arizona. A Mexican-American, Morales was later to be nicknamed El Indio because of his dark skin and Indian features. As a boy his best friend was Ruben Carbajal. After his mother divorced his father he was virtually adopted by Carbajal's parents.

Morales joined the United States Army in 1946 and after basic training was sent to Germany where he was part of the Allied occupation force. According to Ruben Carbajal, Morales was recruited into army intelligence in 1947. However, officially he was a member of 82nd Airborne of the US Army. It was during this time he began associating with Ted Shackley and William Harvey.

In 1951 became an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency while retaining his army cover. The following year he joined the Directorate for Plans, an organization instructed to conduct covert anti-Communist operations around the world.

In 1953 he returned to the United States and after a spell at the University of Maryland he assumed cover as a State Department employee. Morales

became involved in CIA's Black Operations. This involved a policy that was later to become known as Executive Action (a plan to remove unfriendly foreign leaders from power). This including a coup d'état that overthrew the Guatemalan government of Jacobo Arbenz in 1954 after he introduced land reforms and nationalized the United Fruit Company. After the removal of Arbenz he joined the staff of the US embassy in Caracas (1955-58). During this time he became known as the CIA's top assassin in Latin America.

Morales moved to Cuba in 1958 and helped to support the government of Fulgencio Batista. Later Morales worked behind the scenes with people like David Atlee Phillips, Tracy Barnes, William Pawley, Johnny Roselli and John Martino in an attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro.

In November, 1961, William Harvey arranged for Morales to be posted to JM/WAVE, the CIA station in Miami. In May, 1962, Morales was seconded to ZR/RIFLE, the plot to assassinate Fidel Castro.

Some researchers such as Gaeton Fonzi, Larry Hancock, Noel Twyman, James Richards and John Simkin believe that Morales was involved in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. It has been suggested that others involved included James Arthur Lewis, Roy Hargraves, Edwin Collins, Steve Wilson, Gerry P. Hemming, Herminio Diaz Garcia, Tony Cuesta, Eugenio Martinez, Virgilio Gonzalez, Felipe Vidal Santiago and William (Rip) Robertson.

In 1966 Ted Shackley was placed in charge of CIA secret war in Laos. He recruited Morales to take charge at Pakse, a black operations base focused on political paramilitary action within Laos. Pakse was used to launch military operations against the Ho Chi Minh Trail. In 1969 Morales moved to Vietnam where he officially worked as a Community Development Officer for the International Development Agency.

Morales moved to Chile in 1970. He was a member of the team that used \$10 million in order to undermine left-wing forces in the country. Morales told friends that he had personally eliminated several political figures. He was also involved in helping Augusto Pinochet overthrow Salvador Allende in September, 1973.

After arriving back in the United States Morales moved to Washington where he became Consultant to the Deputy Director for Operations Counter Insurgency and Special Activities. Larry Hancock believes that during this period he provided advice to right-wing governments in the Condor Coalition (Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Brazil and Argentina).

According to his friend, Ruben Carbajal, in the spring of 1973, Morales talked about his involvement with the Bay of Pigs operation. He claimed "Kennedy had been responsible for him having to watch all the men he recruited and trained get wiped out". He added: "Well, we took care of that SOB, didn't we?"

David Sanchez Morales retired from the Central Intelligence Agency in 1975. Three years later he was added to the list of people to be interviewed by the House Select Committee on Assassinations. He died of a heart-attack on 8th May, 1978."

By [Jonathan](#) on Monday, December 31, 2007 @ 2:29 AM

Under David Morales worked another suspect, Bernardo De Torres.

Bernardo De Torres was born in Havana, Cuba, in 1934. He moved to the United States in 1955 and later worked as a private investigator in Miami.

De Torres was a strong opponent of Fidel Castro and during the Bay of Pigs Operation was Chief of Intelligence for Brigade 2506 where he worked under David Sanchez Morales. During the invasion he was captured and was not released until 24th December, 1962.

In 1963 De Torres resumed work as a private investigator. According to Gerry P. Hemming De Torres worked for Charles Siragusa, who was involved in foreign assassinations.

On 25th September, 1963, Silvia Odio had a visit from three men who claimed they were from New Orleans. Two of the men, Leopoldo and Angelo, said they were members of the Junta Revolucionaria. The third man, Leon, was introduced as an American sympathizer who was willing to take part in the assassination of Fidel Castro. After she told them that she was unwilling to get involved in any criminal activity, the three men left.

The following day Leopoldo phoned Odio and told her that Leon was a former Marine and that he was an expert marksman. He added that Leon had said "we Cubans, we did not have the guts because we should have assassinated Kennedy after the Bay of Pigs". It is believed that De Torres was Leopoldo and Edwin Collins was Angelo.

De Torres later helped Jim Garrison in his search to discover the people behind the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Garrison eventually discovered that Torres was undermining his investigation and became convinced that he was really working for JM/WAVE, the Central Intelligence Agency station in Miami.

After leaving the Garrison investigation De Torres went to work for Mitch WerBell as an arms salesman in Latin America.

In his book Death in Washington (1980) Donald Freed suggested that De Torres might have been involved in the death of Orlando Letelier. Peter Dale Scott argued in Deep Politics (1993) that De Torres had links to the CIA and the drug trade.

While writing The Last Investigation (1993) Gaeton Fonzi interviewed Rolando Otero. He told Fonzi that De Torres (named "Carlos" in the book) was one of a five men team from Miami who was involved in the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

In his book Rearview Mirror (2001), William Turner claims that in 1977 the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) came to the conclusion that De Torres might have played a role in the death of Kennedy. He quotes a HUCA report that: "De Torres has pictures of Dealey Plaza in a safe-deposit box. These pictures were taken during the assassination of JFK".

In an article that appeared in Key West Citizen on 2nd September, 2005, Joan Mellen, claims that Angel Murgado was one of the three men who visited Sylvia Odio in Dallas . She also identified De Torres as "Leopoldo".

Bernardo De Torres now lives in Chile.

By [Jonathan](#) on Monday, December 31, 2007 @ 2:29 AM

Here are some more names to trace:

(1) William Turner, Rearview Mirror (2001)

Eladio del Valle's body was found in a Miami parking lot twelve hours after Ferrie's was discovered in New Orleans. The DA investigator who was searching for del Valle, Bernardo De Torres, turned out to be a suspicious character in his own right. A veteran of the Bay of Pigs, De Torres showed up on Garrison's doorstep early in the probe, saying he was a private detective from Miami who wanted to help, and dropping the name of Miami DA Richard Gerstein, a friend of Garrison's, as an opener. In retrospect, Garrison remembered that every lead De Torres developed ended up in a box canyon. He also learned that De Torres was forwarding reports on his investigation to the Miami CIA station. In 1977 the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) came to believe that De Torres might have played a role in Dallas. "De Torres has pictures of Dealey Plaza in a safe-deposit box," a HSCA report states. "These pictures were taken during the assassination of JFK." When hauled before the committee, De Torres denied any implication.

(2) Larry Hancock, Someone Would Have Talked (2003)

Bernardo De Torres is not a name mentioned previously in this work. De Torres is known to have associated with several of Hemming's Interpen members and he was well acquainted with Frank Fiorini/Sturgis. De Torres also had strong operational contacts in Mexico City all the way up to Miguel Nazar Haro in Mexican police intelligence. Haro was later revealed as a key individual in drug trafficking into the U.S. and has been associated with both Sam Giancana and Richard Cain. An FBI report on De Torres from the 1970's refers to his "high level contacts" with the CIA, but this is otherwise unsubstantiated (unexplained is perhaps a better description).

De Torres was not actually investigated in regards to the JFK investigation until the time of the House Select Committee on Assassinations when he came to the attention of Gaeton Fonzi due to the revelations of Rolando Otero. Otero was one of the sources quoted earlier describing an individual representing himself as CIA who was spreading information about President Kennedy within the Cuban community in Miami: "But prior to that they had a rumor in the Cuban community, like Kennedy was a Communist. Another Cuban would come to you who was working for one of those intelligence groups, and he would tell you Kennedy is a Communist, he's against us, he's messing up the whole cause."

Otero believed there was a non-Castro conspiracy behind the assassination and he gave Fonzi some solid leads on possible participants. These are presented in detail in Fonzi's book *The Last Investigation*, including the orders from Fonzi's supervisor that killed his effort to obtain solid incriminating evidence by running surveillance on suspects. One of those suspects was an individual still actively operating in the anti-Communist, anti-Castro affairs of the 1970s, one Bernardo De Torres aka "Carlos." De Torres was even reputed to have had photographs taken in Dallas on November 22.

De Torres was a Bay of Pigs veteran who had been held prisoner until December of 1962 (released at virtually the same time as John Martino). De Torres went on to become the military coordinator for Brigade 2506 after the assassination.

However, according to Jim Garrison, De Torres became involved in the Garrison New Orleans investigation (as did Roy Hargraves and Gerry Hemming) and apparently diverted Garrison to a certain extent as well as aggressively re-introducing Castro suspicions. He did that with his insistent media promotion of a story pertaining to Secret Service fears of a Castro hit team in Miami during Kennedy's visit there shortly before the Texas trip.

Between February 18 and February 22, the Garrison investigation received considerable unwanted publicity, much of it based upon inquiries within the Miami Cuban community as well as the involvement of Bernardo De Torres. De Torres was quite visible in his comments and declarations, eventually leading the whole matter off in a direction pointing at a threat against John Kennedy from Castro agents.

(3) Tom Dunkin, Intrigue at "No Name" Key, Back Channels (Spring 1992)

Oliver Stone's JFK seems to have achieved a double objective of being a moneymaker and a political activity stimulus, one of the movie's directors avers.

Although he denies any spooky associations, it's going to be interesting to see if future release of classified files on the Kennedy assassination pinpoints new intelligence community involvement, Roy Hargraves, a man with some shadowy past connections, acknowledges.

Hargraves denies any "contract CIA agent" links, although he was involved in military training of Cuban exiles in Florida and Louisiana. British author Anthony Summers hung the contract agent tag on members of the International Penetration Force in his book, *Conspiracy*.

Summer's book on the JFK assassination cites an FBI raid and the closing of a training site near Lake Ponchartrain several months before Kennedy's death as a possible contributing factor in the assassination.

Hargraves recalls there are many unanswered questions in the Cuban exile aspect of the Kennedy case. Early in New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe, "Garrison accused us of training the 'triangulation team' of three alleged snipers at No Name Key."

No Name Key was the principal Florida training site for the IPF freelance volunteer instructors. "We testified before Garrison and convinced him he was wrong," Hargraves recalls, "and we went to work for him for about a month" early in Garrison's late 1966 and early 1967 investigation.

Garrison's, whose two non-fiction books, *A Heritage of Stone*, and *On the Trail of The Assassins*, were the basis of Stone's JFK said in them that Kennedy's "ordering an end to the CIA's continued training of anti-Castro guerrillas at the small, scattered camps in Florida and north of Lake



Ponchatrain "added to the disenchantment which contributed to the President's murder.

Another interesting aspect of the Garrison investigation, is that, according to Hargraves, a Cuban exile investigator hired by Garrison" ripped off half the budget" to handicap the probe. Bernardo de Torres, a Bay of Pigs veteran, "was working for the CIA", Hargraves said, during the Garrison investigation.

De Torres, who has since disappeared from his former Miami haunts, also served as a security consultant to local and federal law enforcement units during President Kennedy's visit to Miami after Fidel Castro's release of the prisoners from the Bay of Pigs invasion.

(4) Gerry P. Hemming, Education Forum (24th September, 2005)

I identified Bernie de Torres even after both Gene Propper & Gaeton Fonzi [held to NDAs they signed] used code-words when referring to him. [see "Labyrinth" ("TB") & "Carlos" (The Last Investigation) for reference] One of our guys was dispatched to Dealey Plaza that week by Colonel Arturo Espailat, who was then based in Montreal. A month later, he recounted said "mission" to me after too many beers, and was furious at having been used once again by Robert Emmett Johnson, the "Raul" of the MLK, Jr. matter.

(5) Joan Mellen, Key West Citizen (2nd September, 2005)

As Mrs. Odio testified before the Warren Commission, she was told the next day by one of her visitors that Oswald had remarked, "President Kennedy should have been assassinated after the Bay of Pigs, and some Cubans should have done that.... it is so easy to do it."

The Warren Commission lacked a context to evaluate this incident because it had not been informed of the C.I.A.'s attempts to assassinate Fidel Castro, now a matter of public record, and a matter to be concealed, unlike today when a Pat Robertson can openly advocate the assassination of a foreign leader. Had the Odio incident been explored fully, some uncomfortable truths might have emerged, truths that could have modified the conclusions of the Warren Report, just as Lieutenant Colonel Shaffer's information, tested, might have altered the findings of the 9/11 Commission, and the biography of Mohammed Atta been more thoroughly researched.

In my own study of the Kennedy assassination for my book, "A Farewell to Justice," I discovered that parallel to these secret efforts by the C.I.A., Robert F. Kennedy was organizing his own clandestine plots to assassinate Fidel Castro. The sources are the released minutes of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, the Church Committee papers, and the Cubans who worked closely with the Attorney General.

Bobby's instruction to his special team was twofold. It was to discover a means of ridding the Kennedy administration of the Communist thorn in its side "ninety miles from home." It was also to protect his brother from the murderous impulses of an anti-Castro Cuban incensed by John F. Kennedy's refusal to support the invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs.

Among those closest to Bobby Kennedy was a man still living in Florida today, Angelo Murgado, who, during the summer of 1963, traveled on Bobby's behalf to New Orleans. Moving among, as he puts it, "Castro's agents, double agents, and Cubans working for the C.I.A., he hoped to "neutralize" a future assassin.

In New Orleans, Mr. Murgado met Lee Harvey Oswald, who resided there in the city of his birth from April to September 1963. Hitherto unreported is that Bobby Kennedy became aware of Oswald - before the assassination.

Bobby even discovered that Oswald was working for the F.B.I., a fact brought to the attention of the Warren Commission as well, and subsequently confirmed for the House Select Committee on Assassinations in the late 1970s by an F.B.I. employee, William Walter, who viewed the Bureau's copious files on Oswald at the New Orleans field office when Oswald was arrested that August for a staged fracas on Canal Street where he was handing out "Fair Play for Cuba" leaflets.

"If the F.B.I. is controlling him," Bobby reasoned, according to Mr. Murgado, "he's no problem." Operating alone, covertly, suspecting a threat to his brother, Bobby underestimated who Oswald was and ceased to make him a major target of his concern. Bobby knew "something was cooking in New Orleans," Angel Murgado says, New Orleans that harlot city now destroyed by flood in a catastrophe of Biblical proportion, New Orleans that sin city where the Kennedy assassination incubated. But Bobby held back. He urged "caution," and apparently he did not share what he knew about Oswald with those who should have been expected to help him protect the President.

Angelo Murgado and a fellow veteran of the Bay of Pigs, in September, were the men who traveled with Oswald from New Orleans to Dallas where they visited Sylvia Odio. (Mrs. Odio testified that the three traveled together although Angelo says that when he and Leopoldo, who drove from New Orleans together, arrived at Sylvia Odio's, Oswald was already there, sitting in the apartment. That "Leopoldo" and Angelo both knew Oswald, there is no doubt). Their objective, or so Angelo thought, was to search for help in their anti-Castro efforts; they talked to Mrs. Odio about buying arms to overthrow Castro. Angelo believed he could trust his companion, referred to in the Warren Report as "Leopoldo," because not only was he a fellow veteran of the Bay of Pigs, but his brother was running for mayor of Miami. He was respectable.

Out of Angelo's hearing, "Leopoldo" phoned Mrs. Odio the next day to tell her how "Leon" Oswald had talked about the need to murder President Kennedy. "Leon" is "kind of nuts," Leopoldo said, a conclusion reflected in the Warren Report.

Placing Oswald in the company of so close an associate of Bobby Kennedy, in an incident that points to foreknowledge of the assassination, created a trap that would silence Bobby forever, rendering him powerless to make public what he knew about the death of his brother. He asked his aide, Frank Mankiewicz, whether "any of our people were involved," and, Mankiewicz told me, he thought, did you think there might be? The conversation stopped there.

Angelo had been betrayed by a companion he believed he could trust, a man not so much dedicated to the overthrow of Fidel Castro, as Angelo believed, as involved in arranging for Oswald to be blamed for the murder of the President, what the Odio visit was really about. The men who visited Mrs. Odio are identified here for the first time in print.

"Leopoldo" was Bernardo de Torres, who testified before the HSCA with immunity granted to him by the C.I.A., so that he was not questioned about the period of time leading up to the Kennedy assassination, as the C.I.A. instructed the Committee on what it could and could not ask this witness. Both the Warren Commission and the HSCA buried the anti-Castro theme, and never explored what Bobby might have known. It might be that the assassination of President Kennedy could have been prevented, just as the apprehension of the people uncovered by the Able Danger team, aided by the F.B.I., had it been granted the opportunity, might have altered the course of the 9/11 tragedy.

That Robert F. Kennedy not only knew about Lee Harvey Oswald, but also viewed him as a danger, is alone shocking. That Bobby put Oswald in New Orleans under surveillance, only to conclude that Oswald posed no threat because he was "just" involved in assassination plots against Fidel Castro, is a chilling precedent for the disasters we may continue to expect from a freewheeling approach to public accountability by government commissions that appear to be willing to keep the citizenry ignorant, and hence vulnerable to attack.

(6) Gerry P. Hemming, Education Forum (11th November, 2005)

De Torres set up a lot of hits, and the problem was that they mostly favored Fidel's people. He approached me to take out Torriente for \$25K, but I said that domestic work on noncombatants wasn't my line - and moreover, I questioned exactly what was, and who had, the beef against this guy?

He did NOT call Sylvia ever, and Angelo never hinted at same. Mellen alleges that the call was made behind Murgado's back. Who is the source. Not one of the compartmented guys & gals on the Odio matter have ever talked to anybody, save their "cutouts" to RFK's teams. These folks refused to discuss these matters with anybody else but me (and on a limited basis). They didn't even want to speak with others they knew or suspected to be amongst the compartmented elements. And they dogmatically and absolutely refused to talk to any reporter, writer - even if the party was from the CIA/I.G.s office, and especially not with any CIA elements!!

So where does this "Bernie called back to Sylvia" really come from?

The inside scoop of Sylvia, et al. and especially any relationship with a young priest - can't be clearly answered, not by her or the others. And moreover, she wouldn't be interested in finding out either. Even when people believe that they are participating in something patriotic and noble - when the final results are kept secret, most non-operators feel used - and/or betrayed. They have a hard time grasping that it is safer for all concerned - NOT to know intricate details. However, they sure as hell feel that it is not normal when the "Mushroom" syndrome arrives.

De Torres taking on a JFK type task, not likely - even if it was a logistics, commo, or coordinator tasking, he likes living too well - and he would avoid an Op which either might go sour, or as happens in the drug trade, you expect to be paid in Silver [Plata] but in the end you are paid in Plomo [lead]!

When an asset doesn't have a clue as to what is really going on, later on and down the road, they lose interest in finding out! Discovering that you have been "used" is a bitter experience.

Mellen wouldn't take NO for an answer, and just couldn't (or wouldn't) comprehend that most of these folks have no interest in rehashing the unknown/uncertain past. This is primarily due to a fear that: they will be linked to something bad, or worse, discover that they had been used like a goat. And they sure as hell don't want those close to them to discover their past (good or bad). It causes rifts, jealousies, and recriminations within the extended family - especially when there exist distinct opposing beliefs.

Angelo is of the same mind set as the rest, and if I hadn't believed that it was time to set history straight, and give some overdue credit - I would have never pounded him to open up just a little bit. Only on two occasions has he ever done so. Now look at what the response has been. A bunch of "Bookies"; who have never been there nor done that. "Talking the Talk, without ever having even been close to The Walk !!"

<http://truthalliance.net/Archive/News/tabid/67/ID/366/font-color0079D4Learn-the-Complete-Story-of-the-Kennedy-Assassination-Conspiratorsfont.aspx>

## Interviews with Wim Dankbaar

Radio interview 11/23/2007 hour 1 [Click here](#).

Radio interview 11/23/2007 hour 2 [Click here](#).

To read another interview with pictures [Click here](#).

To read the interview in dutch [Click here](#).

Hanna Wagenveld is a student of the Belcampo highschool (5 HAVO) in Groningen, Holland. To read Hanna's award winning scription in dutch [Click here](#).

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### **Kennedy murder solved?**

#### **An interview with Wim Dankbaar**

Wim Dankbaar, a Dutch entrepreneur (41), financed a private investigation into the murder of the 35 th president of the United States of America. The results will be shown in a TV documentary. The investigation was conducted by retired FBI agents, led by Zack Shelton, a 28 year career FBI agent. They have recently submitted their investigative report to Attorney General John Ashcroft with the request to reopen the case. What we wanted to learn from Mr. Dankbaar is how these conclusions differ from the many conspiracy theories circulating about this case.

How did you get involved in all of this?

I have an interest in this case since 1988. It started with a british documentary airing on dutch television, where I saw a film fragment of Jack Ruby saying to the press that powerful people were behind this murder, and that they would do anything not to let the truth come to the surface. He clearly hinted that he had been forced to kill Lee Harvey Oswald. I had never seen this footage and I found it remarkable to see one of the main players confirm on camera that there was much more to it. Do you know the fragment I'm talking about?

No , I never saw it.

I thought so. I was rather fascinated by it, because until then I had always assumed that America was the ultimate example of freedom and democracy and like many others, I would never have thought a coup d' etat could occur in that country. But that was exactly what Ruby tried to hint at. Then you start to read books and look in depth into the case. Over the years this went with waves of intensity. I think I went through a similar process as Jim Garrison and other researchers.

Please explain who Jim Garrison was.

Image: Jim Garrison

Oh yes, he was the district attorney of New Orleans. He is portrayed by Kevin Costner in the movie JFK. When you start to study the evidence you quickly find the official conclusion is a total fraud. The lies that have been told are insulting your intelligence. From one astonishment into the next. No one of course is going to read all 26 volumes of the Warren Report. That's exactly what Allen Dulles said. He was the former CIA director who was fired by Kennedy for the Bay of Pigs invasion. Then he is appointed by Johnson for the Warren Commission. I mean, how can you have a man who hated Kennedy, investigate his murder? That whole commission was full of Kennedy haters. Anyway, those who closely looked at the evidence would quickly find the Warren Report is all baloney. But in those days the words of these honorable men were sacred. The views of the government were hardly questioned.

Image: Allen Dulles

Ok, but how did you get in touch with the people who are now your partners?

Two years ago I accidentally discovered their website. The core of the story was the confession of a man who claimed to have fired the fatal shot from the grassy knoll. I started to read with extreme skepsis, but I discovered that this man had many details, which by the way fitted exactly with what I had learned over the years and deemed plausible. His name is James Files and he is serving a jail term for attempted murder on a policeman.

I was rather amazed that I didn't know his name , the more so because he had made his confession as long ago as 1994, and I was told the website had been up since 1995. When I entered the name James Files on the Internet, I found that 9 out of 10 articles tried to make it clear his story was totally incredible. I then set out to closely investigate all these criticisms and I came to the conclusion they were all superficial and didn't hold water.

Can you name an example?

Yeah sure! For example they said that the weapon Files claimed to have used, was more a pistol than a rifle and would have an enormous recoil. They said it "kicks like a mule". Therefore Files could never have seen what he said he had witnessed through the scope of his weapon. The first thing I did was sending an email to one of the gunshops I found on the Internet. I just acted as a potential customer and asked whether the Remington Fireball was a pleasant weapon. That man started advertising the weapon immediately. One of the most sophisticated guns ever made etcetera. When I inquired about the recoil, he said it was nice and steady. Ultimately I told him why I asked. He was quite amused and said that the alleged murder weapon of Lee Harvey Oswald had a lot more recoil. He even added that whoever said that the Fireball had big recoil, had a lot to learn about firearms.

I see, so you checked a lot of all the criticism?



Yes, all of it and it just didn't hold ground. So I got intrigued more and more by the confession of James Files.

What else did you check?

Much more, there was more than enough skepsis. Another statement was that Files would never have had the time to do all the things he said he did. He states that he has bitten the shell casing after the shot and left it there on the on the picket fence on the grassy knoll. Then he put the weapon back in his briefcase and turned his jacket inside, put it on and walked away. All the critics shout he would never had the time to do all that, because all the bystanders stormed to the knoll right after the shots, since that is where most bystanders had heard the shots coming from.

Yes, that's what I have always heard too.

It's because the conspiracy theorists are eager to point out that a shot came from the grassy knoll, in front of the president. They are right and that's why they say everyone ran towards the grassy knoll. That is true, but not immediately. Files says that everyone stood frozen and stunned and even the policemen looked as if they were waiting for someone to tell them what to do.

I was quickly able to determine that Files was right. In one of my photobooks there's a picture of the grassy knoll with the press bus in front of it. No soul on the knoll yet. This was the last vehicle in the motorcade, so it must have taken at least 30 seconds for the bus to reach that point. The president's limousine had almost come to a stop and the press bus still had to make a sharp turn of 120 degrees.

Image: The grassy knoll 27 seconds after the shots

What did you do next?

I called Bob Vernon, he is the man behind the website. In subsequent conversations he gave me more and more background information. I asked him why this information had not been published to the world yet. He told me that he had been dealing with major television networks on two separate occasions. On the last occasion, they were in full swing already for weeks, up to the editing in their studios. He showed me selections of all that footage. What I saw, was professionally made with typical American newscasters etcetera. It was obvious that money had not been an issue.

But both projects were suddenly cancelled from the very top. He explained to me it had everything to do with interference by the CIA. I won't bother you with the details, but it made me realize that the only way to get this done is to make a production with independent money. That's how I ended up being the investor for this project.

What are the conclusions of the film? What do we get to see?

I wish I could answer that in just one sentence. The first thing people want to know is: Who fired the shots and who were behind it? It can't be answered in two seconds. If you want to hear who did it as quickly as possible, my answer would be: A combination of CIA, Mafia, Texan oil-millionaires, anti Castro Cubans and high officials in the military and government. In effect, of all the different theories on who was behind it, our answer is: "All of the above", excluding the KGB and Castro. Those are disinfo stories, tossed in there by the CIA on purpose.

All those groups together? That does not sound very credible!

That I cannot help. It's not my fault that the public does not know that all these groups worked tightly together and were in fact sides of the same cube. But it is so clear. Everything roots back to the Bay of Pigs. All those groups worked in paramount on that and they all had a common interest to get Cuba back.

What about concrete persons?

Well, our investigation identifies 4 shooters, two of them are still alive. The other two have been murdered in the seventies. They are proven and documented hitmen who worked both for the CIA and the Chicago mafia family. Their names are James Files, Charles Nicoletti, John Roselli en Marshall Caifano. Their boss was the legendary Sam Giancana, the head of organised crime in Chicago. Moreover, we have two other participants on camera involved in the planning of the murder. They both support and corroborate the confession of James Files.

Image: Sam Giancana, Image: Johnny Roselli, Image: Charles Nicoletti

Who are they?

The other participants are Chauncey Holt and Tosh Plumlee. Both CIA contract operatives. Tosh Plumlee was a pilot and one of Chauncey Holt's specialties was counterfeiting and forgery of documents. Tosh Plumlee is still alive, Chauncey died a few years ago, but we have their testimonies on film. Chauncey also worked for mafiabosses like Pete Licavoli, the boss of Cleveland, and Meyer Lansky. Holt was one of the so called "three tramps". Three shabby dressed men who were arrested on Dealey Plaza. Photographers have taken 7 pictures of them. These men have always been the subject of intense and wild speculation. We show convincingly who they were: Chauncey Holt, Charles Rogers and Charles Harrelson. Charles Harrelson is a well known contract killer as well as the father of Woody Harrelson.

Image: Chauncey Holt Image: Charles Harrelson

The actor of Cheers?

Yes, he's now serving a life-time jail term for killing a judge.

Gee, that sounds interesting, but how do I know all this is the definite truth and not just a well planned fantasy story?

You're going too fast. I already said this is not a painting of a few strokes. First, this is not the final and full truth. The Kennedy Assassination is a big jigsaw puzzle. We have placed many pieces, but we don't claim to have all of them. For example, it is clear that there were more hitteams on Dealey Plaza, and we have only one. Possibly the three tramps were another hitteam, but we cannot determine whether Rogers and Harrelson were shooters. But even if so, there were also gunmen in the Texas Schoolbook Depository and we do not know who they were for sure. We have indications, but we will stay away from unsubstantiated or inconclusive evidence. Our motto is: We offer no conjecture or theory, only hard evidence.

How do you convince someone this is not a nice scam?

Yes, I'll get to that. What you have to look at first is the people who conduct this investigation. Zack Shelton is a name you won't know but he worked 28 years for the FBI. He spent most of his career on the Organised Crime Task Forces of Chicago and Kansas city. So he knows all these mob figures and put several of them behind bars. The movie Casino with Robert de Niro for example, is based on a true story and Zack has busted some of those characters. Do you remember the James Byrd dragging death, where three white guys dragged the colored guy to death behind a car?

Image: Zack Shelton

Yes, did they not get the death penalty?

Yes, Bush did that when he was still Governor of Texas, but that case was Zack's too. We are talking about someone with a sparkling background and impeccable career in law enforcement, who is unlikely to risk his good name with a "scam". But it gets better still: Zack has called upon and received help of over a dozen of his former FBI colleagues and they are certainly not rookies. Jim Wagner was head of the Organised Crime Task Force in Chicago, Art Pfizenmayer had the same job in San Diego, he is now CEO of a big casino. Michael Wacks was the undercover agent who busted Carlos Marcello. Much like they did John Gotti, with an undercover surveillance sting. Carlos Marcello was the mafiaboss of New Orleans, one of the most powerful ever. Michael's brother, Peter Wacks, led an investigation into the illegal activities of Jimmy Hoffa and his Teamster's pension fund. He was also awarded as the FBI's "best street agent". Well, I can go on like this, I am not yet halfway and the number of agents helping Zack is still growing. So everyone who wants to accuse us of a scam accuses these people also. Every single one of them worked 20 years or more for the FBI. O wait, I forgot to mention James W. Sibert. He was a World War II hero, a bomber pilot who did many raids over Germany. He received several awards for courage and spent 21 years in the FBI thereafter. As a special agent he was present at Kennedy's autopsy. Thank God he's still alive, he's 84 now, but he tells crystal clear, for the first time on camera, how Gerald Ford and Arlen Specter have tampered with the evidence. Arlen Specter is the artist who fabricated the infamous "single bullet theory". He is now a senator for Pennsylvania. Ford and Specter are two surviving men who sat on the Warren Commission. They both have written books in an attempt to confirm the lie about Lee Harvey Oswald. Ford wrote "Portrait of an Assassin" and Specter "Passion for Truth". It's just disgusting!

Image: Gerald Ford Image: Arlen Specter

You are talking about some important people here!

I don't care. Hitler was important too. Should I therefore deny he was bad? "If you do the crime, you do the time". And even that, they didn't do. I have befriended the ex-girl friend of Oswald and know exactly what kind of man he really was. He was a CIA spy, a patriot, who has been used and discarded like trash. They duped him by telling him to infiltrate the plot and prevent the assassination. Very clever actually, if you think about it. It's the only way to get your patsy at the right place at the right time. And Lee thought he could sabotage the hit, right till the end. That's when he fully realized he had been duped. The truth is he was a real hero. And those crooks keep pounding their lies until this very day. They know better of course. Yep, it makes me angry. If you repeat a lie over and over, the public will swallow it, especially if it's told by people of authority.

OK, so the investigators are men of professional background, but that's still no guarantee they found the truth!

No that is correct, but I had not finished yet. You asked if it could be a scam? Then you first have to know that the original lead on James Files came from the FBI. Not from a tabloid reporter or something. The tip was given to Joe West, a private investigator, who was working on a lawsuit to exhumate JFK's body. He wanted to prove that Kennedy was hit from the front. That already indicates that Joe was sincere. A new and independent autopsy would prove sure as hell that the first was a total fraud.

But Joe West has never heard a full confession from James Files. Files didn't want to talk. Only if Joe could arrange immunity for him, he would think about it. During that time Joe had to go in hospital for heart surgery. The operation itself was a big success, right after he was straight up in bed again, drinking a coke and talking your ears off. Then out of nowhere a complication arose, he went into a coma and never came out of it. With his death, his exhumation suit also died. We all think Joe was murdered by an overdose of the wrong medication. I'll spare you the details, but the attending doctor is still to be found for example. Joe's death is one of three reasons why James Files decided to tell his story to Bob Vernon, who took over from Joe.

What were the other two reasons?

Save it for later, I first need to finish this. James Files finally confessed to Vernon. Files says he acted on orders of his mentor Charles Nicoletti. Nicoletti was one of Giancana's most trusted hitmen. Files was the driver and bodyguard for Nicoletti. Six months before the assassination Nicoletti informed Files about the contract on Kennedy and that he and Johnny Roselli were to take part in it. Originally Files was only ordered to drive the weapons to Dallas, test fire them and explore the area. All orders came from Sam Giancana and the CIA. Files had been recruited for the CIA by David Atlee Phillips. This man was a spider in the web on the part of the CIA for the planning of the hit. His name pops up in almost every covert CIA operation, including the coup in Chile that left Allende dead and brought Pinochet to power. Phillips was also the CIA handler of Lee Harvey Oswald. His star rose to CIA director of covert operations for the Western Hemisphere.

Image: David Atlee Phillips

I won't sum up all the details, you can find them all on the website, but Files drove to Dallas a week before. On the morning of the assassination he met with Roselli and Nicoletti. He did not know how they had arrived in Dallas, nor did he ask. The only thing Roselli told him is that he had arrived on a military airplane.

But our other participants, Chauncey Holt and Tosh Plumlee, explain exactly how Roselli and Nicoletti came to Dallas. Tosh Plumlee was the pilot who flew Roselli the night before and Chauncey Holt had driven with Nicoletti all the way from the Grace Ranch in Arizona. That ranch was owned by Pete Licavoli. It is a fact that Plumlee, Holt and Files did not know each other, yet they all say the same thing and corroborate each other. If you say this is a scam, you say that these three men put it together and subsequently fooled a team of experienced FBI agents.

And me too of course. I threw my good money in there without looking? Or you could argue that these FBI men are part of the scam and risk their reputation with a nonsense report to Ashcroft. I trust you see this is far more unlikely than this being the simple truth. A scam involving so many people would fall apart sooner or later. I challenge anyone to shoot holes in it. We'll shake hands with the first one who can catch us in a lie. We are not talking about just someone who writes a book about JFK's alleged cocaine usage, which cannot be substantiated by the way. We are talking about world class investigators here, who check and double check everything. It's actually amazing that cocaine story is front page news and ours is not yet.

But according to you, the JFK assassination was also a scam involving many people. Why then has that not fallen apart yet?

That HAS fallen apart! How many do still believe the Warren Report? A majority of 90 % believes it is a lie. That's why that movie JFK was such a blockbuster. But by lack of hard evidence the lie has never been disproven. That's why they can keep it up.

You've got a point I guess, but what about that fourth shooter? So far I count three.

Yes, good question, the fourth shooter is Marshall Caifano. We did not get his name from Files. Giancana, Nicoletti and Roselli have all been murdered in the seventies. Coincidentally just before they were called to testify for the Church Committee and the House Select Committee on Assassinations. That was a second investigation into the murders of JFK and his brother RFK.

Image: Marshall Caifano

Files, just like many other mafia men, has a code not to talk about people that are still alive. He also claims to know the killer of officer J.D. Tippit.

Who was Tippit?

He was a cop that was killed 45 minutes after Kennedy. Lee Harvey Oswald was also charged with that murder. According to Files the real killer is still alive.

Ok, but how did you find Caifano?

Zack was given a name by colleague Jack O' Rourke. The name was Joe Granata, a prisoner in Wyoming who used to run with Charles Nicoletti. Granata has been a credible witness for the government. His testimony has sent several criminals to prison. Joe Granata has never given unreliable information. He told Zack that Nicoletti had told him on two occasions that Nicoletti, Roselli, Marshall Caifano and Jimmy Sutton, were the "hitteam op Dealey Plaza"

Is that on camera?

No, on audiotape. It's a phone conversation, because no camera was allowed in that prison. Anyway, Granata confirms the exact story of James Files. The strong part is that James Files was James Sutton in the sixties, that is his real name. He changed it later to James Files. But Granata also adds a new name. Caifano is 92 and still alive. That's a good explanation that he was not mentioned by Files. I can't help it, but I have some respect for the man. He has his own codes. He killed a lot of people of course, but in a way he's also a hero. Without him we would never have known the truth. Compare him with Arlen Specter and I'm not sure who the bigger criminal is.

Ok, for Files, Nicoletti and Roselli you have more than one source, but for Caifano only one?

Hold on, Zack never walks on thin ice. We also have Michael Corbitt. He just wrote a bestseller with the nephew and godson of Sam Giancana of the same name. Double Deal, check it, I hear it's good. Corbitt was a courier for Giancana. He testifies on camera that Caifano has bragged to him that he was on Dealey Plaza "when history was made".

But not that he was a shooter?

No, unfortunately, you can't win them all. I rather would have seen we had done more trouble to approach Caifano. Zack has called him, but he soon turned aggressive. Caifano's wife said to talk to her son Richard Caifano, he is a lawyer in Chicago. I was very much in favour of making a deal with Caifano to tell us what he knew in exchange for publication after his death. After all, he is 92 and somehow these guys are proud of their hidden place in history. Maybe I was naïve, but no shot is always a miss. So I sent Richard Caifano an email with exactly that proposal. Didn't get an answer. His secretary had already said he had nothing to say to me.

Yeah, that's to be expected!

That chance was big of course, but now he is implicated while he's still alive and the chance he will say anything is as good as gone. Therefore



I thought it worth to try it. Also because I belong to the school that finds the truth more important than justice. The public needs to know these things are actually happening in the so called democratic United States. Only then you will be able to prevent it in the future. If it could happen then, it can happen now. I blame the pawns that fired the shots much less than the ones that ordered it. And they have escaped their penalties anyway. They will always have the pawns. When these pawns, like James Files, open their books endangering their own lives, I would almost give them an award. Probably debatable, but that's my view.

So you are actually taking part in the investigation yourself?

O yes, I can't keep my fingers from the cookie jar. For some things I have more time and knowledge than Zack and his associates. Searching the Internet for example. Everything is now published on the web. The whole Warren Report, the hearings, articles, interviews, entire books even. Once you know how to search you have it at your fingertips. I have given Zack some leads that really led somewhere. Moreover, you can now communicate with everyone in the world at no cost. Doesn't matter if they are in Sydney or Los Angeles.

What about erasing those records?

O yeah, that's a good one. Real funny too. Files says he was in the 82 nd second airborne in Laos. He says he was part of a operation called "White Star". So there should be records of Files in the 82 nd airborne, or Sutton as his name was then. But there weren't any. Bob then hired the historian of de 82 nd airborne. John Grady was his name, he died last year. But he has ultimately proven that Files was telling the truth. Jim Marrs also discovered something.

Jim Marrs?

Yes, He is on our project too. He wrote Crossfire, the book that was the basis for the movie JFK. He was a soldier too in Vietnam and had never heard of White Star. But when he told Colonel Fletcher Prouty - The man portrayed by Donald Sutherland, or Mr. X in JFK - Prouty confirmed the existence of this operation

Image: Jim Marrs

What was so funny?

Well, when that man Brady was investigating in 1998, he received a telephone call from a Secret Service agent: Why are you communicating with James Files? Like he didn't know, ha ha. Of course Brady simply explained and that agent told him that "The President and his staff are very concerned about James Files. He is considered a threat to national security". The President was Clinton at the time. In 1995 the FBI has declared Files "not credible". But the President and his staff are still worried about this "liar". That's what I found funny. You know what's funny too? The FBI has indeed interviewed Files. One of their smarter questions was how Files could prove his association with Charles Nicoletti. Files gave them a dozen people who could confirm that. Among others Marshall Caifano, mind you. That was in 1995, long before we discovered Caifano's role in Dallas. None of those men have ever been approached. Instead they proclaim Files is "non credible". The authorities are still covering this up. Some people ask me why we can do what the government has failed to do despite millions of tax dollars. There's your answer. The government has been trying to cover up, what we are trying to expose. Maybe difficult to accept, but if you make the switch, everything falls into place.

Why has Files made his confession? Isn't this very incriminating for him?

Yes, you would come back on that. The first reason is Joe West. He thinks to know for sure that Joe was murdered for his digging into this case. Mainly because of his suit to exhume JFK. Moreover, there was a good chemistry between Files and West, they liked each other, but Joe has never heard the full confession of Files .

Image: James Files and Joe West

The second reason is that Files has turned religious . Born again Christian they say over there. An element of clearing his conscience also plays a role.

The third reason is that both Files and Bob Vernon had received clear threats to stop with all of this. Those threats came from organised crime as well as the government. To name just a few examples: Vernon has been shot at from a car, while barbecuing in his garden and Files received a message from a mob lawyer to "keep quiet and lay down by your doggy bowl". Bob's proposal to Files was then: "If they want to take us out, let's leave them something for history!" Files has stared in silence thru the window for a minute, according to Bob the longest minute of his life. Finally Files turned around and said: Ok, bring in the cameras tomorrow!

There is a fourth reason and that is that James Files thinks he will never be tried for JFK. He knows the powers behind it and they have too much too loose. I'm afraid that Files is right again.

By the way, all three participants before our cameras have something of remorse. They have been recruited for these jobs under disguise of patriotism, but began to doubt whether it was all so correct what they did.

So if I listen to you, you don't expect much from Ashcroft either?

A diplomatic answer would be let's wait and see, but an honest answer is No. We won't get any reaction at all or a bullshit standard letter that the matter has been looked into extensively and this is insufficient to justify re-opening the case.

Image: John Ashcroft

Why so pessimistic?

I am not at all pessimistic. At least for getting the truth to the surface. After all we didn't need the justice department to uncover what we have so far. I don't expect much of Ashcroft, because I am convinced that every president since Kennedy, except Carter maybe, has known exactly that Dallas was one big coup and the Warren Report one big lie to fool the American public.

So Bush knows that too?

Don't open my mouth about Bush. His dad was up to his neck in this. That is my personal opinion. Don't connect that to our production. We don't mention him there.

Yes, but now it's getting interesting!

Ok, there are numerous indications that Bush senior has a lot to hide in this case, but no conclusive evidence. That's why I want to stick to the hard facts and confessions.

Nevertheless I would like to come back on that.

Alright, save it for another time and consider it my personal opinion. Ask yourself first why George W. has just postponed the declassification of files about past presidents. He turns back an earlier decision of Clinton with that. What were we talking about?

About Ashcroft!

Yes, the pressure to make something happen has to come from the public, mobilized by the media. Just like with the movie JFK. If you saw how that movie was attacked, even before it was released, you start to see the big picture. But it became a blockbuster, because it offered a more plausible alternative. This despite the fact that it was not presented as the definite truth, but rather as a mix of facts and fiction. That is the difference with our film. We come with names, evidence, facts and documents. But Oliver Stone's movie was instrumental in establishing the Assassinations Records Review Board, but they didn't produce anything significant either. It was shut down in 1998 and the CIA has never released all the files.

So according to you this was much bigger than commonly thought?

Sure, if you think about it, that's the only logical explanation we still don't have the truth. And that while 9 of 10 Americans do not believe the official government position. Johnson had locked all the files on this case until the year 2039. The reason is "national security". Every intelligent person can see there is no national security interest to keep this case closed for over 40 years. We are talking about the security of the ones who did it.

But who were those actually?

We have no complete answers, but you can at least include Johnson, Hoover, Nixon, Texan oilmen like Sid Richardson, Clint Murchison and H.L. Hunt. Those were the richest Americans of that time. The night before the murder, there was a party on Murchison's estate. All these gentlemen gathered in a private meeting room there. They are all mentioned in our program. The people who have helped with the cover up are of course complicit too. We already covered Ford and Specter. Insofar as Warren Commission members had no high positions, they got them later. Most of them have been rewarded with splendid careers. It's all so crystal clear if you think a few steps bigger.

Image: Nixon Image: Hoover Image: Johnson

Is that not a problem for acceptance? I mean, lots of people are scared to even think that!

Unfortunately you are probably right. The average citizen has maybe a problem to switch that button. Many Americans can hardly accept their own elected government is simply lying to them. But the evidence lies on the table. Likewise they don't believe the CIA and mafia are working together. They pay their taxes to fund the CIA in order to protect society against enemies and criminals. Then you don't expect them to go into business with organised crime. However, the proof is as hard as a diamond.

O yes? Could you explain?

The mafiabosses involved in this were Sam Giancana of Chicago, Santos Trafficante of Florida and Carlos Marcello of New Orleans. Those three have provided their gunmen in paramount with the CIA. All three hated both Kennedy brothers, actually their very existence was threatened by the Kennedy's. It has now been documented that they worked closely together with the CIA. They are exactly the men who assisted the CIA in the plots to assassinate Fidel Castro. That has all become public in the seventies during the investigations on intelligence and assassinations. You can only guess what we don't know yet. The brother of Giancana has written a bestseller biography on him. Giancana explains perfectly how his organization and the CIA were "two sides of the same coin". He says "I have done more deals with the CIA than I have time to tell you". By the way, in that book he also says that Marcello had sent Charles Harrelson to Dealey Plaza.

Image: Carlos Marcello Image: Santo Trafficante

But it appears that your scenario is the mob did it.

That is a wrong impression. The mafia supplied their personnel. That personnel was already half mafia, half CIA. The planning was done by their bosses and the CIA, financed by the Texan oil tycoons. Where the plan originated or who proposed it first, is unclear, but what is clear is that high government officials and military people went along with it. All those generals were in General Cabell's house, watching JFK's funeral on television. With a beer and all that. They were not even present at his funeral. Cabell had also been fired by Kennedy and his brother Earle was the mayor of Dallas.

Image: General Charles P. Cabell

The mafia of course, doesn't have the power either to cover-up the murder of a president and rig the American public.

You were talking about the three tramps. One of them is the father Woody Harrelson? What is the evidence for that?

Oh, that's very simple. Chauncey Holt was another one of the three tramps, he tells his whole story and confirms Harrelson. The days before he drove with Charles Nicoletti to Dallas and delivered Nicoletti at the Cabana hotel. Those orders came from Pete Licavoli. But he also had instructions from the CIA to deliver handguns and fake ID's on the parking lot at the railroad yard behind the picket fence. He was told he would meet with Charles Harrelson and Charles Rogers there, as well as a radical Cuban exile, Homer Echevarria. These instructions came from an undercover CIA man in the Coca Cola Company. Philip Twombly, a totally unknown name in the JFK research community. Chauncey's tale is as beautiful as stunning No one knows it yet. It shows perfectly how the CIA operates in such jobs. They send several teams that know nothing of each other. "Need to know" is what they call it. Or "compartmentalized". That's why Files and Chauncey say it looked like "old boys home" on Dealey Plaza. All familiar faces, but they had no clue what their business was there. Among other people, Files mentions Orlando Bosch and Frank Sturgis, one of the later Watergate burglars, Chauncey mentions Luis Posada Carriles. Posada is a notorious anti-Castro Cuban, who is currently in a Panama jail for the latest foiled attempt on Fidel Castro's life. That happened in 2000. He was caught with 3 accomplices with bags of explosives during a Latin summit where Castro would speak. I guess you never heard of that, did you?

Image: Frank Sturgis aka Frank Fiorini

No nothing!

I thought so, you know why? Because this is not news that the Bush administration can use. But if you discover who those guys are, it will drop your mouth wide open. In 1976 Posada was convicted in Venezuela together with Orlando Bosch, for blowing up a Cuban airline jet. It left all 73 passengers dead. But he "escapes" from his Caracas cell in 1985, to surface in El Salvador that same year under another name, Ramon Medina. He gets that identity from the CIA and he comes to assist his CIA classmate Felix Rodriguez in the Iran Contra operations. Rodriguez is another veteran of operation 40 and a personal friend of Bush senior. That is well documented.

Image: George Bush and Felix Rodriguez

It's amazing what you discover when investigating JFK. You start to understand why so many witness have been murdered. It's incredible. Or do you think it's fine when a convicted terrorist, killing 73 citizens, can run free to do more dirty tricks for the CIA?

Thatsounds pretty disturbing, yes.

Image: Luis Posada Carriles

Yes, check it if you wish! You'll also find that they are still trying to kill Castro. This Orlando Bosch by the way - his nickname is "Dr. Death" - is released in 1987 under diplomatic pressure by Otto Reich, the then US ambassador for Venezuela.. Reich is an avid anti Castro Cuban and he has just been appointed assistant Secretary of State under Colin Powell.

Image: Otto Reich, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs

Some of these Cubans were also arrested for Watergate. Watergate has never been investigated because Ford gave Nixon a presidential pardon. Nixon had made sure to replace Spiro Agnew by Ford as his Vice President. And as you recall, Ford was also a Warren Commission member. The official story is that the Watergate burglars broke in to place some bugs. But that is not believed by everyone. You don't need 7 men to place a bug and those burglars were all CIA men tracing back to Dealey Plaza. E. Howard Hunt worked together with David Atlee Phillips and it has been proven he was in Dallas that day. Just like Frank Sturgis. His real name was Frank Fiorini and he was a lieutenant for Giancana. Martinez, Gonzalez and Barker were also operation 40 members, anti Castro Cuban exiles like Posada and Rodriguez. There seems to be a connection between Watergate and Dallas and lots of researchers think the Watergate break in had nothing to do with listening devices but was done to steal incriminating documents files exposing the conspiracy of the JFK assassination. Unfortunately this remains speculation since the case was closed by Ford and his pardon.

Image: Felix Rodriguez

It is the same bunch popping up again and again. They all go back to the Bay of Pigs. Think again about the "War on Terror", they have their own terrorists too, but you never hear about those. The art of suppression. They hold back so much about 9/11 too. Through the media you can control public opinion. David Atlee Phillips was a propaganda specialist and has said to James Files something he still recalls: I can kill more people with my typewriter, than you running around with your shotgun. I can go on like this forever. It's all connected. I now understand what Deep Throat meant when he said to Woodward : You have no idea how big this is!

Could you explain who Deep Throat was. Not everyone knows that.

Yes, he was the anonymous source that fed Woodward and Bernstein with information. They were the journalists that broke the Watergate scandal.

Ok, we were in Dealey Plaza?

Yes, we were talking about Chauncey. Chauncey didn't even know that Nicoletti would be a shooter, those are things you don't talk about on such assignments. Chauncey did not fire a shot, but he is actually our strongest witness, because he still has all the documents to backup his



story. Including the letters of Pete Licavoli and Meyer Lansky. You can see immediately those handwritings match with known letters of those two But the records on Files' past have all been erased by the CIA. Initially we wanted to call the program "The man who was never born".

How do you know they have been erased?

Later, that's interesting too, but let me first finish Harrelson. Chauncey had delivered his stuff to Harrelson. This Twombly had told him that he was to take part in an anti Castro demonstration, but there was no such demonstration there. At any rate, when problems would arise, he was to report back to a boxcar with number 22. Well, when Chauncey heard the shots ring out, he saw that as a problem and he raced for the boxcar. It was a wagon that appeared to be sealed from the outside, but it could be opened if you knew better.

When he arrived, Rogers and Harrelson were already there. It didn't take long for them to hear police and other people searching on the outside, but it took very long before the boxcar was finally opened, since it looked closed from the outside. They then identified themselves as agents of the tobacco and liquor agency, say the forerunner of the DEA. They said they were undercover on a job to catch smugglers. The fake ID's were made by Chauncey himself. By the way he also made the Alek Hidell card for Oswald. The Dallas cops didn't really know what to make of it and they were therefore escorted to the police office for questioning. There they have been released through the backdoor. That is why they don't look arrested at all on those pictures. They were just escorted. For the cops, they were just "colleagues"

Chauncey was pretty distressed with the situation as you can also see on those photographs. But Harrelson was pretty lame with it, he even seemed to find it somewhat funny. That can also be seen on the pictures, Chauncey suspected he may have been "coked up", as he put it.

Image: The three tramps: Rogers, Harrelson and Holt

They don't look like tramps either.

No, they are too nicely dressed and too well groomed for real bums. That's what triggered all that speculation. They have nice haircuts and are clean shaven. Actually they were told to dress like workmen, so they could blend in with railroad workers

There are no arrest photo's for these men in the police archives, nor were their fingerprints taken. Of course this should be custom with any arrest, and certainly in connection to the murder of a president. In 1992 the so called arrest records surface. They produce only written records of three men. Without mugshots and fingerprints of course. A child can see these men are not the three tramps. No pictures of these three men from around 1963 are available. Otherwise you could compare them with the three tramps. A friend of mine always says: It's staring you in the face.

Image: Under arrest?

So the police was also part of the plot?

Not all of them of course, but Sheriff Bill Decker and captain Will Fritz for sure. Corrupt like hell, which is also very clear if you read the autobiography of deputy sheriff Roger Craig. That's why Dallas was the perfect place. The lion's den for Kennedy, full of right wing and wealthy extremists. Jack Ruby worked for Giancana and was a welcome guest at the Dallas police, friendly with over half of the cops. Most of them were frequent visitors of his nightclub. They also let him in the basement to finish Oswald. Just look at how captain Fritz makes room for Ruby to shoot Oswald. He does not even look back if Ruby jumps out. "I know nothing".

Image: Ruby shoots Oswald (Captain Fritz not in picture)

So your only confirmation for Harrelson is the story of Holt?.

No, oh no, there's more. When Harrelson was arrested for the murder he is now in jail for, he has said that he could clarify the Kennedy murder, or 11/22/63 as he called it, and he had been involved in it himself. Shortly after, he retracted his statement with the excuse that he had been using cocaine.

Image: Charles Harrelson compared with the "tall tramp"

And then we have Lois Gibson's identification. Lois Gibson works for the Houston police and is probably the best forensic artist in the world. She has the highest percentage of solved crimes based on composition sketches She just has been awarded by the Guinness book of Records for that. She knows everything about facial recognition. If you see her full presentation in our program, you have no doubts anymore that the three tramps are indeed Rogers , Holt and Harrelson.

Who was Rogers?

Wait a second, I forgot to tell about Don Ervin. That's a famous criminal attorney from Houston and he is also appearing in our program. He has represented both Files and Harrelson. When he saw the picture of the tramps for the first time he said: O my God, it's him!

Mmm, and Rogers?

Rogers was CIA and a childhood friend of Harrelson. Nobody knows where he is. If he is still alive, he is still wanted for the murder of his parents. That happened in 1965. He killed them and then chopped them to pieces in the bath tub and put them in the freezer. Probably to buy time and arrange for his leaving the country. To prevent the smell of decomposing bodies, you know. When the police found the bodies, they first thought that a hog had been slaughtered. Until they saw the heads of course. So Rogers is by no means a nice man. It looks like he killed his parents because they found out about his role in Dallas, possibly through the tramp photos. Anyway, the case is still open and unsolved for the Houston Police.

Amazing!

Yes, but Harrelson is alive and everyone knows where he is. It would be nice if he would also open up like James Files. You see, enough can still be done to solve the case. Posada Carriles was on Dealey Plaza and is also alive. But the government does nothing. Strange not?

Yeah, by the way, that story about the shell casing, That sound rather weird to me.

You mean that Files has bitten it and left it there?

Image: John Rademacher found the casing near the picket fence

Yes, I mean, who does that as a professional killer?

To tell you the truth, I would almost have wanted he had not done that, because it sounds incredible indeed. It's the biggest target for the critics. But you have to keep in mind that Files was 21 years old. He had been killing enough people In Laos and Vietnam, so he was used to that. A guy like that can develop a cockiness, that normal people cannot readily imagine. Then again, he was young enough not to use his brains. Now that he's old and mature he says: It was stupid, but I did that! In addition he hated Kennedy. He held him responsible for the Bay of Pigs failure, where he lost a lot of friends. He took pride in his kill shot and already had a habit for leaving a trademark. He said he always bit his bullet and that the taste of gunpowder was better than coffee.

That casing was been found in 1987, at a depth in the ground consistent with a time since 1963. It has received very little attention in the media. Some small article in a local newspaper. James Files gave his confession in 1994. When Bob heard that story about his shell casing he vaguely recalled a shell had been found. Files then said: "If it is mine you will be able to recognize it for my teeth marks are on it. The end will be oval not round." It is practically impossible that Files could have known this from the media, because nothing was said about dent marks. Even John Rademacher who found that shell, did not know what the indents were. Until then he had guessed they were "ejection marks". Bob contacted Rademacher and had the casing examined by a professor in orthodontology. This professor has certified that they were indeed human teeth marks. James Files says that if they really want to solve the JFK murder they can simply compare the dent marks with his dental records. But they don't. He claims the FBI has those. Do you understand now why our investigators are RETIRED FBI agents?

Yes, but I think the casing story will be met with skepsis.

Yes, that's why I said he better had not done it. It would be easier if he had only done things that are easy to believe, but I can't help that the facts are not always obvious and credible. You've got to know something else too. A dating test was done on that casing, which indicates the casing is indeed from the 1963 timeframe The headstamp is also consistent with a manufacturing date from that period. It is an important piece of physical evidence. Maybe we can even take some DNA from it, but that's along shot I would say. .

Yes, that would be a killer!

The casing is just like the other so called implausibilities. All critics who attack James Files, at least agree that he is a "good liar". My question then is: Why does a good liar invent a story with implausibilities? A liar wants be believed, right? Why then make your story implausible? They also forget that if Files is a hoax, Tosh Plumlee, Joe Granata and Chauncey Holt are also hoaxes. But they have been used as credible witnesses for the government in several cases.

Image: Tosh Plumlee

Yes, Well, I think Nicoletti would never have left that bullet.

No, exactly. He would never have permitted Files either. Some people say that James Files knows an awful lot of details, they can't deny Files was indeed the bodyguard for Nicoletti. But, so they say, Files is agrandizing himself, he just heard the whole story from Nicoletti who actually took the shot form the knoll. Yeah, and then Nicoletti left that bullet? That casing is actually more proof that Files is not lying. He was the only one, immature enough to do that.

Was that casing found where Files said he left it?

No, Files said he left on the fence and it was found in the ground a few yards away. Maybe one of the backup people took it and threw it away when he realized it wasn't smart to walk around with evidence. Something like that.

Files also claims he was asked at the last moment to take part in the hit. That's criticized a lot too.

Yes, Nicoletti asked him that morning at 10:30. Until then, Files was not supposed to be a shooter. That decision came from Nicoletti and Nicoletti only. But he had a good reason. Roselli got cold feet. He was aware that part of the CIA wanted the hit cancelled at the eleventh hour. He was afraid that if they went through with it, they would take an enormous risk Giancana and Nicoletti wanted the hit executed, so with one shooter less, Nicoletti asked Files to serve as his backup. Files was only to shoot if it became extremely necessary. The shots were supposed to come from behind and hit Kennedy in the head, but if Nicoletti would miss, Files had to finish the job from behind the fence.

Image: Kennedy after the impact of the shot from James Files

But Harrelson was also in that area!

Yes, but Nicoletti probably didn't know that. I explained that before. They sent in more teams unaware of each other. When someone is caught they can't rat on each other. That's how it's done. "Need to know"

So there is room for improvisation?

Yes, you can't prevent that. You are dealing with people and people make mistakes. Everyone assumes this was a perfectly and meticulously planned hit, but in fact many things went wrong. Nicoletti and Holt arrived only that morning from Arizona. They had car trouble and a storm causing their delay. They could have been too late as well. And if it would have rained the whole party was off, the bubble top of the limousine would then have been on. The shot of Files was in fact one big screw-up. Nicoletti was actually angry with Files, he thought that Files had fired too soon. Because of that, the Zapruder film had to be put lock and barrel, because everyone would see clearly that Kennedy was hit from the front. Other films have been taken by the FBI. But that could not happen with the Zapruder film. That's why it was kept from the public for 14 years. It was bought by Time Life. You would expect the film would be big news and go all over the world. But no, they put it in the vault. It's so clear, looking back. If the film would have gone public, no one would have believed the Warren Commission. This also illustrates the power of the CIA with the media. When you have the media you can make the public believe what you want them to believe.

Image: The impact of the shot : "Back and to the left"

Image: JFK's press secretary Malcolm Kilduff describes impact of the bullet

What else went wrong?

Well, the fact that Oswald was captured alive. The original plan was to kill him as the "fleeing assassin". So something went wrong there. Oswald could have blown off the lids and spill the beans. Maybe he has done so, but the records of his interrogations disappeared. How much clearer do you want it? Thus Ruby was ordered to silence Oswald.

Image: Lee Harvey Oswald

Furthermore it was not intended Holt, Harrelson and Rogers to be captured. But when you have the highest authorities to cover up the mistakes, than you can get away with a lot.

Anything else?

Well, there were way too many shots. Entire fusillades and too many misses. Oswald could only have fired three shots in such a short time with that old rifle. That's why that whole magic bullet theory is such a joke. A child can see that's not true. And of course Arlen Specter saw it himself. He should be between four walls. He is, but the walls are of his senate office. When I see that I ask myself why I pay my parking fines.

And of course many people have been killed, who saw the wrong things or knew too much. When I have to list those examples we'll be still talking tomorrow. Actually it is a miracle, they got away with it.

It is almost incomprehensible what you say.

Maybe, but this was just a coup d'etat that was kept hidden with a stronghold on the media. And also with kill power. That day , democracy was hit hard and the connection with the present day is easy to make. That's why it is still important. Those people who say that it is long ago, history actually, do not realize how it has changed history and the democratic process. Right up to today. In addition, it is not only about the death of JFK, but also the dozens of innocent citizens that were murdered over the years, just because they knew something, Not to mention their heirs and families. Even now, people that present inside information are still being threatened. Is that history?

I will tell you something else, I forgot, but it illustrates what a theatre show this Warren Commission was. Chauncey Holt relates that two of his CIA superiors were Joseph Ball and Frank Belcher. They were business partners in California. Joseph Ball was a big shot lawyer, who also served on the Warren Commission. Check it, he has interviewed several witnesses. At some point Chauncey was told by his parents that FBI agents had come to their home, looking for Chauncey. That worried Chauncey, so he called Frank Belcher. Belcher then called Joe Ball, who was in Washington for the Warren Commission. He reported back to Chauncey "not to worry", but just to make sure, they moved him and some other people to a CIA safe house in Acapulco. Out of reach for the Commission. It was a splendour holiday mansion that Ball and Belcher owned there. I can assure this information is known to only very few people.

Are you never concerned yourself to publicize this information?

That's a question I have heard before. But No, I have only made much of it possible, but many more people are involved in this. You have to share the information, that way you are safer. The film is done and the website is there for the world to see. Jim Garrison said: If the CIA can't kill you anymore, they will resort to discreditation.

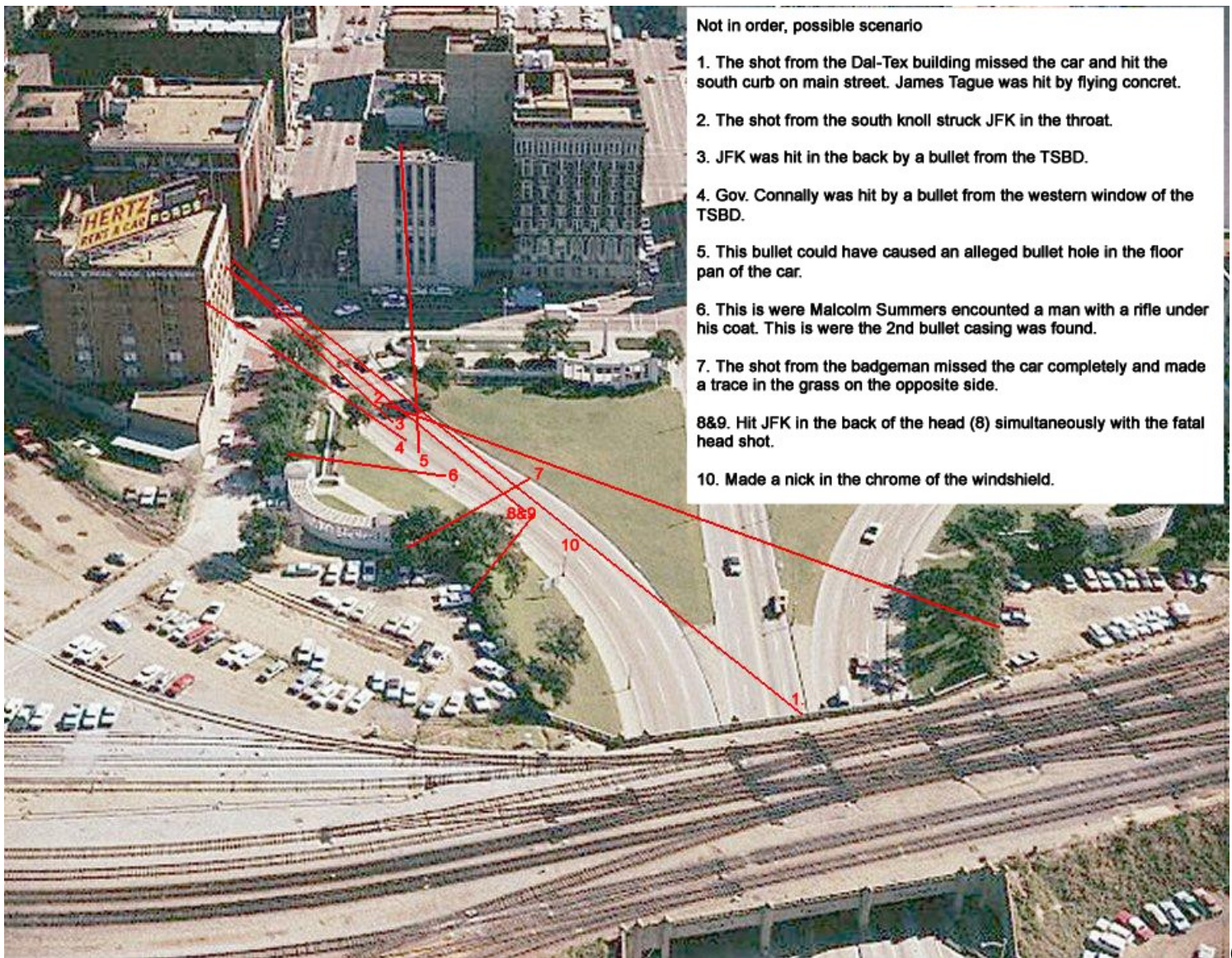
But I am curious to see how they will discredit their own FBI agents and manage to paint this story as a fairytale. The key to the truth is the media. They will have to break it.

It has never happened before that a group of impeccable FBI agents have presented their report to the attorney general, full of hard evidence and confessions of actual participants, that demolish the official version of this case. It has never happened before that four actual gunmen have been identified in the crime of the century. Please explain why that is not news.

- End -

Source: <http://jfkmurdersolved.com/interview.htm>





Not in order, possible scenario

1. The shot from the Dal-Tex building missed the car and hit the south curb on main street. James Tague was hit by flying concret.
2. The shot from the south knoll struck JFK in the throat.
3. JFK was hit in the back by a bullet from the TSBD.
4. Gov. Connally was hit by a bullet from the western window of the TSBD.
5. This bullet could have caused an alleged bullet hole in the floor pan of the car.
6. This is were Malcolm Summers encountered a man with a rifle under his coat. This is were the 2nd bullet casing was found.
7. The shot from the badgeman missed the car completely and made a trace in the grass on the opposite side.
- 8&9. Hit JFK in the back of the head (8) simultaneously with the fatal head shot.
10. Made a nick in the chrome of the windshield.

source: <http://www.jfkmurdersolved.com/dpmap63.htm>

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Probable location of alleged Kennedy assassins James E. Files, Johnny Roselli, and Charles Nicoletti on November 22, 1963

(Source: <http://www.jfkmurdersolved.com/dpmap63.htm>)



# JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION BODY COUNTS (Convenient Deaths)

## 1963 - 1976

In the three year period following the assassination many witnesses died - mostly of unnatural causes. Many rumors crawling around about the high death rate during these years. They are supported by the mostly suspicious circumstances the victims died under. For an unknown shooter or even shooters, all these deaths have one thing in common: they are very convenient to those assassins since these witnesses took their knowledge with them into the grave.

Date	Name	Connection with case	Cause of death
11/63	Karyn Kupicinet	Tv host's daughter who was overheard telling of JFK's death prior to 11/22/63	Murdered
12/63	Jack Zangretti	Expressed foreknowledge of Ruby shooting Oswald	Gunshot Victim
2/64	Eddy Benavides	Lookalike brother to Tippit shooting witness, Domingo Benavides	Gunshot to head
2/64	Betty MacDonald*	Former Ruby employee who alibied Warren Reynolds shooting suspect.	Suicide by hanging in Dallas Jail
3/64	Bill Chesher	Thought to have information linking Oswald and Ruby	Heart attack
3/64	Hank Killam*	Husband of Ruby employee, knew Oswald acquaintance	Throat cut
4/64	Bill Hunter*	Reporter who was in Ruby's apartment on 11/24/63	Accidental shooting by policeman
5/64	Gary Underhill*	CIA agent who claimed Agency was involved	Gunshot in head ruled suicide
5/64	Hugh Ward*	Private investigator working with Guy Banister and David Ferrie	Plane crash in Mexico
5/64	DeLesseps Morrison*	New Orleans Mayor	Passenger in Ward's plane
8/64	Teresa Norton*	Ruby employee	Fatally shot
6/64	Guy Banister*	ex-FBI agent in New Orleans connected to Ferrie, CIA, Carlos Marcello & Oswald	Heart attack
9/64	Jim Koethe*	Reporter who was in Ruby's apartment on 11/24/63	Blow to neck
9/64	C.D. Jackson	"Life" magazine senior Vice-president who bought Zapruder film and locked it away	Unknown
10/64	Mary Pinchot	JFK "special" friend whose diary was taken by CIA chief James Angleton after her death	Murdered
1/65	Paul Mandal	"Life" writer who told of JFK turning to rear when shot in throat	Cancer
3/65	Tom Howard*	Ruby's first lawyer, was in Ruby's apartment on 11/24/63	Heart attack
5/65	Maurice Gatlin*	Pilot for Guy Banister	Fatal fall
8/65	Mona B. Saenz*	Texas Employment clerk who interviewed Oswald	Hit by Dallas bus
?/65	David Goldstein	Dallasite who helped FBI trace Oswald's pistol	Natural causes
9/65	Rose Cheramie*	Knew of assassination in advance, told of riding to Dallas with Cubans	Hit/run victim
11/65	Dorothy Kilgallen*	Columnist who had private interview with Ruby, pledged to "break" JFK case	Drug overdose
11/65	Mrs. Earl Smith*	Close friend to Dorothy Kilgallen, died two days after columnist, may have kept Kilgallen's notes	Cause unknown
12/65	William Whaley*	Cab driver who reportedly drove Oswald to Oak Cliff (The only Dallas taxi driver to die on duty)	Motor collision
1966	Judge Joe Brown	Presided over Ruby's trial	Heart attack
1966	Karen "Little Lynn"	Ruby employee who last talked with Ruby before Oswald	Gunshot victim

	Carlin*	shooting	
1/66	Earlene Roberts	Oswald's landlady	Heart attack
2/66	Albert Bogard*	Car salesman who said Oswald test drove new car	Suicide
6/66	Capt. Frank Martin	Dallas policeman who witnessed Oswald slaying, told Warren Commission "there's a lot to be said but probably be better if I don't say it"	Sudden cancer
8/66	Lee Bowers Jr.*	Witnessed men behind picket fence on Grassy Knoll	Motor accident
9/66	Marilyn "Delila" Walle*	Ruby dancer	Shot by husband after 1 month of marriage
10/66	<a href="#">Lt. Commander William Pitzer*</a>	JFK autopsy photographer who described his duty as "horrifying experience"	Gunshot ruled suicide
11/66	Jimmy Levens	Fort Worth nightclub owner who hired Ruby employees	Natural causes
11/66	James Worrell Jr.*	Saw man flee rear of Texas School Book Depository	Motor accident
1966	Clarence Oliver	Dist. Atty. Investigator who worked Ruby case	Unknown
12/66	Hank Suydam	Life magazine official in charge of JFK stories	Heart attack
1967	Leonard Pullin	Civilian Navy employee who helped film "Last Two Days" about assassination	One-car crash
1/67	Jack Ruby*	Oswald's slayer	Lung cancer (he told family he was injected with cancer cells)
2/67	Harold Russell*	Saw escape of Tippit killer	killed by cop in bar brawl
2/67	David Ferrie*	Acquaintance of Oswald, Garrison suspect and employee of Guy Banister	Blow to neck (ruled accidental)
2/67	Eladio Del Valle*	Anti-Castro Cuban associate of David Ferrie being sought by Garrison	Gunshot wound, ax wound to head
3/67	Dr. Mary Sherman*	Ferrie associate working on cancer research	Died in fire (possibly shot)
1/68	A. D. Bowie	Asst. Dallas District Attorney prosecuting Ruby	Cancer
4/68	Hiram Ingram	Dallas Deputy Sheriff, close friend to Roger Craig	Sudden cancer
5/68	Dr. Nicholas Chetta	New Orleans coroner who on death of Ferrie	Heart attack
8/68	Philip Geraci*	Friend of Perry Russo, told of Oswald/Shaw conversation	Electrocution
1/69	Henry Delaune*	Brother-in-law to coroner Chetta	Murdered
1/69	E.R. Walthers*	Dallas Deputy Sheriff who was involved in Depository search, claimed to have found .45-cal. Slug	Shot by felon
1969	Charles Montesana	Filmed rifle other than Mannlicher-Carcano being taken from Depository	Heart attack
4/69	Mary Bledsoe	Neighbor to Oswald, also knew David Ferrie	Natural causes
4/69	John Crawford*	Close friend to both Ruby and Wesley Frazier, who gave ride to Oswald on 11/22/63	Crash of private plane
7/69	Rev. Clyde Johnson*	Scheduled to testify about Clay Shaw/Oswald connection	Fatally shot
1970	George McGann*	Underworld figure connected to Ruby friends, wife, Beverly, took film in Dealey Plaza	Murdered
1/70	Darrell W. Garner	Arrested for shooting Warren Reynolds, released after alibi from Betty MacDonald	Drug overdose
8/70	Bill Decker	Dallas Sheriff who saw bullet hit street in front of JFK	Natural causes
8/70	Abraham Zapruder	Took famous film of JFK assassination	Natural causes
12/70	Salvatore Granello*	Mobster linked to both Hoffa, Trafficante, and Castro assassination plots	Murdered



1971	James Plumeri*	Mobster tied to mob-CIA assassination plots	Murdered
3/71	Clayton Fowler	Ruby's chief defense attorney	Unknown
4/71	Gen. Charles Cabell*	CIA deputy director connected to anti-Castro Cubans	Collapsed and died after physical at Fort Myers
1972	Hale Boggs*	House Majority Leader, member of Warren Commission who began to publicly express doubts about findings	Disappeared on Alaskan plane flight
5/72	J. Edgar Hoover*	FBI director who pushed "lone assassin" theory in JFK assassination	Heart attack (no autopsy)
9/73	Thomas E. Davis*	Gunrunner connected to both Ruby and CIA	Electrocuted trying to steal wire
2/74	J.A. Milteer*	Miami right-winger who predicted JFK's death and capture of scapegoat	Heater explosion
1974	Dave Yaras*	Close friend to both Hoffa and Jack Ruby	Murdered
7/74	Earl Warren	Chief Justice who reluctantly chaired Warren Commission	Heart failure
8/74	Clay Shaw*	Prime suspect in Garrison case, reportedly a CIA contact with Ferrie and E. Howard Hunt	Possible cancer
1974	Earle Cabell	Mayor of Dallas on 11/22/63, whose brother, Gen. Charles Cabell was fired from CIA by JFK	Natural causes
6/75	Sam Giancana*	Chicago Mafia boss slated to tell about CIA-mob death plots to Senate Committee	Murdered
7/75	Clyde Tolson	J. Edgar Hoover's assistant and roommate	Natural causes
1975	Allen Sweatt	Dallas Deputy Sheriff involved in investigation	Natural causes
12/75	Gen. Earle Wheeler	Contact between JFK and CIA	Unknown
1976	Ralph Paul	Ruby's business partner connected with crime figures	Heart attack
4/76	James Chaney	Dallas motorcycle officer riding to JFK's right rear who said JFK "struck in the face" with bullet	Heart attack
4/76	Dr. Charles Gregory	Governor John Connally's physician	Heart attack
6/76	William Harvey*	CIA coordinator for CIA-mob assassination plans against Castro	Complications from heart surgery
7/76	John Roselli*	Mobster who testified to Senate Committee and was to appear again	Stabbed and stuffed in metal drum



Communist Cuba's "El Comandante" Fidel Castro meeting with members of the House Select Committee on Assassinations.  
(Source: [http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_HSCA\\_Public\\_Hearings\\_Exhibits\\_-\\_p8](http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_HSCA_Public_Hearings_Exhibits_-_p8))

## The HSCA Investigation

Just when the House Select Committee on Assassinations was investigating the JFK assassination, more suspicious deaths were coming up:

Date	Name	Connection with case	Cause of Death
1/77	William Pawley*	Former Brazilian Ambassador connected to Anti-Castro Cubans, crime figures	Gunshot ruled suicide
3/77	Charles Nicoletti	Chicago hitman	Gunshot wound
3/77	George DeMohrenschildt*	Close friend to both Oswald and Bouvier family (Jackie Kennedy's parents), CIA contract agent	Gunshot wound ruled suicide
3/77	Carlos Prio Socarras*	Former Cuban President, money man for anti-Castro Cubans	Gunshot wound ruled suicide
3/77	Paul Raigorodsky	Business friend of George DeMohrenschildt and wealthy oilmen	Natural causes
5/77	Lou Staples*	Dallas radio Talk Show host who told friends he would break assassination case	Gunshot to head, ruled suicide
6/77	Louis Nichols	Former No. 3 man in FBI, worked on JFK investigation	Heart attack
8/77	Alan Belmont	FBI official who testified to Warren Commission	"Long illness"
8/77	James Cadigan	FBI document expert who testified to Warren Commission	Fall in home
8/77	Joseph C. Ayres*	Chief steward on JFK's Air Force One	Shooting accident
8/77	Francis G. Powers*	U-2 pilot downed over Russia in 1960	Helicopter crash (He reportedly ran out of fuel)
9/77	Kenneth O'Donnell	JFK's closest aide	Natural causes
10/77	Donald Kaylor	FBI fingerprint chemist	Heart attack
10/77	J.M. English	Former head of FBI Forensic Sciences Laboratory	Heart attack
11/77	William Sullivan*	Former No. 3 man in FBI, headed Division 5, counter-espionage and domestic intelligence	Hunting accident
1978	C.L. "Lummie" Lewis	Dallas Deputy Sheriff who arrested Mafia man Braden in Dealey Plaza	Natural causes
9/78	Garland Slack	Man who said Oswald fired at his target at rifle range	Unknown
1/79	Billy Lovelady	Depository employee said to be the man in the doorway in AP photograph	Complications from heart attack
6/80	Jesse Curry	Dallas Police Chief at time of assassination	Heart attack
6/80	Dr. John Holbrook	Psychiatrist who testified Ruby was not insane	Heart attack but pills, notes found,
1/81	Marguerite Oswald	Mother of accused assassin	Cancer
10/81	Frank Watts	Chief felony prosecutor for Dallas D.A.	Natural causes
1/82	Peter Gregory	Original translator for Marina Oswald and Secret Service	Natural causes
5/82	Dr. James Weston	Pathologist allowed to see JFK autopsy material for HSCA	Died while jogging, ruled natural causes
8/82	Will H. Griffin	FBI agent who reportedly said Oswald was "definitely" an FBI informant	Cancer
10/82	W. Marvin Gheesling	FBI official who helped supervise JFK investigation	"Long illness"
3/84	Roy Kellerman	Secret Service agent in charge of JFK limousine	Unknown

# 16 Questions On The Assassination

## by Bertrand Russell

**The Minority of One, September 6, 1964, pp. 6-8.**

The official version of the assassination of President Kennedy has been so riddled with contradictions that it is been abandoned and rewritten no less than three times. Blatant fabrications have received very widespread coverage by the mass media, but denials of these same lies have gone unpublished. Photographs, evidence and affidavits have been doctored out of recognition. Some of the most important aspects of the case against Lee Harvey Oswald have been completely blacked out. Meanwhile, the F.B.I., the police and the Secret Service have tried to silence key witnesses or instruct them what evidence to give. Others involved have disappeared or died in extraordinary circumstances.

It is facts such as these that demand attention, and which the Warren Commission should have regarded as vital. Although I am writing before the publication of the Warren Commission's report, leaks to the press have made much of its contents predictable. Because of the high office of its members and the fact of its establishment by President Johnson, the Commission has been widely regarded as a body of holy men appointed to pronounce the truth. An impartial examination of the composition and conduct of the Commission suggests quite otherwise.

The Warren Commission has been utterly unrepresentative of the American people. It consisted of two Democrats, Senator Russell of Georgia and Congressman Boggs of Louisiana, both of whose racist views have brought shame on the United States; two Republicans, Senator Cooper of Kentucky and Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the latter of whom is a leader of his local Goldwater movement and an associate of the F.B.I.; Allen Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Mr. McCloy, who has been referred to as the spokesman for the business community. Leadership of the filibuster in the Senate against the Civil Rights Bill prevented Senator Russell from attending hearings during the period. The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Earl Warren, who rightly commands respect, was finally persuaded, much against his will, to preside over the Commission, and it was his involvement above all else that helped lend the Commission an aura of legality and authority. Yet many of its members were also members of those very groups which have done so much to distort and suppress the facts about the assassination. Because of their connection with the Government, not one member would have been permitted under U.S. law to serve on a jury had Oswald faced trial. It is small wonder that the Chief Justice himself remarked that the release of some of the Commission's information "might not be in your lifetime" Here, then, is my first question: Why were all the members of the Warren Commission closely connected with the U.S. Government?

If the composition of the Commission was suspect, its conduct confirmed one's worst fears. No counsel was permitted to act for Oswald, so that cross-examination was barred. Later, under pressure, the Commission appointed the President of the American Bar Association, Walter Craig, one of the supporters of the Goldwater movement in Arizona, to represent Oswald. To my knowledge, he did not attend hearings, but satisfied himself with representation by observers.

In the name of national security, the Commission's hearings were held in secret, thereby continuing the policy which has marked the entire course of the case. This prompts my second question: If, as we are told, Oswald was the lone assassin, where is the issue of national security? Indeed, precisely the same question must be put here as was posed in France during the Dreyfus case: If the Government is so certain of its case, why has it conducted all its inquiries in the strictest secrecy?

At the outset the Commission appointed six panels through which it would conduct its enquiry. They considered: (1) What did Oswald do on November 22, 1963? (2) What was Oswald's background? (3) What did Oswald do in the U.S. Marine Corps, and in the Soviet Union? (4) How did Ruby kill Oswald? (5) What is Ruby's background? (6) What efforts were taken to protect the President on November 22? This raises my fourth question: Why did the Warren Commission not establish a panel to deal with the question of who killed President Kennedy?

All the evidence given to the Commission has been classified "Top Secret," including even a request that hearings be held in public. Despite this the Commission itself leaked much of the evidence to the press, though only if the evidence tended to prove Oswald the lone assassin. Thus, Chief Justice Warren held a press conference after Oswald's wife, Marina, had testified. He said, that she believed her husband was the assassin. Before Oswald's brother Robert testified, he gained the Commission's agreement not to comment on what he said. After he had testified for two days, the newspapers were full of stories that "a member of the Commission" had told the press that Robert Oswald had just testified that he believed that his brother was an agent of the Soviet Union. Robert Oswald was outraged by this, and he said that he could not remain silent while lies were told about his testimony. He had never said this and he had never believed it. All that he had told the Commission was that he believed his brother was innocent and was in no way involved in the assassination.

The methods adopted by the Commission have indeed been deplorable, but it is important to challenge the entire role of the Warren Commission. It stated that it would not conduct its own investigation, but rely instead on the existing governmental agencies—the F.B.I., the Secret Service and the Dallas police. Confidence in the Warren Commission thus presupposes confidence in these three institutions. Why have so many liberals abandoned their own responsibility to a Commission whose circumstances they refuse to examine?



It is known that the strictest and most elaborate security precautions ever taken for a President of the United States were ordered for November 22 in Dallas. The city had a reputation for violence and was the home of some of the most extreme right-wing fanatics in America. Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson had been assailed there in 1960 when he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Adlai Stevenson had been physically attacked when he spoke in the city only a month before Kennedy's visit. On the morning of November 22, the Dallas Morning News carried a full-page advertisement associating the President with Communism. The city was covered with posters showing the President's picture and headed "Wanted for Treason." The Dallas list of subversives comprised 23 names, of which Oswald's was the first. All of them were followed that day, except Oswald. Why did the authorities follow many persons as potential assassins and fail to observe Oswald's entry into the book depository building while allegedly carrying a rifle over three feet long?

The President's route for his drive through Dallas was widely known and was printed in the Dallas Morning News on November 22. At the last minute the Secret Service changed a small part of their plans so that the President left Main Street and turned into Houston and Elm Streets. This alteration took the President past the book depository building from which it is alleged that Oswald shot him. How Oswald is supposed to have known of this change has never been explained. Why was the President's route changed at the last minute to take him past Oswald's place of work?

After the assassination and Oswald's arrest, judgment was pronounced swiftly: Oswald was the assassin, and he had acted alone. No attempt was made to arrest others, no road blocks were set up round the area, and every piece of evidence which tended to incriminate Oswald was announced to the press by the Dallas District Attorney, Mr. Wade. In such a way millions of people were prejudiced against Oswald before there was any opportunity for him to be brought to trial. The first theory announced by the authorities was that the President's car was in Houston Street, approaching the book depository building, when Oswald opened fire. When available photographs and eyewitnesses had shown this to be quite untrue, the theory was abandoned and a new one formulated which placed the vehicle in its correct position. Meanwhile, however, D.A. Wade had announced that three days after Oswald's room in Dallas had been searched, a map had been found there on which the book depository building had been circled and dotted lines drawn from the building to a vehicle on Houston Street, showing the alleged bullet trajectory had been planned in advance. After the first theory was proved false, the Associated Press put out the following story on November 27: "Dallas authorities announced today that there never was a map."

The second theory correctly placed the President's car on Elm Street, 50 to 75 yards past the book depository, but had to contend with the difficulty that the President was shot from the front, in the throat. How did Oswald manage to shoot the President in the front from behind? The F.B.I. held a series of background briefing sessions for Life magazine, which in its issue of December 6 explained that the President had turned completely round just at the time he was shot. This too, was soon shown to be entirely false. It was denied by several witnesses and films, and the previous issue of Life itself had shown the President looking forward as he was hit. Theory number two was abandoned.

In order to retain the basis of all official thinking, that Oswald was the lone assassin, it now became necessary to construct a third theory with the medical evidence altered to fit it. For the first month no Secret Service agent had ever spoken to the three doctors who had tried to save Kennedy's life in the Parkland Memorial Hospital. Now two agents spent three hours with the doctors and persuaded them that they were all misinformed: the entrance wound in the President's throat had been an exit wound, and the bullet had not ranged down towards the lungs. Asked by the press how they could have been so mistaken, Dr. McClelland advanced two reasons: they had not seen the autopsy report—and they had not known that Oswald was behind the President! The autopsy report, they had been told by the Secret Service, showed that Kennedy had been shot from behind. The agents, however, had refused to show the report to the doctors, who were entirely dependent on the word of the Secret Service for this suggestion. The doctors made it clear that they were not permitted to discuss the case. The third theory, with the medical evidence rewritten, remains the basis of the case against Oswald at this moment. Why has the medical evidence concerning the President's death been altered out of recognition?

Although Oswald is alleged to have shot the President from behind, there are many witnesses who are confident that the shots came from the front. Among them are two reporters from the Fort Worth Star Telegram, four from the Dallas Morning News, and two people who were standing in front of the book depository building itself, the director of the book depository and the vice-president of the firm. It appears that only two people immediately entered the building: the director, Mr. Roy S. Truly, and a Dallas police officer, Seymour Weitzman. Both thought that the shots had come from in front of the President's vehicle. On first running in that direction, Weitzman was informed by "someone" that he thought the shots had come from the building, so he rushed back there. Truly entered with him in order to assist with his knowledge of the building. Mr. Jesse Curry, the Chief of Police in Dallas, has stated that he was immediately convinced that the shots came from the building. If anyone else believes this, he has been reluctant to say so to date. It is also known that the first bulletin to go out on Dallas police radios stated that "the shots came from a triple overpass in front of the presidential automobile." In addition, there is the consideration that after the first shot the vehicle was brought almost to a halt by the trained Secret Service driver, an unlikely response if the shots had indeed come from behind. Certainly Mr. Roy Kellerman, who was in charge of the Secret Service operation in Dallas that day, and travelled in the presidential car, looked to the front as the shots were fired. The Secret Service has had all the evidence removed from the car, so it is no longer possible to examine it. What is the evidence to substantiate the allegation that the President was shot from behind?

Photographs taken at the scene of the crime could be most helpful. One young lady standing just to the left of the presidential car as the shots were fired took photographs of the vehicle just before and during the shooting, and was thus able to get into her picture the entire front of the book depository building. Two F.B.I. agents immediately took the film which she took. Why has the F.B.I. refused to publish what could be the most reliable piece of evidence in the whole case?

In this connection it is noteworthy also that it is impossible to obtain the originals of photographs bearing upon the case. When Time magazine published a photograph of Oswald's arrest—the only one ever seen—the entire background was blacked out for reasons which have never been explained. It is difficult to recall an occasion for so much falsification of photographs as has happened in the Oswald case.

The affidavit by Police Office Weitzman, who entered the book depository building, stated that he found the alleged murder rifle on the sixth floor. (It was first announced that the rifle had been found on the fifth floor, but this was soon altered.) It was a German 7.65 mm. Mauser. Late the following day, the F.B.I. issued its first proclamation. Oswald had purchased in March 1963 an Italian 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano. D.A. Wade immediately altered the nationality and size of the weapon to conform to the F.B.I. statement.

Several photographs have been published of the alleged murder weapon. On February 21, Life magazine carried on its cover a picture of "Lee Oswald with the weapons he used to kill President Kennedy and Officer Tippitt [sic]." On page 80, Life explained that the photograph was taken during March or April of 1963. According to the F.B.I., Oswald purchased his pistol in September 1963. The New York Times carried a picture of the alleged murder weapon being taken by police into the Dallas police station. The rifle is quite different. Experts have stated that no rifle resembling the one in the Life picture has even been manufactured. The New York Times also carried the same photograph as Life, but left out the telescopic sights. On March 2, Newsweek used the same photograph but painted in an entirely new rifle. Then on April 13 the Latin American edition of Life carried the same picture on its cover as the U.S. edition had on February 21, but in the same issue on page 18 it had the same picture with the rifle altered. How is it that millions of people have been misled by complete forgeries in the press?

The authorities interrogated Oswald for nearly 48 hours without allowing him to contact a lawyer, despite his repeated requests to do so. The director of the F.B.I. in Dallas was a man with considerable experience. American Civil Liberties Union lawyers were in Dallas requesting to see Oswald and were not allowed to do so. By interrogating Oswald for 48 hours without access to lawyers, the F.B.I. created conditions which made a trial of Oswald more difficult. A confession or evidence obtained from a man held 48 hours in custody is likely to be inadmissible in a U.S. court of law. The F.B.I. director conducted his interrogation in a manner which made the use of material secured in such a fashion worthless to him. This raises the question of whether he expected the trial to take place.

Another falsehood concerning the shooting was a story circulated by the Associated Press on November 23 from Los Angeles. This reported Oswald's former superior officer in the Marine Corps as saying that Oswald was a crack shot and a hot-head. The story was published widely. Three hours later AP sent out a correction deleting the entire story from Los Angeles. The officer had checked his records and it had turned out that he was talking about another man. He had never known Oswald. To my knowledge the correction has yet to be published by a single major publication.

The Dallas police took a paraffin test on Oswald's face and hands to try to establish that he had fired a weapon on November 22. The Chief of the Dallas Police, Jesse Curry, announced on November 23 that the result of the test "proves Oswald is the assassin." The Director of the F.B.I. in the Dallas-Fort Worth area in charge of the investigation stated: "I have seen the paraffin test. The paraffin test proves that Oswald had nitrates and gunpowder on his hands and face. It proves he fired a rifle on November 22." Not only does this unreliable test not prove any such thing, it was later discovered that the test on Oswald's face was in fact negative, suggesting that it was unlikely he fired a rifle that day. Why was the result of the paraffin test altered before being announced by the authorities?

Oswald, it will be recalled, was originally arrested and charged with the murder of Patrolman Tippitt [sic]. Tippitt was killed at 1:06 p.m. on November 22 by a man who first engaged him in conversation, then caused him to get out of the stationary police car in which he was sitting and shot him with a pistol Miss Helen L. Markham, who states that she is the sole eye-witness to this crime, gave the Dallas police a description of the assailant. After signing her affidavit, she was instructed by the F.B.I., the Secret Service and many police officers that she was not permitted to discuss the case with anyone. The affidavit's only description of the killer was that he was a "young white man." Miss Markham later revealed that the killer had run right up to her and past her, brandishing the pistol, and she repeated the description of the murderer which she had given to the police. He was, she said, "short, a little heavy, and had somewhat bushy hair." (The police description of Oswald was that he was of average height, or a little taller, was slim and had receding fair hair.) Miss Markham's affidavit is the entire case against Oswald for the murder of Patrolman Tippitt, yet District Attorney Wade asserted: "We have more evidence to prove Oswald killed Tippitt than we have to show he killed the President." The case against Oswald for the murder of Tippitt, he continued, was an absolutely strong case. Why was the only description of Tippitt's killer deliberately omitted by the police from the affidavit of the sole eye-witness?

Oswald's description was broadcast by the Dallas police only 12 minutes after the President was shot. This raises one of the most extraordinary questions ever posed in a murder case: Why was Oswald's description in connection with the murder of Patrolman Tippitt broadcast over Dallas police radio at 12:43 p.m. on November 22, when Tippitt was not shot until 1:06 p.m.?

According to Mr. Bob Considine, writing in the New York Journal American, there had been another person who had heard the shots that were fired at Tippitt. Warren Reynolds had heard shooting in the street from a nearby room and had rushed to the window to see the murderer run off. Reynolds himself was later shot through the head by a rifleman. A man was arrested for this crime but produced an alibi. His girl-friend, Betty Mooney McDonald, told the police she had been with him at the time Reynolds was shot, according to Mr. Considine. The Dallas police immediately dropped the charges, even before Reynolds had time to recover consciousness, and attempt to identify his assailant. The man at once disappeared, and two days later the police arrested Betty Mooney McDonald on a minor charge and it was announced that she had hanged herself in the police cell. She had been a striptease artist in Jack Ruby's nightclub, according to Mr. Considine.

Another witness to receive extraordinary treatment in the Oswald case was his wife, Marina. She was taken to the jail while her husband was still alive and shown a rifle by Chief of Police Jesse Curry. Asked if it were Oswald's, she replied that she believed Oswald had a rifle but that it didn't look like that. She and her mother-in-law were in great danger following the assassination because of the threat of public revenge on them. At this time they were unable to obtain a single police officer to protect them. Immediately after Oswald was killed, however, the Secret service illegally held both women against their will. After three days they were separated and Marina has never again been accessible to the public. Held in custody for nine weeks and questioned almost daily by the F.B.I. and Secret Service, she finally testified to the Warren Commission and, according to Earl Warren, said that she believed her husband was the assassin. The Chief Justice added that the next day they intended to show Mrs. Oswald the murder weapon and the Commission was fairly confident that she would identify it as her husband's. The following day it was announced that this had indeed happened. Mrs. Oswald, we are informed, is still in the custody of the Secret Service. To isolate a witness for nine weeks and to subject her to repeated questioning by the Secret Service in this manner is reminiscent of police behavior in other countries, where it is called brainwashing. The only witness produced to show that Oswald carried a rifle before the assassination stated that he saw a brown paper parcel about two feet long in the back seat of Oswald's car. The rifle which the police "produced" was almost 3½ feet long. How was it possible for Earl Warren to forecast that Marina Oswald's evidence would be exactly the reverse of what she had previously testified?

After Ruby had killed Oswald, D.A. Wade made a statement about Oswald's movements following the assassination. He explained that Oswald had taken a bus, but he described the point at which Oswald had entered the vehicle as seven blocks away from the point located by the bus driver in his affidavit. Oswald, Wade continued, then took a taxi driven by a Daryll Click, who had signed an affidavit. An inquiry at the City Transportation Company revealed that no such taxi driver had ever existed in Dallas. Presented with this evidence, Wade altered the driver's name to William Whaley. The driver's log book showed that a man answering Oswald's description had been picked up at 12:30. The President was shot at 12:31. D.A. Wade made no mention of this. Wade has been D.A. in Dallas for 14 years and before that was an F.B.I. agent. How does a District Attorney of Wade's great experience account for all the extraordinary changes in evidence and testimony which he has announced during the Oswald case?

These are only a few of the questions raised by the official versions of the assassination and by the way in which the entire case against Oswald has been conducted. Sixteen questions are no substitute for a full examination of all the factors in this case, but I hope that they indicate the importance of such an investigation. I am indebted to Mr. Mark Lane, the New York criminal lawyer who was appointed counsel for Oswald by his mother, for much of the information in this article. Mr. Lane's enquiries, which are continuing, deserve widespread support. A Citizen's Committee of Inquiry has been established in New York, at Room 422, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. N.Y. (telephone YU9-6850) for such a purpose, and comparable committees are being set up in Europe.

In Britain, I invited people eminent in the intellectual life of the country to join a "Who Killed Kennedy Committee," which at the moment of writing consists of the following people: Mr. John Arden, playwright; Mrs. Carolyn Wedgwood Benn, from Cincinnati, wife of Anthony Wedgwood Benn, M.P.; Lord Boyd-Orr, former director-general of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization and a Nobel Peace Prize winner; Mr. John Calder, publisher; Professor William Empson, Professor of English Literature at Sheffield University; Mr. Victor Gollancz, publisher; Mr. Michael Foot, Member of Parliament; Mr. Kingsley Martin, former editor of the New Statesman; Sir Compton Mackenzie, writer; Mr. J.B. Priestley, playwright and author; Sir Herbert Read, art critic; Mr. Tony Richardson, film director; Dr. Mervyn Stockwood, Bishop of Southwark; Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University; Mr. Kenneth Tynan, Literary Manager of the National Theatre; and myself.

We view the problem with the utmost seriousness. U.S. Embassies have long ago reported to Washington world-wide disbelief in the official charges against Oswald, but this has scarcely been reflected by the American press. No U.S. television program or mass circulation newspaper has challenged the permanent basis of all the allegations—that Oswald was the assassin, and that he acted alone. It is a task which is left to the American people.

Source: <http://tinyurl.com/5ymbx>



# President John F. Kennedy Assassination: Suspected Perpetrators



Allen W. Dulles  
CIA Director (1953-1961);  
Member of the Warren  
Commission;  
**Died in Washington,  
D.C. on  
January 29, 1969**



J. Edgar Hoover  
Director of the Federal  
Bureau of Investigation  
(1924-1972);  
**Died in Washington,  
D.C. on May 2, 1972**



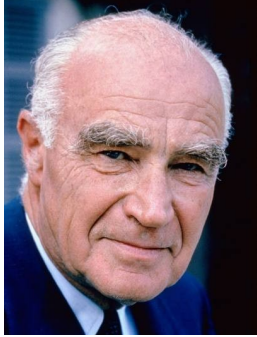
Prescott S. Bush  
Partner of Brown Brothers  
Harriman & Co.  
(1931-1972)  
**Died in New York City  
on October 8, 1972**



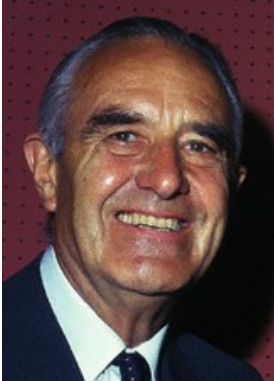
Nelson A. Rockefeller  
Governor of New York  
(1959-1973);  
**Died in New York City  
on January 26, 1979**



Richard M. Nixon  
President of the U.S.  
(1969-1974);  
**Died in New York City  
on April 22, 1994**



Henry R. Luce  
Editor-in-Chief of *Time*  
magazine (1923-1964);  
**Died in Phoenix on  
February 28, 1967**



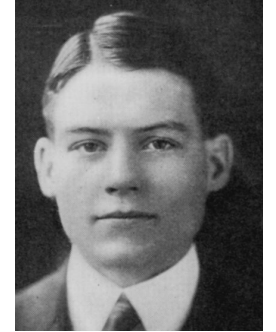
W. Averell Harriman  
Under Secretary of State  
for Political Affairs (April  
4, 1963-March 17, 1965);  
**Died on July 26, 1986**



McGeorge Bundy  
National Security Advisor  
(1961-1966);  
**Died in Boston on  
September 16, 1996**



William P. Bundy  
Deputy Asst. Sec. of  
Defense for International  
Security Affairs  
(1961-1963);  
**Died October 6, 2000**



H. Neil Mallon  
Chairman of Dresser  
Industries, Inc. [Dallas];  
**Died in Dallas, Texas on  
March 1, 1983**



Lyndon B. Johnson  
President of the U.S.  
(1963-1969);  
Vice President of the U.S.  
(1961-1963);  
**Died in Texas on  
January 22, 1973**



Earle Cabell  
Mayor of Dallas, Texas  
(1961-1964);  
U.S. Congressman  
(Democrat-Texas,  
1965-1973);  
**Died in Dallas, Texas on  
September 24, 1975**



Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.  
U.S. Ambassador to  
South Vietnam (1963-  
1964, 1965-1967);  
**Died on February 27,  
1985**



Gen. Maxwell Taylor  
Chairman of the Joint  
Chiefs of Staff  
(1962-1964);  
**Died in Washington,  
D.C. on April 19, 1987**



Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer  
Supreme Allied  
Commander of Europe  
(1963-1969);  
**Died on November 12,  
1988**



Jimmy Hoffa  
President of the  
International Brotherhood  
of Teamsters [Teamsters  
Union] (1958-1971);  
**disappeared on  
July 30, 1975**



James Jesus Angleton  
Chief of CIA  
Counterintelligence Staff  
(1954-1974);  
**Died on May 12, 1987**



Richard M. Bissell Jr.  
Deputy CIA Director for  
Plans (1959-1962);  
**Died on February 7,  
1994**



Cord Meyer Jr.  
Assistant Deputy CIA  
Director of Plans  
(1967-1973);  
**Died on March 13, 2001**



Robert S. McNamara  
U.S. Secretary of Defense  
(1961-1968);  
**Died in Washington,  
D.C. on July 6, 2009**



Gen. Charles P. Cabell,  
USAF  
Deputy CIA Director  
(1953-1962);  
**Died on May 25, 1971**



Maj. Gen. Edward  
Lansdale, USAF  
CIA Agent;  
**Died on February 23,  
1987**



John Alex McCone  
Director of Central  
Intelligence Agency  
(1961-1965);  
**Died on February 14,  
1991**



Ray S. Cline  
Deputy CIA Director for  
Intelligence (1962-1966);  
**Died in Arlington,  
Virginia on  
March 16, 1996**



Richard Helms  
Deputy CIA Director for  
Plans (1962-1965); CIA  
Director (1966-1973);  
**Died in Washington,  
D.C. on Oct. 22, 2002**



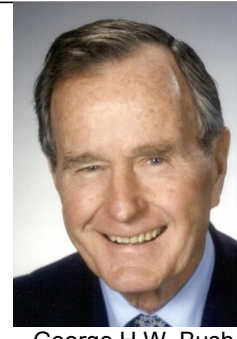
George de Mohrenschildt  
Businessman;  
**Died on March 29, 1977**



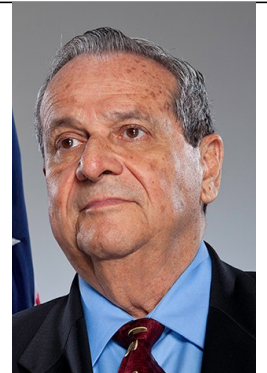
David Atlee Phillips  
CIA Agent  
**Died on July 7, 1988**



Frank Sturgis  
CIA Agent  
**Died on December 4,  
1993**



George H.W. Bush  
President of Zapata  
Offshore Co. (1956-1964);  
President of the United  
States (1989-1993)



Felix Rodriguez  
CIA Agent



# The Mafia Bosses, Mobsters, and Hired Guns



Sam Giancana  
Died in Chicago on  
June 19, 1975



Santo Trafficante  
Died in Houston, Texas on  
March 17, 1987



Carlos Marcello  
Died in Louisiana on  
March 3, 1993



Meyer Lansky  
Died in Miami Beach, Florida on  
January 15, 1983



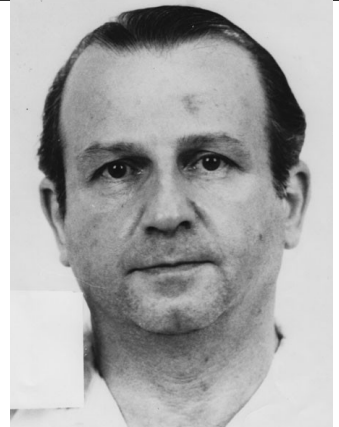
Guy Banister  
FBI agent;  
Died in New Orleans on  
June 6, 1964



David Ferrie  
Died in New Orleans on  
February 22, 1967



Clay Shaw  
Died in New Orleans on  
August 15, 1974



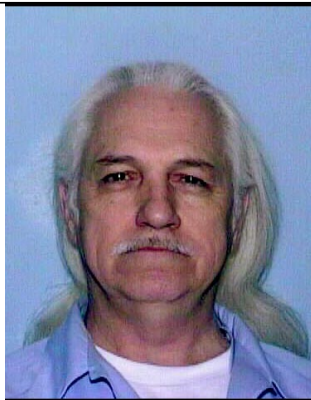
Jack Ruby  
[Jacob Rubenstein]  
Died in Dallas, Texas on  
January 3, 1967



Johnny Roselli  
Died on August 9, 1976



Charles Nicoletti  
Died on March 29, 1977



James E. Files





Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu exercises her right to bear arms and fires a .38 pistol at a firing range in South Vietnam in June 1962. Madame Nhu was the wife of Ngo Dinh Nhu, the brother of South Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem. Her husband and her brother-in-law Ngo Dinh Diem were assassinated in Saigon, South Vietnam on November 2, 1963. Did Madame Nhu seek "justice" following the death of her husband and brother-in-law? (Photo: Larry Burrows/ Time Life)



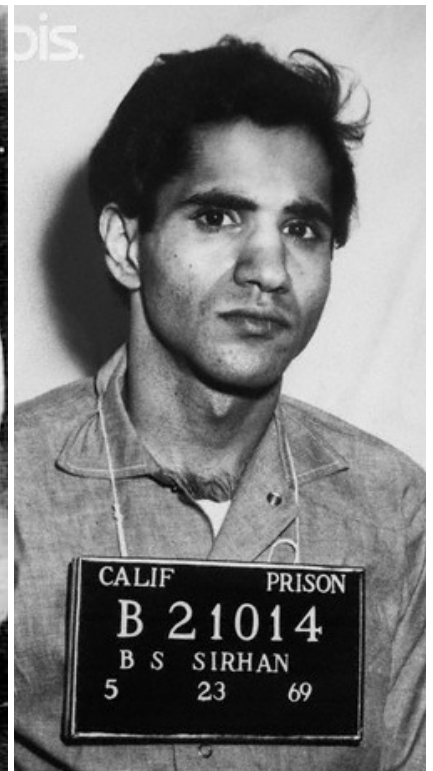
Lyndon Baines Johnson greets Madame Nhu (left) and Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy (right). Lyndon Baines Johnson died on January 22, 1973, just as U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger signed the cease-fire agreement in Paris "ending" the Vietnam War.



During a party at the home of movie executive Arthur Krim, American actress Marilyn Monroe stands between U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy (left) and President John F. Kennedy in New York City on May 19, 1962. The party followed a Democratic Party fundraiser at Madison Square Garden honoring President John F. Kennedy's birthday where Monroe famously sang 'Happy Birthday.' Marilyn Monroe was found dead at her home in Los Angeles on August 5, 1962. (Photo: Cecil Stoughton/Time & Life Pictures/Getty Images)



Left photo: U.S. Senator Bobby Kennedy was assassinated at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles on the night of June 5, 1968. (Photo: <http://bobby-kennedy.com/rfkassassination.htm>)



Right photo: Arab immigrant Sirhan Sirhan was accused of assassinating U.S. Senator Bobby Kennedy. Sirhan Sirhan was allegedly involved in mind-control experiments. (Bettmann/CORBIS)





William W. Scranton (right), Governor of Pennsylvania, appears with Governor of New York Nelson A. Rockefeller when Mr. Scranton sought the 1964 presidential nomination. (Associated Press Photo)

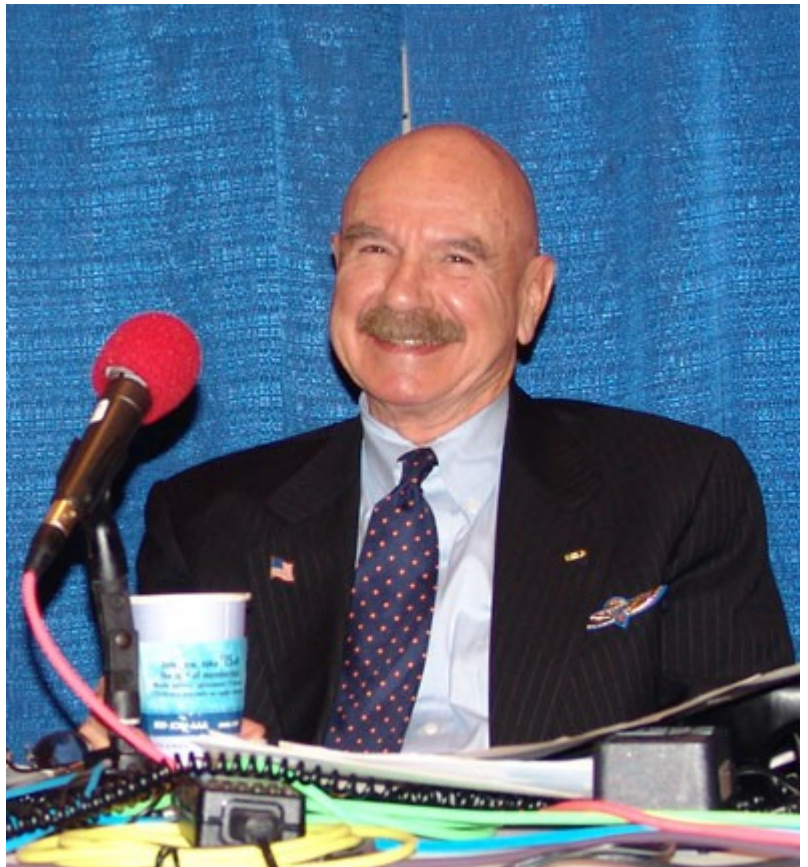


Billie Sol Estes, a fast-talking Texas Governor, made millions, went to prison and captivated America for years with mind-boggling agricultural scams, payoffs to politicians and bizarre tales of covered-up killings and White House conspiracies. He was found dead at his home in Granbury, Texas on May 14, 2013 at the age of 88. Billie Sol Estes at the El Paso federal courthouse in 1962, the year his business empire crumbled. (Credit: Ferd Kaufman/Associated Press)





Photo of the Watergate Complex, where “The Plumbers” led by E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy burglarized the Democratic National Committee office on the night of June 17, 1972. The five men who were arrested at the scene of the burglary were former CIA operative Virgilio González, former CIA operative Bernard Barker, former CIA agent James W. McCord, Jr., Eugenio Martínez, and former CIA agent Frank Sturgis.



Watergate “Plumbers” E. Howard Hunt (left) and G. Gordon Liddy





President Richard Nixon (left) and Congressman Gerald Ford (right) meet privately at the White House in October 1973. Richard Nixon appointed Ford Vice-President in December 1973 following the resignation of Spiro Agnew. After the Nixon resigned in August 1974, Ford became President and on September 8, 1974 issued Proclamation 4311 which gave Nixon a full and unconditional pardon for any crimes he may have committed while President.



Outgoing President Richard M. Nixon, who described the "main event" in Dallas as the "hanky panky" and the "Bay of Pigs thing", celebrates at the White House grounds as resigned from office on August 9, 1974 after he was accused of concealing his role in the Watergate Scandal that occurred on the night of June 17, 1972.

# Persons of Special Interest in the President John F. Kennedy Assassination

Prescott S. Bush (B.A. Yale 1917, S&B 1917) – Partner of Partners of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (1931-1972); U.S. Senator (1952-1963)  
Earle Cabell – Mayor of Dallas, Texas (1961-1964); U.S. Congressman (1965-1973)  
J. Edgar Hoover – Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (1924-1972)  
Nelson A. Rockefeller – Governor of New York (1959-1973); Vice President of the United States (1974-1977)

Allen W. Dulles – Of Counsel of Sullivan & Cromwell [law firm in New York City] (1962-1969); Director of the Council on Foreign Relations (1927-1969); Director of Central Intelligence Agency (1953-1961)  
W. Averell Harriman (B.A. Yale 1913, S&B 1913) – Asst. Sec. of State for Far Eastern Affairs (December 4, 1961-April 3, 1963); Under Sec. of State for Political Affairs (April 4, 1963-March 17, 1965); Governor of New York (1955-1959); U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union (1943-46)  
John J. McCloy – Member of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy [law firm in New York City] (1963-1989); Chairman of Ford Foundation (1958-1965); Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations (1953-1970); Chairman of the board of Chase Manhattan Bank (1955-1961)  
Richard M. Nixon – Vice President of the U.S. (1953-1961); President of the U.S. (1969-1974); Member of Mudge, Stern, Baldwin & Todd [law firm in New York City] (1963-1964)  
Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. – U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam (1963-1964, 1965-1967); Personal Representative to the Holy See [Vatican City] (1970-1977); U.S. Representative to the United Nations (1953-1960)

Neil Mallon (B.A. Yale 1917, S&B 1917) – head of Dresser Industries in Dallas, Texas  
Lyndon B. Johnson – Vice President of the United States (1961-1963); President of the United States (1963-1969)  
McGeorge Bundy (B.A. Yale 1940, S&B 1940) – National Security Advisor (1961-1966)  
William P. Bundy (B.A. Yale 1939, S&B 1939) – Deputy Asst. Sec. of Defense for International Security Affairs (1961-63); CIA agent (1951-61)  
Robert S. McNamara – U.S. Secretary of Defense (1961-1968)  
Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor – Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1962-1964)  
Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer – Supreme Allied Commander of Europe (1963-1969); Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1960-1962)  
Henry R. Luce (B.A. Yale 1920; S&B 1920) – Editor-in-Chief of Time, Inc. (1923-1964)  
Gerald R. Ford – President of the U.S. (1974-1977); Vice President of the U.S. (1973-1974); U.S. Congressman (1949-1973)  
Arlen Specter – U.S. Senator (1981-2011); former Warren Commission attorney

Roswell L. Gilpatric (B.A. Yale 1928) – Deputy Secretary of Defense (1961-1964)  
Cyrus R. Vance (B.A. Yale 1939) – Secretary of the Army (1962-1964)  
C. Douglas Dillon – Secretary of the Treasury (1961-1965)  
William McC. Martin Jr. (B.A. Yale 1928) – Chairman of the Federal Reserve (1951-1970)  
Alfred Hayes (B.A. Yale 1930) – President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1956-1975)

## Central Intelligence Agency (CIA):

John Alex McCone – Director of Central Intelligence Agency (1961-1965)  
Gen. Charles P. Cabell, USAF – Deputy Director of Central Intelligence Agency (1953-1962); brother of Dallas mayor Earle Cabell  
Maj. Gen. Edward Lansdale, USAF – CIA agent and retired Air Force officer  
James Jesus Angleton (B.A. Yale 1941) – Chief of CIA Counterintelligence Staff (1954-1974)  
Cord Meyer Jr. (B.A. Yale 1943) – Assistant Deputy CIA Director of Plans (1967-1973); CIA agent; Mary Pinchot's ex-husband  
Richard M. Bissell Jr. (B.A. Yale 1932, Ph.D. Yale 1939) – Deputy CIA Director for Plans (1959-1962)  
Richard Helms – Deputy CIA Director for Plans (1962-1965); CIA Director (1966-1973)  
Ray S. Cline – Deputy CIA Director for Intelligence (1962-1966)  
David Atlee Phillips – CIA agent  
David Sanchez Morales – CIA agent  
Frank Sturgis – CIA agent; born Frank Angelo Fiorini  
Felix Rodriguez – CIA agent  
George de Mohrenschildt – Texas businessman and suspected CIA operative  
George H.W. Bush (B.A. Yale 1948, S&B 1948) – President of Zapata Off Shore Co. [in Houston, Texas] (1956-1964); Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (1976-1977); Vice President of the United States (1981-1989); President of the United States (1989-1993)

## Mafia:

Santo Trafficante – Mafia gangster and drug dealer in Miami  
Carlos Marcello – Mafia gangster in New Orleans  
Sam Giancana – Mafia gangster in Chicago  
Meyer Lansky – Mafia gangster in New York City  
Frank Ragano – Santo Trafficante's lawyer  
Guy Banister – former FBI agent; died on June 6, 1964  
David Ferrie – associate of Guy Banister; CIA operative; died in New Orleans on February 22, 1967  
Clay Shaw – New Orleans businessman and owner of International Trade Mart in New Orleans; CIA operative; died on Aug. 15, 1974  
Jacob Rubenstein (Jack Ruby) – owner of The Carousel Club in Dallas; died on January 3, 1967  
Clint Murchison Sr. – Texas businessman  
Haroldson L. Hunt – Texas businessman and billionaire  
Eladio del Valle – smuggler  
Jimmy Hoffa – President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters [Teamsters Union] (1958-1971)  
James E. Files (formerly James E. Sutton) – assassin who confessed to killing President Kennedy with a fatal "head shot" in the Grassy Knoll  
Johnny Roselli – Mafia gangster; Giancana's hitman and one of the alleged Kennedy assassins in Dallas  
Charles Nicoletti – Mafia gangster; Giancana's hitman and one of the alleged Kennedy assassins in Dallas